mountains about lat. 33° 50′, long. 68° 20′. It takes a course, generally southerly, to the town of Ghuznee, and flows along the western base of its rampart. Thence it continues a generally southerly course, as far as lat. 33°, from which the direction changes to south-west, and, after running in its entire length about sixty miles, the river falls into Lake Ab-Istada at its northern extremity, in lat. 32° 42′, long. 68° 3′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

GIDRAWALA.—A village in Bhawlpoor, on the route from Khanpoor to Subzulcote, and twelve miles north-east of the latter place. It is situate fourteen miles from the left bank of the Indus, in an alluvial tract extensively flooded during inundation. Lat. 28° 17′, long. 69° 52′.

Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier.

GIDURI KE PATUN.—A village in the Punjab, situate on the River Ravee, forty miles north-east of Amritsir. Lat. 32° 10′, long. 75° 8′.

Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 292-310; Jour. As. Soc. 1839, p. 313; Court, Expl. of Alexander; Burnes' Bokh. ii. 210.

GILGHIT.—A small unexplored and independent country on the southern declivity of Hindoo Koosh; lying between Bultistan, or Little Tibet, on the east, and Chitral on the west. It consists principally of one large valley, down which the stream called the river of Gilghit flows, and falls into the Indus on the right or north-western bank in lat. 35° 28′, long. 74° 28′. The inhabitants of this country appear to be Mahometans of the Shia persuasion, recently converted from idolatry of the same kind as that followed by their neighbours of Kafiristan, whom they still resemble in their social habits, and more especially in their great fondness for potent home-made wine. Their country is very rugged. The mountainous parts are barren; the lower, though sandy, are rendered productive by irrigation and industrious culture. There is also a village of the same name on the right bank of the stream, in lat. 35° 35′, long. 74° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

GIRDEE.—A village in Afghanistan, situate on the Kabool river, three miles south-west from Lalpoor, and near the entrance to the Khyber Pass, on the route from Peshawur to Kabool. Lat. 34° 15′, long. 71° 5′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc; Forster, Jour. Beng. Eng. ii. 121; Conolly, (A.), Jour. to India, ii. 87; Hough, Narr. Exp. to Afg. 107, 119; Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 393; Journ. As. Soc. 1840, p. 712;

GIRISHK.—A fort and village in Western Afghanistan, on the high road from Kandahar to Herat, nearly twenty-four miles from Khak-i-Chapan, the road from which is generally good. The march from that place, however, is inconveniently long, and might be shortened by resting at a halting-place about half-way, were there a certainty of procuring water. But this is not to be

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depended on, as, though there is a well, the supply is scanty. A garden with an artificial water-course lies a little beyond this spot, but the whole is in a state of decay. It is said that it would not be a work of much labour to re-open the water-course, and thus secure that which alone is wanting to render practicable the division of the march. When a British force passed by this route in 1839, a line of a hundred laden camels performed the march in nine hours. Conolly, (E.), Sketch of the Physical Geography of Seistan.

Girishk is situate on the Helmund, here a deep and rapid river in the spring, and when at the highest, a thousand yards wide; but in autumn, when lowest, easily fordable, and not more than three hundred and fifty yards wide. The British detachment, which occupied it in 1839, passed the river on rafts made of empty casks. The country immediately adjacent to the river is very fertile, but its productive resources are to a great extent unimproved, in consequence of the oppression of the government. At a short distance from the river cultivation entirely ceases, and a harsh gravelly bank, with an almost desert plain above, extends several miles to the northward. Forage, however, is procurable, both for camels and horses, excellent in quality, and abundant in quantity, but the place was found so unhealthy by the British, that its early evacuation became necessary. The fort, which is not of great strength, is built upon a mound about two miles from the right bank of the river. The village is wretched, consisting only of a few mud huts. Lat. 31° 46′, long. 64° 18′.

GIRONEE, in Beloochistan. A collection of villages on the route from Moostung to Kelat, and twelve miles north of the latter place. It is situate in a pleasant but very elevated plain, The water is remarkably fine and abundant, and the road is good. The population consists of about two hundred Brehooes, but these, for the most part, emigrate in winter to Cutch Gundava. Lat. 29° 5′, long. 66° 25′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Masson, Kelat, 319.

GISRY, in Sinde, is a creek of the sea, receiving a small torrent flowing from the southern part of that mountain range called, farther north, the Keertar and Lukkee hills. It falls into the sea by three channels, between the Garrah creek and Kurrachee harbour, and four miles east of the entrance of this last. An army not possessed of Kurrachee would find this the best position for landing a force in Sinde. Lat. 24° 48′, long. 67° 8′. Burnes' Bokh. iii. 240.

GOBERUNCE.—A village in Afghanistan, situate on a Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier.

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stream tributary to the Helmund river, forty miles north of Giriskh. Lat. 32° 21′, long. 64° 16′.

Walker's Map of Afg.

GODA.—A village in Afghanistan, fifty miles south-west of Kabool. Lat. 34° 5′, long. 68° 18′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

GOHAR TULAO, in Sinde; a tank on the summit of a strong pass on the route from Kurrachee to Sehwan, and thirty-four miles north-east of the former place. The importance of the place results merely from its having a supply of water. In other respects it offers nothing to the traveller, the country around having a rugged surface of bare rock, and yielding neither forage nor provisions. Lat. 25° 5′, long. 67° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

GOINDWAL.—A village in the Punjab, situate on the road from Lahore to Loodiana, on the right bank of the Beas river, fifty-two miles south-east of Lahore. Lat. 31° 21′, long. 75° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

GOL.—A village in Bulti, or Bultistan, eighteen miles east of the town of Iskardoh. Lat. 35° 10′, long. 75° 46′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

GOLAKEE.—A village in South-eastern Afghanistan, on the road from Dadur, by way of Tull, to Dera Ghazee Khan, and twenty-eight miles south-west of Tull. Lat. 29° 54′, long. 68° 42′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

GOMA GHONDU.—A village in the Shighur Valley of Little Tibet. Lat. 35° 30′, long. 75° 24′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Leech, App. 42; Vigne, Ghuznee, 88; Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 115.

GOMUL.—A river or rather a prolonged torrent, rising in the eastern part of Afghanistan, and making its way through the Suliman range of mountains towards the Indus. After a course of about a hundred and sixty miles, it is lost in the sands to the east of the Suliman range. Its bed for a great distance forms the Goolairee Pass, or great middle route from Hindostan to Khorasan, by Dera Ismael Khan and Ghuznee, the northern being through the Khyber Pass, and the southern through the Bolan. It crosses the Suliman range about lat. 32°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

GOMUL.—A village in Afghanistan, on the road from Ghuznee to Dera Ismael Khan, and forty miles west of the latter place. It is situate near the eastern entrance of the pass of Gomul, and on the river or torrent of the same name. Lat. 31° 59′, long. 70° 12′.

GOMUL PASS.—See Goolairee.

GONNE, or GOONEE RIVER.—See Fulailee River.

Ms. Map of Sinde.

GOOBLA.—A village in Sinde, situate on an offset of the Indus, and two miles from the right bank of the main channel. Lat. 28° 17′, long. 69° 22′.

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GOODAKE.—A village in the Punjab, on the right bank of the Ghara river. Lat. 30° 21′, long. 73° 29′. Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier.

GOODEOOBUSHD.—A village in Afghanistan, situate on the northern route from Ghuznee to Dera Ismael Khan, sixty-eight miles south-east of the former place. Lat. 32° 57′, long. 69° 10′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

GOOGOO.—A village in the province of Cutch Gundava, in Beloochistan, situate on the route from Shahpoor to Lehree, and eight miles north-west of the latter place. Lat. 28° 47′, long. 68° 34′. Ms. Survey Map.

GOOGROE BHEERUN LUK, in Beloochistan, an inlet on the sea-coast of the province of Lus. It was visited by Hart in his journey from Kurrachee to Hinglaj, and is mentioned by him under the name of Ghooroo Bherund. Lat. 25° 24′, long. 65° 56′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Journ. As. Soc. 1840, p. 143.

GOOJAH,[1] in Sinde, a town on the route from Kurrachee to Tatta, and ten miles west of the latter town. Masson[2] describes it as "a small bazaar town, with pools or deposits of rain-water." It is situate close to the head of the Kulairee, which communicates with the Indus above Tatta. Situate only eight miles east of Garrah, and on a navigable creek debouching into the Indian Ocean close to Kurrachee, it is believed that an inland navigation might easily and advantageously be effected here between that sea-port and the main channel of the Indus, the intervening ground being low and level. Lat. 24° 45′, long. 67° 48′.

[1] Pott. 246.

[2] Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 409; De La Hoste, in Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 908.

GOOJERANWALA.—See Gujuru Walla.

GOOJERAT.—See Gujerat.

GOOLAB SEAH, in Sinde, a small village on the route from Larkhana to Kyra ka Ghurree, and twenty-seven miles north of the former place. It is situate on the southern boundary of the *Pat* or desert of Shikarpoor, a waste producing only a few stunted bushes. It is a wretched village, scantily supplied with brackish water. Lat. 27° 54′, long. 68° 8′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

GOOLAIREE.[1]—An important pass across the Suliman range, from the Derajat into Kabool. It holds its course along the channel of the Gomul river, or (in the words of Burnes) "leads by broken rugged roads, or rather the water-courses of the Gomul, through the wild and mountainous country of the Muzarees." It is a pass of great importance, being the

[1] Burnes, Trade of the Derajat, 98; Leech, App. 42; Vigne, Ghuznee, 88.

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middle route from Hindostan to Afghanistan, as the Khyber is the northern, and the Bolan the southern. Immense caravans, consisting principally of Lohani Afghans,[2] every spring traverse it westward from the Indus and the adjacent countries, and, returning in autumn, winter in the Derajat. The Goolairee Pass enters the Suliman mountains at their eastern base in lat. 32°, long. 70° 30′. Its course is very winding: for about twenty miles from its entrance into the mountains the direction of the road is north-west; then for about eighty miles it proceeds in a south-west direction, though with numerous deviations at short intervals: it then turns to the north-west, in which direction generally it holds a sinuous course to Ghuznee. It is much infested by freebooters of the Vaziri Afghan tribe, and the caravans have often to fight their way with much loss of life and property.

[2] Jour. As. Soc. 1834, p. 175-178, Honlberger, Jour. of Route from Dera Ghazi Khan to Kabool.

Ms. Survey Map. GOOLAM ALI.—A village in Sinde, situate on the Poorana river, a great offset of the Indus, and forty-two miles south-east of Hyderabad. Lat. 24° 56′, long. 68° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. GOOLAM HOOSEINGOLA.—A village in the Punjab, on the route from Mooltan to Roree, situate on the left bank of the river Chenaub, a few miles from its confluence with the Ghara river. Lat. 29° 26′, long. 71° 7′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. GOOLAM HUSSAIN SEIR KA GOTE.—A small village of Sinde, on the route from Tatta to Kotree, and five miles north of the former place. It is a wretched place, said to be deficient of water, and incapable of yielding even the slightest and most ordinary supplies. Lat. 24° 48′, long. 68° 2′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. GOOLAM JA GOTE.—A village in Sinde, on the route from Bukkur to the south-eastern frontier, and thirteen miles north-west of Omercote. Lat. 25° 26′, long. 69° 37′.

GOOLAUB SHEE.—See Goolab Seah.

Walker's Map of Afg. GOOLISTAN.—A village in Afghanistan, twenty-two miles south-west of Ghuznee. Lat. 33° 20′, long. 67° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Wood, Oxus, 202. GOOLJATOOE, in Afghanistan, a village on the route from Kabool to Bamian, and seventy miles west of the former place. It is situate on a feeder of the Helmund, and near the eastern base of the Hajejuk ridge. Elevation above the sea 10,500 feet. Lat. 34° 31′, long. 68° 5′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Outram, Rough Notes, 104. GOOLKOO, in Afghanistan, a range of mountains thirty miles south-west of Ghuznee, and bounding on the west the basin drained by the river of Ghuznee. These mountains are covered

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with snow throughout the year, and their altitude above the sea was estimated by the British engineers to exceed 13,000 feet. Lat. 33° 22′, long. 67° 50′.

GOOLKUTS.—A village in Afghanistan, situate on the Gomul river and in the Gomul Pass. Lat. 31° 58′, long. 69° 22′. Walker's Map of Afg.

GOOL MAHON.—A village in Sinde, situate about eight miles from the left bank of the river Indus, eight miles west of the river Goonee, and thirteen miles south of Hyderabad. Lat. 25° 12′, long. 68° 25′. Ms. Survey Map.

GOOMERAN.—A village in Afghanistan, situate on the river of Logurh, and nineteen miles south of the town of Kabool. Lat. 34° 15′, long. 69° 4′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

GOONDEE AZIM KHAN, in Afghanistan, a town of the Derajat, on the route from Ghuznee to Dera Ismael Khan, from which last place it is distant, west, about twelve miles. The road in this part is good, and there is water obtained from a kareez, or subterraneous aqueduct. Lat. 31° 50′, long. 70° 44′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

GOONEE RIVER.—See FULAILEE.

GOONGREE.—A village in the south-east of Sinde. Lat. 24° 44′, long. 71° 4′. Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier.

GOONGROO RIVER.—See PINYAREE.

GOORAB SING is a rock about half a mile from the coast, in Beloochistan, in lat. 25° 14′, long. 65° 36′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

GOORBAN, in Sinde, a village on the route from Sehwan to Kurrachee, and thirty miles north-east of the latter place. It is situate on the river of the same name, where it receives a small torrent called the Kuttagee. Water consequently may readily be obtained, and even when the rivers have ceased to run it may be had from pools or wells dug in their beds. The country hereabouts is very rocky and barren, and supplies are scanty. Lat. 25° 5′, long, 67° 28′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

GOORBAN.—A river in Sinde, so called from a village of that name on its bank. It rises in the mountainous tract between Kurrachee and Sehwan, about lat. 25° 20′, long. 67° 38′, and, after a south-westerly course of about sixty miles, falls into the Bay of Kurrachee by the Gisry creek, in lat. 24° 48′, long. 67° 6′. Like most of the streams in this part of Sinde, it is known by different names in different parts of its course, being called Vuddia near its source, Goorban in the middle, and Mulleeree lower down. Though occasionally flooded, and having then a considerable body E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 910; De la Hoste, Rep. on the Country between Kurrachee and Sehwan.

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of water, it is dry for the greater part of the year; but water, as stated in the preceding article, may at all times be obtained by digging in its bed. It is crossed by the route from Kurrachee to Sehwan, at the village of Goorban.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. GOORDOO BAGH.—A village in Afghanistan, five miles south of Herat, situate on the Hury river, and on the road from Herat to Subzawur, in lat. 34° 20′, long. 62° 11′.

Masson, i. 34; Jour. As. Soc. 1837, p. 190; Mackeson, Jour. of Wade's Voy. down the Sutluj. GOORJEANUH.—A town of Bhawlpoor, near the northern frontier, and about two miles south of the river Ghara. It has a good bazaar, and some trade. A regiment with six pieces of cannon are usually stationed here by the khan. Lat. 30° 17′, long. 73° 35′.

Ms. Map. GOOROO.—A village of the province of Jhalawan, in Beloochistan, situate on the road from Gundava to Khozdur, fifteen miles from the latter place. Lat. 27° 50′, long. 66° 40′.

Walker's Map of Afg. GOOROO KILLA.—A village in Afghanistan, eighteen miles south-east of Kilat-i-Ghilji. Lat. 32° 4′, long. 67° 2′.

Walker's Map of Beloochistan. GOORUH.—A village in Beloochistan, situate near the coast. Lat. 25° 14′, long. 63° 10′.

Walker's Map of Afg. GOORZYWAN.—A village in the district of Mymunuh, in North Afghanistan. Lat. 35° 45′, long. 64° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. GOOSTANG.—A village in Beloochistan, situate on the route from Kedje to Belah, about thirty-five miles east of the former place. Lat. 26° 22′, long. 62° 50′.

Walker's Map of Afg. GOOTIE.—A village in Afghanistan, about ten miles west of the Khyber Pass, and sixty miles west of the town of Peshawur. Lat. 34° 11′, long. 70° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. GOOZARAT.—A village in the Punjab, situate on an offset of the Indus, about three miles from the main stream, and thirty miles north-west of Mooltan. Lat. 30° 11′, long. 71°.

Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 724; Conolly (E.), Sketch of Geog. of Seistan. Map. GOOZUR-I-KHASHI.—A village in Western Afghanistan, twenty miles south-west of the town of Khash, on the road from Giriskh to the province of Seistan. Lat. 31° 29′, long. 62° 26′.

Walker's Map. GOOZURISTAN.—A village in Afghanistan, situate a mile from the left bank of the river Helmund. Lat. 33° 35′, long. 67° 14′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. GOPANG, in the Punjab.—A village situate about eight miles north-east of the junction of the united streams of the rivers Chenaub and Ghara with the Indus. Lat. 29° 1′, long. 70° 36′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. GOPANG, in Sinde, a village on the route from Kotree to Sehwan, and fifty-six miles south-east of the latter place. It is

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situate on the right bank of the Indus, in a fertile and well-cultivated tract. Lat. 25° 50′, long. 68° 18′.

GORAZAN.—A village in Afghanistan, on the road from Kandahar to Herat, forty-eight miles north-west of the town of Giriskh. Lat. 32° 16′, long. 63° 45′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

GOREE.—See MUNNEJAH and KOOKEWAREE.

GOREEWALA, in Afghanistan, a village on the right bank of the river Kurum and fifteen miles west of the town of Kala Bagh. Lat. 33° 1′, long. 71° 12′. Walker's Map of Afg.

GORIAN.—A village in the Great Desert of Sinde, sixty-five miles south-east of Omercote. Lat. 24° 45′, long. 70° 35′. Ms. Survey Map.

GOTKEE, in Sinde, a small town on the route from Subzulcote to Shikarpoor, and twenty-seven miles west of the former place. It is situate six miles from the left bank of the Indus, in a low, level, alluvial country, much overspread with jungle. Though the houses are meanly built of mud, there is a showy bazaar, with numerous verandahs, decorated with various fantastic devices. The town also possesses a mosque of considerable size, surmounted by a cupola covered with glazed tiles. The vicinity is infamous on account of the predatory and sanguinary character of its inhabitants. Lat. 28° 10′, long. 69° 17′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Atkinson's Exp. into Afg. 87-95.

GOTTARAO, in Sinde, a fort on the route from Roree to Jessulmair, and fifty miles north-west of the latter place. It is situate near the eastern frontier, in the Thur or Sandy Desert, the surface of which undulates in a succession of sandhills, not totally barren, as they produce a spare vegetation of stunted bushes and tufted grass. Water in this district is scarcely to be had except during rains, and even then in small pools barely capable of supplying a hundred men. The fort of Gottarao is built of brick, and forms a square of about two hundred yards. The wall is from twenty to twenty-five feet high, and a keep in the interior is about ten feet higher. On the east and the greater part of the north side is an outer wall of about ten feet high. There are about a dozen round bastions in various parts of the walls. The fort is supplied with water from a depth of a hundred and fifty feet by five wells. Two of these are within the walls; the remaining three without, but close to them. During the sway of the Talpoor dynasty this place belonged to the Ameers of Khyerpoor, and was defended by two guns and a garrison of a hundred and fifty matchlock-men. An inconsiderable village is E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; *Ead.* Map.

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attached to the fort. It is frequently called Sirdar Ghur (the Sudur Ghur of Walker's map). Lat. 27° 13′, long, 70° 15′.

GOURJEANUH.—See GOORJEANUH.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. GUDDRA.—A village near the south-eastern frontier of Sinde, two miles from the border of the Great Western Rin, and twenty miles north-east of Nuggur Parker. Lat. 24° 35′, long. 70° 57′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. GUDDRA.—A village in Sinde, on the route from Omercote to Balmair, fifteen miles from the eastern frontier of Sinde. Lat. 25° 37′, long. 70° 37′.

GUGAH.—See GOOJAH.

Ms. Survey Map. GUGGEIRA.—A village in Sinde, situated about two miles from the right bank of the Narra river, on the route from Bukkur to the south-east frontier of Sinde. Lat. 27° 19′, long. 69° 2′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. GUGGUR.—A village in Sinde, situated on a small stream falling into the Garrah creek, thirteen miles north-west of the town of Garrah, and twenty-eight miles east of Kurrachee. Lat. 24° 51′, long. 67° 26′.

F. Von Hugel, iii. 147. GUJERAT.—A considerable walled town of the Punjab, about ten miles from the right bank of the Chenaub, and on the great route from Attock to Lahore. It was invested by Maha Singh, who sickened and died in the course of the siege. It subsequently fell into the hands of his more fortunate son, Runjeet Singh, early in the course of his career. It is situated in lat. 32° 38′, long. 73° 14′.

F. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, iii. 154; Vigne, Kashmir, i. 235; Atkinson, Exp. into Afg. 403. GUJURU-WALLA, in the Punjab, a town on the route from Amritsir to Vazeerabad, and twenty-two miles south of the former place. Here is a large square fort with mud walls, surrounded by a ditch. It was the original residence of the family of Runjeet Singh, whose grandfather, born at this place, was a common soldier. The ashes of Runjeet Singh's father and mother are deposited here in tombs of plain appearance. It a few years ago was the residence of the celebrated Hari Singh, the most dauntless of all the Sikh chieftains. The interior of the fort is very highly decorated, and the garden is described by Baron Von Hugel as one of the finest he saw in India. It abounds in fine fruit-trees, especially orange-trees, covered with fruit, superior to that of China. The fragrance from the superb collection of trees, shrubs, and flowers, is described as almost overpowering.

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Numerous ornamental buildings appropriately embellished, and a fountain always playing so as to send forth a broad sheet of limpid water, complete the attractions of the scene. Gujuru Walla is in lat. 32° 36′, long. 73° 57′.

GULAMURG, in Kashmir, a mountain at the north-western extremity of the Pir Panjal range. At its south-eastern base is the Pass of Gulamurg, which is not passable for horses, but is practicable on foot from the middle of April to the end of November. Lat. 34° 2′, long. 74° 12′. Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 147.

GULBAHAR.—A village in Northern Afghanistan, twenty-two miles south of the Hindoo Koosh. Lat. 35° 13′, long. 69° 13′. Walker's Map. of Sinde.

GULGULA,[1] in Afghanistan, a ruined city of great extent, in the valley of Bamian. It is situate on the south side of the valley, and on the right bank of the river of Kunduz, here a very small stream. Nearly opposite are seen the fort of the governor of the district, the vast idols of Bamian, and the adjacent cliffs, excavated for miles into innumerable caves. The ruins are scattered over and about a conical hill,[2] and are so extensive as to prove that the population must have been formerly very considerable. As the neighbourhood in every direction is remarkably deficient in provisions and even fuel, the means of subsistence must have been brought from afar; but the instances of Tyre, Ormuz, and many other places, prove that motives of policy, religion, or military expediency have often led to the establishment and maintenance of large cities in the most barren and repulsive spots. The awe-inspiring local superstitions, and the command of Bamian, the principal pass from Turkestan to Afghanistan and India, may have determined the site of Gulgula. On the summit is a ruined citadel of great height, considerable size, and skilful construction. The ramparts have loopholes, apparently for the discharge of arrows. The material is unburnt brick, which must have singular tenacity, as the ruins are in good preservation.[3] Numerous excavations everywhere penetrate the hill, and some contain the remains of reservoirs, which contained water for the garrison. Moorcroft states that, according to Mahometan traditions, the city was built by Jelul-ud-din, King of Khwarism, but he adds with justice that it is of much earlier date. It was in fact destroyed in the reign of that prince by Zingis

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Map.

[2] Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 387; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. ii. 360; Burnes' Bokh. i. 183.

[3] Eyre, Mil. Op. at Kabool, 360.

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[4] D'Herbelot, Bib. Orientale, ii. 97; V. Genghiz-Khan, Price, Mahomedan Hist. i. 410-412.
[5] As. Researches, vi. 472.

Khan, probably in the celebrated campaign of 1221-1222,[4] in which he sacked Herat and drove Jelul-ud-din over the Indus. Wilford,[5] without stating his authorities, relates the horrible event in the following words:—"There were even kings of Bamiyan, but this dynasty lasted but a few years, and ended in 1215. The kings and governors resided at Ghulghuleh, called at that time the fort or palace of Bamiyan. It was destroyed by Genghiz-Khan in the year 1221, and because the inhabitants had presumed to resist him, he ordered them to be butchered, without distinction either of age or sex; in his rage he spared neither animals nor even trees. He ordered it to be called, in his own language, Mau-balig, or the city of grief and sorrow; but the inhabitants of that country called it, in their own dialect, Ghulghuleh, which word, used also in Persian, signifies the cries of woe. To have rebuilt it would have been ominous: for this reason, they erected a fort on a hill to the north of Bamiyan, which is called to this day the imperial fort. This fort also was destroyed by Zingis the Usbeck, in the year 1628, and has not been rebuilt since." Gulgula is in lat. 34° 49′, long. 67° 46′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

GULISTAN KAREZ.—A village in Afghanistan, situate on the river Lora, in the valley of Pisheen, ninety miles south-east of Kandahar. Lat. 30° 36′, long. 66° 32′.

Vigne, Ghuznee, 10.

GULLAH, in the Punjab, a small town about seven miles from the right bank of the Ghara. Lat. 31° 5′, long. 74° 30′.

Vigne, Ghuznee, 16.

GULLAH, in the Punjab, seven miles west of the ferry over the Sutluj, near Ferozpoor. Lat. 30° 50′, long. 74°.

Ms. Map.

GULLEAN KA GOTE.—A village in Sinde, situate near the left bank of the river Indus, about three miles from the place where the Fulailee branch diverges from the main stream. Lat. 25° 30′, long. 68° 21′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

GULLOO GOTE, in Sinde, a village on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and forty-five miles north of the former place. It is situate a mile and a half from the right bank of the Indus, in a fertile country, in many places well cultivated, but in others overrun with bushes. The road northwards to Larkhana is made with considerable care. Lat. 26° 57′, long. 68°.

Leech, Visit to manufacturing towns of Khyrpoor, 34.

GUMBUT, in Sinde, a town about twelve miles south of Khyerpoor, and ten miles east of the Indus. Though one of the principal places in the country for the manufacture of cotton

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goods, the process is very rude, and the quantity produced does not exceed 5,000 pieces in the year. The population is about 3,000. Lat. 27° 24′, long. 68° 23′.

GUMHA.—A small town in the north-east of the Punjab, and on the southern slope of the Himalaya. The houses are built of stones, cemented with mud, and strengthened with timbers of fir laid horizontally. The roofs are of fir spars covered with slates, but as these are laid loose, they form a very imperfect protection against the weather. There is here a mine of rock-salt, which is worked to considerable extent, but in a very rude manner. The salt is of a reddish colour, and is very compact and heavy. The Rajah of Mundi clears 16,000 rupees a year by its sale. Lat. 31° 56′, long. 76° 38′. Moorcr. i. 158.

GUNAIDIO.—A village in Eastern Sinde, on the route from Jessulmair to Halla, and ninety miles south-west of the former place. It is situate on the bank of a small lake, the water of which is saturated with natron. Lat. 26° 22′, long. 69° 48′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

GUNDAMUK.—A walled village, on the eastern brow of the Kurkutcha range, on the road from Jelalabad to Kabool, twenty-eight miles west of the former place. As it is 4,616 feet above the sea, the climate is mild in summer but severe in winter, and there is so marked a difference between the temperature of the high table-land to the west and the lower plain of Jelalabad, that it is said that when it rains on the eastern side of Gundamuk it snows on the western. Here, during the disastrous attempt to retreat from Kabool made by the British army at the beginning of 1842, the last surviving force, amounting to about 100 soldiers and 300 camp-followers, were finally overpowered, only one man making his escape. Lat. 34° 17′, long. 70° 5′. Wood, Khyber Pass, i. 3, 6; Burnes' Bokh. i. 124; Mil. Op. in Afg. 14; Eyre, Mil. Op. at Kabool, 250; Sale, Dis. in Afg. 277; Hough, Nar. of Exp. to Afg. 300; Havelock, War in Afg. ii. 180; Forster, Jour. Beng. Eng. 68.

GUNDAVA PASS.—See Moola.

GUNDAVA, a town in Beloochistan, the capital of the province of Cutch Gundava, is situate on the Baddra, a small torrent which flows down from the Hala Mountains, and is lost in the desert farther east. It is a small place, surrounded by a high mud wall, and has little trade, the slight importance which it possesses resulting from its being the winter residence of the Khan of Kelat, who, before the inclement season, leaves his elevated capital, and with his family, officers, and principal subjects, descends to the warm lowland of Gundava. Pottinger describes E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Pott. Belooch. 309; Masson, Kalat. 330.

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it as smaller than Kelat, but built with more regularity. The inhabitants are for the most part Jets, a race of Hindoo descent, but converts to Mahometanism, and are little better than serfs to the Belooches, who own the greater part of the lands. There are a few Hindoos, of more recent introduction into the country, who carry on trade by barter, in this way collecting grain and other raw produce, which they subsequently export. Lat. 28° 29′, long. 67° 32′.

Ms. Survey Map. GUNDERRA.—A village in Sinde, situate on the Western Narra river, thirty-two miles north of Sehwan. Lat. 26° 49′, long. 67° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. GUNDUTSAN, in Afghanistan, a small stream or rather water-course, on the route from Kandahar to Herat, and eighty-six miles south-east of the latter town. It is important in a military view, as water can be obtained in pools in the bed of the channel even when the stream ceases to flow. The place where it crosses the route is in lat. 33° 10′, long. 63° 20′.

GUNEEMURAH.—See GUNNEEMURGH.

Vigne, i. 153. GUNGA BAL.—A small lake in Kashmir, on the Haramuk mountain, on the north-eastern boundary of the valley. It is a mile and a half long, and two or three hundred yards wide. Its appearance presents nothing remarkable, and its dimensions, it has been seen, are inconsiderable, but it is regarded with a superstitious veneration of the deepest kind by the Hindoos. Pilgrims flock to its banks, and into its waters are thrown such fragments of bone as remain undestroyed by the fires lighted by Hindoo feeling to consume the fleshly habitations from which the spirit has departed. Lat. 34° 25′, long. 74° 39′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. GUNGATEE.—A village in the Punjab, eighteen miles south of Lahore. Lat. 31° 22′, long. 74° 12′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. GUNGUNI.—A village in the north-east of the Punjab, situate on the right bank of the river Duras, and on the route from Bultistan to Kashmir by the Bultul Pass. Lat. 34° 36′, long. 76° 2′.

Hough, 359. GUNJATEE, in the Punjab, a small town about ten miles from the east bank of the Ravee, and on the route from Surrukpoor to Ferozpoor. Lat. 31° 17′, long. 73° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. GUNNEEMURGH, in Western Afghanistan, is a small valley on the route from Kandahar to Herat, and about half-way

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between those places. It is watered by a fine stream, and is surrounded by both garden and field cultivation. Lat. 32° 26′, long. 63° 14′.

GUNYSH BUL, in Kashmir, a place of Hindoo devotion, at the eastern extremity of the valley, on the route to the celebrated cave of Amur Nath. According to Vigne, the name signifies "the place of Gunysh" or Ganesa, the only son of Siva. The object of superstition is a large fragment of rock lying in the Lidur river, and worn by the current into what the Hindoos fancy a representation of an elephant's head, to which a trunk, ears, and eyes have been added by human art. The superstitious feeling caused by this object results from the belief that Ganesa has the head of an elephant. Here, the pilgrims proceeding to Amur Nath make their preparatory ablutions and prostrations. Gunysh Bul is in lat. 34°, long. 75° 12′. Kashmir, ii. 6.

GURANEE.—A village in Afghanistan, situate on the Furrah river, twenty-four miles north-east of the town of the same name. Lat. 32° 37′, long. 62° 25′. Walker's Map of Afg.

GURDAIZ.—A village in Afghanistan, on the route from Ghuznee to Kohat, fifty-five miles east of the former town. Lat. 33° 32′, long. 69° 12′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

GURDAN DEWAR,[1] in Afghanistan, a village in a small valley where the river Helmund, a few miles from its source, crosses the route from Kabool to Bamian. It is situate between the pass of Oonna, on the south-east, and Koh-i-Baba mountain, on the north-west. The Helmund is here knee-deep, and about ten yards wide.[2] The elevation of Gurdan Dewar is 10,076 feet. Lat. 34° 25′, long. 68° 8′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.;
[2] Moorcroft, Punj. Bokh. ii. 383; Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 69; Grif. Bar. and Ther. Obs. in Afg.

GURIBAI PASS.—In Afghanistan, on the eastern route from Ghuznee to Shawl, and a hundred and twenty miles south of the former place. It is situate where the rough country between Lake Ab-istada and Toba mountains slopes down eastward to Sewestan. Lat. 31° 54′, long. 68° 8′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

GURILLA, in Sinde, a large village on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana by the Arul river, and nine miles south of Larkhana. It is situate on the Cheela, a water-course connected with the Western Narra. The road in this part of the route is good, and supplies are attainable in moderate quantities. Lat. 27° 24′, long. 68° 8′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

GURMAB.—A village in Afghanistan, on the route from Walker's Map of Afg.

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Giriskh to Furrah, by the Dilaram road, and twenty-eight miles east of Furrah. It is situate among the mountains rising north of Seistan, and stretching into the Huzareh country. Lat. 32° 24′, long. 62° 37′.

Walker's Map of Afg.

GURMAB.—A village in Afghanistan, eighteen miles east of Giriskh. Lat. 31° 50′, long. 64° 36′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 325; Hough, Narr. of Exp. in Afg. 50; Allen, March through Sinde and Afg. 106.

GURMAB,[1] in Beloochistan, a halting-place in the Bolan Pass, about half a mile south of the village of Kirta, and seventeen miles from the eastern entrance of the pass. Here is a rather copious spring, the water of which flows into the Bolan river, or torrent. The name, signifying "hot water," seems to indicate that it is a thermal spring; but there does not appear to be any satisfactory evidence that such is the fact.* The elevation of this place above the sea is 1,081 feet.[2] Lat. 29° 36′, long. 67° 32′.

[2] Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 54; Grif. Bar. and Ther. Obs. in Afg.

GURMSEHL (warm place), in Afghanistan, a narrow depressed tract, extending along the lower course of the Helmund. According to Conolly,[1] the current of the river holds its course with much force and rapidity along the left bank, and, deserting the right, leaves between the water's edge and the line of cliffs which formerly bounded it on that side, a low and very fertile strip, of the average breadth of two miles. Elphinstone[2] calls it Gurmseer (warm region). It is laid down in the map accompanying his work, and attributed to Macartney, as extending between lat. 30° 50′—31° 50′, long. 63°—65°, and is thus assigned an extent probably too great. There is no mention made of it in the map given by Conolly, though the course of the Helmund is laid down in that part where he in his sketch describes it as flowing through the Gurmsehl. This omission is the more remarkable, as the map is crowded with details of inferior importance. Pottinger[3] describes this tract as exceedingly productive of wheat, rice, and other grains, in consequence of great natural fertility and the copious and well-diffused irrigation from the river Helmund, which, in this part of its course, has at all times a large body of water, and in the season of inundation is a vast, deep, and rapid stream. The inhabitants are notorious robbers, being outcasts from the neighbouring people. At the beginning of the present century it paid a revenue of 4,000 rupees to the

[1] Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 712; Sketch of the Phys. Geogr. of Seistan.

[2] Acc. of Kabool, 137, 392; Kinneir, Geogr. Mem. Persia, 215.

[3] Beloochistan, 316.

War in Afg. i. 224.

* Havelock, indeed, states cursorily, that "near Kirtah, a tepid spring is found in the mountain-side," but the other authorities make no mention of a point so remarkable.

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Shah of Kabool, but latterly it appears to have attained a sort of vague and precarious independence, under a native chief, protected by the Shah of Herat.[4]

[4] Leech, Seisthan, 150.

GURNAGH.—A village in the Punjab, situate on the road from Mooltan to Ferozpoor, and ten miles north of the Ghara river. Lat. 30° 14′, long. 72° 59′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

GURNEE.—A village in Afghanistan, eighteen miles north-east of Kandahar. Lat. 31° 45′, long. 64° 45′. Map of Afg.

GURREE.—See Ghurry.

GURSEAH.—A village in Sinde, about thirteen miles from the eastern frontier. Lat. 26° 57′, long. 70° 8′. Ms. Survey Map.

GURUK TEELAH.—A village in the Punjab, situate on the Salt Range, about seven miles north-west of Julalpoor, and five miles from the right bank of the river Jailum. Lat. 32° 43′, long. 73° 10′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

GURUNEE.—See Gironee.

GURYS, in Bultistan or Little Thibet, is situate close to the northern boundary of Kashmir: it is an elevated valley five miles long and one mile wide. The upper part of the Kishengunga flows in a direction from east to west along the bottom of the valley, which, though 7,200 feet above the sea, is surrounded by lofty and very abrupt peaks, chiefly of limestone. Lat. 34° 33′, long. 74° 36′. Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 207.

GUSWAP, in Afghanistan, a halting-place at a piece of standing water on the route from Kanhahar to Herat, and a hundred and thirty miles north-west of the former place. It is situate on a road a little south of the main route, collateral to it, and in some degree preferable, on account of the more abundant supply of water. Lat. 32° 12′, long. 63° 54′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

GUZ.—A village of the province of Jhalawan, in Beloochistan, situate a few miles west of the Gundava, or Moola Pass, on the road from Gundava to Khozdur, and twenty-two miles east of the latter place. Lat. 27° 50′, long. 66° 47′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

GWADEL, a bay on the coast of Beloochistan, is formed by Cape Gwadel, or Rass Noo, on the east, and Ras Pishk on the west. It is three leagues from east to west at the entrance, and about as much from north to south, with regular soundings of eight and seven fathoms at the entrance, and six, five, and four fathoms inside. The bottom is entirely mud, and there is good Horsburgh's Ind. Dir. i. 495.

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shelter from all winds, excepting those which blow between east and south-south-west. The coast is of moderate height, but the country inland is lofty and rugged. At some distance inland, and directly north of the bay, is a remarkable cleft in the mountain, serving as a landmark. Eastward of Cape Gwadel is another inlet, sometimes called Gwadel Bay, but not so well sheltered as that just described, yet having a good bottom of sand, with soundings at the entrance of ten or twelve fathoms, decreasing inside with considerable regularity to six, five, and four fathoms, and sheltered from south-west, west, and north winds. The eastern bay lies in lat. 25° 5′—25° 10′, long. 62° 12′—62° 20′; the western in long. 61° 57′—62° 10′, and same lat. as the eastern.

Horsburgh, Ind. Dir. i. 495.

GWADEL CAPE, or RAS NOO, in Beloochistan, projects southward from the coast into the Arabian Sea, between the eastern and western bays of Gwadel. It is a peninsula of moderate height, six miles in length, and joined to the mainland by an isthmus not half a mile over. There are remains of a wall with towers on this isthmus, constructed for the defence of a town which formerly stood on the cape, and the site of which is still marked by the ruins of houses and wells. The few inhabitants now reside three or four miles north of this, in wretched hovels of mats. The water of the wells is brackish, so that supplies of this article for shipping must be obtained from the interior. A few goats, sheep, and fowls may be purchased. Lat. 25° 5′, long. 62° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Map; Leech, Hind. Koosh.

GWALIAN PASS.—A pass in Afghanistan over the Hindoo Koosh mountains, on the route from Kabool to Kunduz. The route proceeds from the Koh-i-Damun, and, entering the valley of Ghorbund, takes a south-westerly direction for about twenty miles to the point where the Gwalian Pass turns off northward, and holds its way in that direction about thirty miles to the summit of the range of Hindoo Koosh, which it crosses ten miles east of the great peak of that name. Though easier than the Koushan Pass farther east, it is less frequented, through dread of the predatory tribes which infest it. The summit of the pass is in lat. 35° 25′, long. 68° 42′.

E.I.C. Ms. Map; Leech, Hind. Koosh, 32.

GWAZGAR PASS, in Afghanistan, over the Hindoo Koosh mountain from Afghanistan to Kunduz. The route by this pass first proceeds up the valley of Ghorbund, and at the ruined town of the same name turns off in a direction nearly due north.

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It is scarcely frequented by travellers, in consequence of the predatory character of the Huzareh tribes who hold it. Lat. 35° 15′, long. 68° 38′.

GWETTER, in Beloochistan, an inlet of the Arabian Sea, is five leagues wide at the entrance, and runs three leagues up the country. The depth of water at the entrance is about six fathoms, shoaling farther in to four, three, and two, close to shore. Ras Jewnee headland forms the east side of the bay; on the west side the land is low, so that it cannot be seen at a short distance, with the exception of two hummocks, which appear like islands. The land at the northern side or head of the bay is so low as to be scarcely discernible until approached very closely, and then it becomes visible principally by means of the bushes growing on it. A village, called Gwetter, is situate on the north-west side of the bay, and another, called Jewnee, lies close to the point forming the eastern limit of the entrance. Gwetter Bay is between lat. 25° 2′—25° 12′, long. 61° 18′—61° 40′. Horsburgh, Ind. Dir. i. 495.

GYDUR KHYLE.—A village in Afghanistan, situate in lat. 33° 40′, long. 71° 32′. Walker's Map of Afg.

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HAGAH, in Afghanistan, a village in the district of Nungnahar, at the foot of the Sufeid Koh mountain. It is situate on the southern road between the Khyber Pass and Kabool, and seventy-five miles south-east of the latter place. This road, though more direct than that lying farther to the north through Jelalabad, is less frequented, in consequence of the sanguinary and rapacious character of the people and the number of difficult passes. The adjacent country is watered by numerous streams descending from Sufeid Koh, and is remarkable for picturesque beauty. It abounds in fertile valleys, thickly peopled and well cultivated. Hagah is in lat. 34° 14′, long. 70° 20′. E.I.C. Ms. Map; Wood, Khyber Pass, 5; Burnes' Pers. Narr. 133.

HAGEGUK.—A mountain in the north-west of Afghanistan, extending from north to south transversely from Koh-i-baba to Wood, Route of Kab. and Toorkistan, 24; Id.

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Oxus, 204; Burnes' Bokh. i. 181; ii. 240; Sale, Dis. in Afg. 419; Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 69; Grif. Bar. and Ther. Obs. in Afg.; Outram, Rough Notes, 126. E.I.C. Ms. Doc; Leech, Khyber Pass, 12.

Hindoo Koosh. Its summit is 11,700 feet above the sea.* It is traversed by two passes, that of Hageguk near the southern extremity, and that of Erak near the northern. By both of these passes, roads proceed from Kabool to Bamian, and thence to Kunduz. Lat. 34° 30′—40′, long. 67° 55′.

HAIDAREE, in Afghanistan, a village of the Khyberees, situate about a mile south of the Khyber Pass, and four miles from its eastern entrance. Lat. 33° 58′, long. 71° 22′.

HAJAMAREE.—See HUJAMREE.

Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier.

HAJEECHURM.—A village in the Punjab, situate on the road from Mooltan to Ferozpoor, about forty miles south-west of the latter place. Lat. 30° 41′, long. 73° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

HAJEEKA.—A village in Beloochistan, situate a short distance to the right of the road from Kelat to Sonmeanee, thirty-five miles in a direction nearly south from the former. Lat. 28° 26′, long. 66° 12′.

Ms. Survey Map.

HAJEEKAJOKE.—A village of Cutch Gundava, in Beloochistan, situate on the road from Bagh to Larkhana, eighteen miles south of Bagh, and thirty-two miles north-east of Gundava. Lat. 28° 43′, long. 67° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

HAJEE KURREEMDAD.—A village in Afghanistan, situate about ten miles from the right bank of the river Urgundab, forty-five miles north-east of Kandahar, and the same distance west of Kelat-i-Ghilji. Lat. 32° 8′, long. 65° 59′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

HAJEEPOOR, in the Punjab, a village situate on the left bank of the river Chenaub, eighteen miles from its confluence with the Ghara river, and forty-two miles south-west of Mooltan. Lat. 29° 36′, long. 71° 12′.

HAJEGUK.—See HAGEGUK.

Vigne, Kashmir, i. 277.

HAKRIT SAR (or Lake of Weeds), an extensive but shallow lake, nearly in the middle of the valley of Kashmir, and on the south side of the river Jailum, from which it is separated by an embankment. Lat. 34° 6′, long. 74° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

HALACHEE, in Beloochistan, a village in the Moola or Gundava Pass. It is situate near the left bank of the Moola river, in a vicinity which, though mountainous, is capable of yielding a moderate portion of supplies. Lat. 28° 2′, long. 67° 9′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

HALA MOUNTAINS,[1] in Beloochistan, an extensive and

* This is the height given by Wood in Map E. I. C. MS. Burnes (ii. 240) gives 12,400; Griffiths, as quoted above, 12,190.

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lofty range, stretching from north to south, generally between the meridians 67°—68°. They are connected with the elevated region of Afghanistan by the Toba mountains, of which they may be considered a prolongation, and which rise in the two summits of Tukatoo, in lat. 30° 18′, long. 67°, to a height estimated at between 11,000 and 12,000 feet.[2] If we consider this mountain as the northern limit of the Hala range, it will be found to extend, from north to south, a distance of about four hundred miles, and to terminate at Cape Monze,[3] projecting into the Arabian Sea in lat. 24° 48′. About lat. 29° 30′, a large offset extends eastward, forming the mountains held by the Murree tribe of Kahun, and joining the Suliman range about Hurrund and Dajel. Southward of this, the Hala range becomes rapidly depressed towards the east; descending with considerable steepness in that direction to the low level tract of Cutch Gundava; viewed from which, these mountains present the appearance of a triple range,[4] each rising in succession as they recede westward. The elevation above the sea of the plain of Cutch Gundava at Dadur, close to the mouth of the Bolan Pass, is 742 feet.[5] The height of the mountains in that part has not been ascertained; viewed from the British encampment in the plain, they gave the impression of great elevation. According to the graphic account of an intelligent observer,[6] "the Bolan (Hala) range of mountains was the great attraction throughout the march. It would be little to say that they towered towards the clouds; for the clouds were rolling along their breasts, and their peaks rose high above them. Ridge appeared above ridge, and the effect of light and shade from passing clouds, now throwing prominently forward, and now obscuring, their inequalities and chasms, was so varied and sublime, that the eye was never wearied with watching it. Though at the distance of at least fifty miles, they were so vast that their bases appeared within a moderate morning's canter." Viewed from the west, they appear of far less elevation, as the table-land stretching from their bases in that direction has a height in few places less than 5,000 feet; thus the valley of Shawl is 5,560 feet high,[7] the table-land of Kelat 6,000.[8] The Hala forms the great eastern wall or buttress of the highlands of Kelat, marking their descent to the vast plain of Western Hindostan. This huge mountain brow is furrowed by two main passes—the Bolan and Moola, each the channel of a considerable

[2] Havelock, War in Afg. i. 248; Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 105.

[3] Pottinger, Belooch. 251.

[4] Havelock, ii.303.

[5] Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 54; Grif. Bar. and Ther. Obs. in Afg.

[6] Allen, March through Sinde and Afg. 88.

[7] Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 55; Grif. Bar. and Ther. Obs. in Afg.

[8] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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torrent, and each affording a tedious but not very difficult access from the plains on the east to the western highlands. Thus the Bolan Pass is a little more than fifty miles in length, in which distance the ascent is 5,000 feet, or something less than a hundred feet in a mile. The length of the Moola Pass is about one hundred miles, and the ascent in that distance about 4,500 feet,[9] or forty-five feet in a mile. (See BOLAN and MOOLA PASSES.) Such an angle of inclination admits the transport of artillery and heavy goods, and altogether the communication between the table-land and the plain is probably as easy as between any places having, at the same distance, as great difference of level. About one hundred miles south of the Moola Pass, and in lat. 26° 30′, the Hala range stretches with diminished elevation to the south-east, forming the mountains of Jutteel, Keertar, Lukkee, and others of less note, which constitute the dreary and sterile tract occupying the greater part of Western Sinde.[1] A little farther south, the range becomes much lower and narrower, not exceeding thirty miles in breadth, being defined on the east by the low alluvial tract of Sinde, on the west by that of Lus. In the most southern part it is called the Pubb mountains, and, as already mentioned, terminates at Cape Monze. Pottinger[2] calls the Hala the Brahooic range, to which he assigns very extensive limits, comprehending under the name the table-land rising between the plains of Sinde and of Kandahar, and the extensive and intricate highlands stretching far to the west into Mekran, and ultimately joining the mountains of Persia. The greatest height ascertained of any point in this mountain system is that of Kelat, amounting to 6,000 feet,[3] but other parts rise much above this; Cheheltan, for instance, north of Moostung, is, with probability, estimated by Masson[4] to have a height of above 11,000 feet, as, though its summit is divested of snow in summer, some is always found in the deep ravines, a circumstance indicating a very great height in this latitude. In a country so barbarous and so little explored, our information on the geology of this vast range is necessarily scanty in the extreme. Masson[5] tells us that the huge Cheheltan is of secondary limestone, abounding in marine *exuviæ*. Similar formations are observable in the Bolan Pass,[6] where the strata are cross-cut by that great ravine. Overlying were observed vast deposits of more recent and diluvial formation—conglomerate and pebbly mud—to the depth of a thousand feet and upwards. There

[9] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[1] Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 911; De La Hoste, on Country between Tatta and Sehwan.

[2] Belooch. 252.

[3] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[4] Bal. Afg. Panj. ii. 82.

[5] Id. ii. 78.

[6] Kennedy, Sinde and Kabool, i. 214; Havelock, War in Afg. i. 223.

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is scarcely any evidence of the existence of primary formation in this range, except the well-ascertained fact that the Pubb mountain contains a rich deposit of copper,[7] perhaps nowhere found *in situ* in recent formations.

[7] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 80; De La Hoste, on the Existence of Copper near Bela.

HALAN SYUDS, in Sinde, a village on the route from Hyderabad to Sehwan by way of Kotree, and forty miles north of the last-mentioned place. It is situate about a mile and a half from the right bank of the Indus, and close to a *shikargah* or hunting preserve, formerly belonging to one of the Ameers of Hyderabad. Lat. 25° 52′, long. 68° 18′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

HALIPOOTRA, in Sinde, a village on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and four miles north of the former place. It is embosomed in high trees, and is situate two miles from the right bank of the Indus, in a tract overrun with jungle and interspersed with pools and water-courses supplied from the river. Lat. 26° 23′, long. 67° 54′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

HALLA, in Sinde, near the left or eastern bank of the Indus, is situate in a tract of no great fertility, the soil being impregnated with salt. The new town is larger and more wealthy than the old one, which is contiguous to it. There is here a much-frequented shrine of a reputed Mahometan saint. The bazaar, which is partially roofed over, is well supplied, and considerable business is transacted there. Sindian caps, the general head-dress of all in the country except the Hindoos, are made here in great numbers, and of excellent quality. Halla new town is celebrated for its earthenware, the coarser kinds of which are manufactured from clay taken from the bed of the Indus. In the finer kinds this material is mixed, in a large proportion, with ground flints: the decorations are very showy, and sometimes tasteful; the colours, which are obtained from the oxides of copper, lead, or iron, being remarkable for brilliancy and richness. A sort of unctuous earth, called "*chunniah*," is obtained from lakes near the town, and is eaten in considerable quantities, especially by the women. Estimates of the population differ widely, and Burnes upon this point is not consistent with himself. In one place (vol. iii. 264), he states it at 2,000, and in the same volume (p. 227) at 10,000. The latter seems the more probable amount. Lat. 25° 45′, long. 68° 28′. Wood, Oxus, 36-38.

HAMOON, on the south-western frontier of Afghanistan, is

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a shallow lake, or rather a very extensive reedy morass, of Seistan. The word Hamoon is a generic term, signifying, in Persian, a plain level ground;* it is applied by the inhabitants of Seistan to any shallow lake or morass,[1] of which great numbers are formed in time of inundation, by the Helmund and other rivers pouring their waters over that level region. The name, however, is peculiarly and emphatically applied to the principal and permanent watery expanse, which is of an irregular elongated form, about seventy miles in length from north-east to south-west, and from fifteen to twenty miles in breadth. At the north-east side is an opening about five miles wide, communicating with the Duk-i-Teer, an expanse similar to the great Hamoon, and about a third of its extent. This smaller morass was formerly a separate Hamoon or swamp, but about fifteen years ago, the Helmund, which had previously discharged itself into the great Hamoon on its eastern side, poured a vast volume of water into the Duk-i-Teer, which in consequence was so swollen as to sweep away the dividing bank, and become permanently united with the larger swamp or lake. At the same time, the channels, by which hitherto the water of the Helmund flowed eastward into the Hamoon, became nearly deserted and obliterated, and the vast volume of that great river is now principally discharged into the Duk-i-Teer, from which it expands over the surface of both swamps. "The more fitting appellation of the Hamoon," observes Conolly,[2] "is the classical one of Ari-a-Palus, for it is in reality almost everywhere a mere marsh. It has rarely a depth of more than from three to four feet, and is almost entirely covered with reeds and rushes." Insulated in the Hamoon, and above a mile from its eastern bank, is a hill, called Koh-i-Zor, or Roostum by some, Koh-i-Khwajeh by others. It has a fort accessible only by means of a channel cut through the reeds, which are so close and strong as to preclude the passage of either man or beast unless thus cleared away. By means of this channel, which has a breadth of about three feet, and is filled with water having an average depth of about the same number of feet, very salt, thick with mud, black and putrid, horses, cows, and even men wade to the island. Some of the richer and more fastidious inhabitants are conveyed on rafts formed of reeds and pushed

[1] Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 715; Conolly, Sketch of the Physical Geogr. of Seistan.

[2] Ut supra, 716.

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forward by men wading in the mud. The view from this fortress is very extraordinary. Conolly[3] thus describes it: "Immediately beneath me lay a yellow plain, as level as a calm sea, formed by the tops of reeds, and extending north and south far beyond the reach of vision. On the east it was bounded by a paler yellow, marking the borders of the lake, where the less thickly growing reeds are annually burned down, and a few poor Kheels clear away the ground for the cultivation of water-melons. Beyond, again, in this direction, appeared the dark-green tamarisks, whole forests of which fringe the lake. Here and there, as we looked around on every side, were seen patches of blue water, and on the west, a large clear lake stretched away until out of sight." The latter part of this quotation is at variance with the author's previous statement that the Hamoon "is almost entirely covered with reeds," and should probably be qualified, by assuming that he means that the water of this vast swamp is, to a great extent, free from reeds to the west of the island. The saltness of the water varies in different parts, according to the depth, nature of the soil on which it rests, and proximity to the mouths of the rivers. Though so brackish at the Koh-i-Khwajeh that the horses of the travellers refused it, the people drank no other, and boasted that it was the best in the world, causing appetite, promoting digestion, and conducing to general health. The surface of the Hamoon is considered to be on the increase, probably in consequence of the quantity of water brought down by the rivers being constant, and the depth being continually diminished by the alluvial deposit. There is no vent whatever for the water, the increase of quantity being checked merely by evaporation. Innumerable wild hogs harbour in the reeds and commit great havoc on the cultivated grounds. They congregate in herds of thirty or forty, and when hunted, often kill the huntsmen or dogs, though the latter are very powerful as well as courageous. To the people of many countries these animals would be acceptable on account of the value of their flesh as an article of subsistence, but the natives, being Mahometans, use it only as food for their dogs. The reeds form an excellent pasture for cows, which animals eat them with greediness and soon fatten on them. Geese, ducks, and some other water-fowl are, as might be expected, very numerous. The pelican is common, and is

[3] Ut supra, 717.

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believed by the natives to carry water far into the desert, and there barter it with other birds for food; a process, the authentication of which would shake the definition given by some philosophers of man—that he is an animal that contracts or makes a bargain. Fish does not appear to be abundant. The Hamoon, in addition to the Helmund, receives the Adruscund, the Furrah Rood, and some other rivers of less importance. Some geographers[4] have confounded the Hamoon with the Lake of Zirreh, a little further south, which is nearly if not entirely dried up.[5] Elphinstone[6] gives a general and brief, but accurate, description of the Hamoon, and adds judiciously, "I suspect it has no name at all in the neighbourhood, but is merely called the lake, or the sea." In both the maps, however, accompanying his work, it is laid down erroneously, and equally so in that of Pottinger, who gives a short and rather inaccurate description of it.[7] In the hypsometrical map accompanying the *Asie Centrale* of Humboldt it is also erroneously laid down as to shape, and placed a degree more to the west and likewise to the north than it ought to be. Hamoon, in its average extent, is in lat. 30° 42′—31° 54′, long. 61° 8′—62° 10′.

[4] Kinneir, Geogr. of Persia, 190.

[5] Conolly, ut supra, 716.

[6] 492.

[7] Belooch. 316.

HANGU, or HANGOO.—A small town at the southern base of the Salt range or Kala Bagh mountains, fifteen miles west of Kohat, and on the route from India to Khorasan, through Bungush. It is situate in a pleasant and fruitful country, well watered by numerous fine springs. There is a small bazaar and a stone-built fort. The inhabitants are Afghans, ruled by their own chiefs, but the Sikhs make continual incursions, and levy contributions. Population about 1,500. Lat. 33° 31′, long. 71° 15′.

Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 107.

HARAMUK. — A lofty summit in the range bounding Kashmir on the north. Vigne states, that "Haramuk signifies all mouths or faces, and that the application of the word in this case is either derived from the square-sided, rick-shaped figure of its summit, or from its being visible from all sides by reason of its insulated situation and superior height." Its mass appears to consist principally of basaltic amygdaloid, though granite has been observed on it, but not *in situ*. In a depression on the northern declivity is a small lake, called Gunga Bul, "the place of the Ganges," which, like many other reservoirs of water, is

Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 151.

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held in high veneration by the Hindoos. The elevation of Haramuk above the level of the sea is estimated by Vigne at 13,000 feet. Lat. 34° 26′, long. 74° 43′.

HARAPA.[1]—A village of the Punjab, close to the left bank of the Ravee, and seated amid very extensive ruins, the most striking being the relics of a large brick fortress. This is considered by Masson to be the site of the Sangala of Arrian, where the Indians made such an obstinate defence against Alexander; but this opinion is regarded by eminent authority as open to question. Professor Wilson observes,[2] "Whether they (the Macedonians) followed the course of the Iravati (Ravee) to Harapa, may be reasonably doubted." Harapa is in lat. 30° 37′, long. 72° 43′.

[1] Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 453; Burnes' Bokh. iii. 137.

[2] Ariana Antiq. 198.

HARAWUG.—A castle in the north of the Punjab, on the route from Lahore to Kashmir, by the Banihal Pass, and twenty-eight miles south of the last-mentioned place. It is built of wood, in a ravine on the right bank of a stream which, at a short distance below, falls into the Chenaub. From the hill above is a noble view up that river, which here flows for fifteen or twenty miles in a straight line. The coldness of the water of the Chenaub causes its course in hot weather to be marked by dense vapour, which floats over it. Harawug is in lat. 33° 1′, long. 75° 7′.

Vigne, Kashmir, i. 420.

HARIPOOR, in Kashmir, a small town situate in the Punch Pass from the Punjab into that valley, and near the spot where the pass opens into the low ground of Kashmir. It is close to the right bank of the Rembeara, a considerable feeder of the Veyut, or Jailum. Hence the Rembeara is sometimes called the River of Haripoor. The town is small and mean, remarkable only for its picturesque site beneath the Pir Panjal mountain, which on the south rears its towering summit, covered with snow during the greater part of the year. Lat. 33° 37′, long. 74° 37′.

F. Von Hugel, i. 190.

HARIPOOR, in the north-east of the Punjab, among the lower mountains of the Himalaya, is a fort, surrounded by a small town, which contains a good and well-supplied bazaar. The name signifies the town of Hari, one of the incarnations of Vishnu, and Hindoo superstition here flourishes in the highest degree of vigour. The town and its vicinity are crowded with apes and pea-fowl, considered to be under the protection of the deity, and enjoying in consequence such a measure of respect as secures

F. Von Hugel, i. 100.

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them from all molestation. Haripoor is in lat. 31° 54′, long. 75° 53′.

F. Von Hugel, iii. 67.

HARIPOOR, in the Punjab, a town on the great route by the Dub Pass into Kashmir, is a populous and thriving place, with a handsome and well-supplied bazaar. Von Hügel considers it one of the wealthiest places in the Punjab, the streets being thronged with a busy and cheerful crowd, exhibiting evident indications of prosperity, and the shops supplied with all that can contribute to the gratification of Indian taste. It is situate on the river Dor, which, about ten miles westward, falls into the Indus near Torbela. Lat. 34° 4′, long. 72° 53′.

Leech, App. 39.

HARNAVEE.—A pass little frequented, leading across the mountains from Tull to Dadur. It is very difficult, and scarcely practicable for horses. Lat. 29° 27′, long. 68°.

HAROOT.—See Subzawur and Adruscund River.

Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 321; Hough, Narr. Exp. in Afg. 337; Wood, Oxus, 123.

HARU.—A small river of the Punjab, rises at the base of the Himalaya, and receiving the Nilab from the north-east, and several smaller streams, flows into the Indus on the eastern side, a few miles below Attock, after a course of about sixty miles. This confluence is in lat. 33° 49′, long. 72° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

HASHIM CHICHER, in Sinde, a village on the route from Hyderabad to Sehwan, by Kotree, and fifty-five miles north of the last-mentioned place. It is situate in the narrow alluvial tract between the Lukkee mountains and the Indus, and a mile from the right bank of the main channel. The road, for some miles north and south of the village, is good, but water is scarce except when obtained from the Indus. Lat. 25° 58′, long. 68° 14′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

HASSAN KHAN.—A village in Afghanistan, on the route from Ghuznee to Shawl, and fifty miles north of the latter place. It is situate on the right bank of the river Lora, and on the descent from the Toba mountain to the valley of Pisheen. Some supplies are obtainable here, but they are not abundant. Lat. 30° 45′, long. 67° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

HATTYAREE, in Beloochistan, a village in Cutch Gundava, is situate on the Moola river, twenty miles south-east of the town of Gundava. Lat. 28° 14′, long. 67° 43′.

Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier.

HAVALEE, in the Punjab, a village on the route from Mooltan to Ferozpoor, and seventy-five miles south-west of the latter place. Lat. 30° 28′, long. 73° 31′.

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HAZARJOOFT.—A village in Afghanistan, situate on the left bank of the Helmund river. Lat. 31°, long. 63° 45′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

HEDDEEALEE, in the Punjab, a village situate about six miles from the right bank of the river Jailum. Lat. 32° 3′, long. 72° 2′. Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier.

HELAI.—See HILIYA (in Sinde).

HELMUND,[1] a river in Western Afghanistan, has its remote source on the eastern declivity of the ridge of Hageguk, which connects transversely Hindoo Koosh with Koh-i-baba. This ridge divides the waters flowing southward and eastward into the Helmund, from those flowing northward and westward, into the Oxus or Central Asia. The spot where it rises is well ascertained, as it is three or four miles on the right of the route from Kabool to Bamian. A little below this point the elevation of the bed of the stream above the level of the sea is 11,500 feet,[2] and this may be taken as the height of the source of the Helmund, which is in lat. 34° 40′, long. 68° 2′. Its fall in the early part of its course is very rapid, as at Gurdan Dewar, at the western end of the Oonna Pass, and about fifteen miles further down the stream, the elevation is 10,076 feet. According to Elphinstone, who, however, writes on report, the Helmund holds its course for two hundred miles through the Huzareh mountains, and leaves them to enter the Durani possessions, through which it pursues a south-westerly course to Giriskh, situated about three hundred and fifty miles from its source.[3] The same authority states that it is in this part breast-high at the fords during the season when lowest; and Griffith intimates that it is navigable[4] downwards, though upwards, navigation is impracticable, in consequence of the rapidity of the current. At Giriskh, where it has been surveyed by Europeans, the banks are about a thousand yards apart; in spring, at which season it is fullest, in consequence of the melting of the snow, it spreads beyond these limits, and has a depth of ten or twelve feet, with a very powerful and rapid current. At this time it is said to be a favourite trial of skill in archery to attempt to shoot an arrow across, though it does not appear that the object is ever effected. As summer advances, however, the water becomes much lower as well as narrower,[5] and is in many places fordable. Conolly, who crossed it at the lowest season, near Girishk, found it stirrup-deep, with a clear, smooth, rapid current, and three hundred and fifty yards wide.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Map, from Gooljatooe to Bamian; Wood, Oxus, 204; Baber, Mem. 146; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. ii. 333; Jour. As. Soc. 1833, p. 6; Gerard, Route from Peshawur to Bokhara.

[2] Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 814, Grif. Rep. on Subjects connected with Afg.; Id. 1842, p. 69, Grif. Bar. and Ther. Obs.; Outram, Rough Notes, 138; Hough, Narr. Exp. in Afg. App. 74; Wood, Route of Kab. and Toorkestan, 24.

[3] Elph. Acc. of Cabul, 115.

[4] Jour. As. Soc. Grif. Rep. on Subjects connected with Afg.

[5] Conolly (A.), Jour. to India, ii.

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Forster,[7] who crossed it at Girishk, in November, describes it as "a small stream of good water." The immediate banks are very fertile, but at a short distance from the river the country on each side is an arid, barren desert, nearly uninhabited. At about twenty-five miles below Girishk, it receives the Urgundab, flowing from the east; a hundred and twenty miles lower down, it takes a westerly direction, and, after a further course of thirty miles, turns at Pullaluk north-west. At Pullaluk it was crossed by Christie,[8] who found it, at the end of March, four hundred yards wide, and very deep; but by proceeding some distance down the stream, he succeeded in fording it. In this part of its course it flows through the valley of Gurmsehl, two or three miles in width, and luxuriantly fertile, being formed, apparently, by the violence of the broad and rapid river in time of inundation. Everywhere traces of former cultivation, wealth, and civilization are visible, in the ruins of buildings and contrivances for irrigation; but the country is at present occupied by a few barbarous Afghans and Belooches, both nomadic and predatory. Here, however, as in an earlier part of the course of the Helmund, the country, a few miles from the river, is a desert of the most forbidding aspect. Holding a north-westerly course of about a hundred miles, the river pours its water over a country perfectly level,[9] and divides into numerous channels, forming various marshes and pools, and, about lat. 31° 30′, long. 62°, discharges itself partly into the extensive lake of Hamoon, and partly into the smaller lake of Duk-i-Teer, situate at a short distance to the east of the former, and communicating with it. Both have brackish water, are very shallow, and are overgrown with reeds. Pottinger[1] supposes, with some probability, that it formerly held a southerly course across the desert of Beloochistan to the Indian Ocean, and debouched by the estuary of the Dustee, a scanty, shallow stream, but the channel of which can be traced nearly to the most southern flexure of the Helmund. The total course of the Helmund at present is above six hundred and fifty miles.

[7] Journ. Beng. Eng. ii. 121.

[8] In App. to Pott. Belooch. 406.

[9] Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 711-719; Conolly (E.), Sketch of the Phys. Geogr. of Seistan; Pott. Belooch. 316.

[1] Belooch. 303.

HERAT,[1] in Afghanistan, is a city near the western frontier, the capital of a state formed in 1818 by Shah Mahmood, on the dismemberment of the Durani monarchy. It is situate three miles north of the Heri Rood or Hury river; from which it is supplied with water by means of aqueducts. The valley in which it is seated is very fertile and well watered,[2] but was left in a state of

[1] E.I.C. Ms.Doc.; Conolly(A,), Jour. to India, ii. 2; Frazer, Jour.to Khorasan, App. 29, 30.

[2] Christie, in App. Pott. Belooch. 414;

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utter desolation by the Persians, on their retreat, when baffled in their attempt to take Herat in 1838. The city is of an oblong shape, one thousand six hundred yards in length and one thousand four hundred broad. It is entirely inclosed by an artificial mound of earth, varying from forty to sixty feet in height, surmounted by a wall rising from twenty-five to thirty feet above the mound. There are about thirty round bastions on each face, those at the angles being much larger and higher than the rest. The bastions, as well as the wall, are built of unburned brick. The mound of earth slopes down from the base of the rampart to the ditch, at an angle of from thirty-five to forty-five degrees; its breadth at the base is from ninety to a hundred feet. On this exterior slope, a trench, about seven feet deep, runs all round, parallel to the rampart, from which it is distant about thirty feet; and at the same distance outside this and parallel to it, there is a similar trench. These communicate with each other and with the town by subterraneous passages. At the bottom of the mound,[3] a deep wet ditch, thirty feet wide, runs entirely round the town. There are five gates, each defended by a small outwork. At the northern end of the town is a citadel, flanked with large massive towers of burned brick, sixty or seventy feet high, surrounded by a deep wet ditch, twelve yards wide, and accessible only by a bridge, which might be destroyed in a few minutes. The citadel is so strong, that it might probably be held for a considerable time after the fall of the town. On the northern face of the town is an outwork, which covers the citadel and one of the gates. On the same side, and about five hundred yards from the walls, is an immense mound, raised by Nadir Shah[4] when he besieged the town. From the extent of the place, it has been calculated that from 25,000 to 30,000 men would be required to invest it, and that at least 10,000 would be required to adequately garrison it. Its great strength would render its capture under any circumstances a work of extraordinary difficulty. Water is abundant, there being several springs in the ditch, and numerous wells, not more than twelve or fourteen feet deep, in the town; besides which, the water brought from the Heri Rood by means of aqueducts is stored in numerous extensive reservoirs of masonry covered over.

The city is divided into quarters by four long bazaars, covered with arches of brick, and meeting in the centre in a small

Forster, Journ. Beng. Eng. ii.129; Jour. As. Soc. 1834, p. 10; Mohun Lal, Brief Descrip. of Herat; Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 488.

[3] Burnes on Herat, 38.

[4] Malcolm, Hist. Persia, ii. 51.

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quadrangle, surmounted by a dome. The houses are generally two stories high, and have very small doors. Herat is one of the dirtiest places in the world.[4] Many of the small streets branching from the main ones are built over, and form dark, low tunnels, loaded with revolting filth. There are no channels for drainage, and the waste water is allowed to collect and stagnate in pools. The streets, the receptacles of every sort of refuse, are filled with heaps of dung, and are often encumbered with the putrifying carcases of animals. So gross a disregard of cleanliness is necessarily productive of infectious disease, but, independently of this source of sickness, the climate is in general considered healthy. The residence of the Shah is a mean building. The Musjid-i-Juma, or principal mosque, once a very grand one, is going fast to decay. It was erected in the thirteenth century, to replace a similar fabric destroyed by Zingis Khan. When perfect, it was four hundred and sixty-five feet long,[5] and two hundred and seventy-five feet wide; it had four hundred and eight cupolas, a hundred and thirty windows, four hundred and forty-four pillars, six entrances, and was adorned in the most magnificent manner with gilding, carving, mosaic, precious stones, and other elaborate and costly embellishments. About a mile to the north of the city are the magnificent ruins of a Moosullah or place of worship, dedicated to the memory of the Imaum Reza, and still exhibiting the remains of a vast series of beautiful and costly buildings. Behind a lofty front is a court of a hundred yards square, the cloistered sides of which are embellished with beautiful designs of flowers and other light and fanciful objects, executed in highly-finished mosaic. Opening into this is a large circular hall, covered by a dome, and communicating with other fine apartments. There are the remains of twenty minarets, among many buildings at once chaste and costly. "We ascended," observes Conolly,[6] "by one hundred and forty steps, to the top of the highest minaret, and thence looked down upon the city, and the rich gardens and vineyards round and beyond it—a scene so varied and beautiful, that I can imagine nothing like it, except perhaps in Italy." There are numerous fanes, public buildings, and gardens, scattered over the neighbourhood, affording evidence of the former splendour of the city, which, if native contemporary writers may be credited, was, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, one of the finest in the world.

[4] Conolly, ut supra, ii. 3.

[5] Price, Mahom. Hist. iii. 644.

[6] ii. 20.

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Baber[7] observes, "that in the whole habitable world there was not such another city." But all this glory has departed, under a course of oppression and misrule, and amidst the long-continued and devastating wars of the Persians and Afghans. Conolly,[8] who visited the city in 1830 (eight years before the last ruinous siege by the Persians), computed that there were 4,000 dwelling-houses and 1,200 shops, with a population of 45,000. Christie,[9] above twenty years before, stated, "No city has less ground unoccupied, and none of its extent can boast of a greater population," which he computed at 100,000.

[7] Mem. 204.

[8] ii. 3.

[9] App. to Pott. Belooch. 415.

Herat is still of importance, from its position in a very fertile country. The valley in which it is situate is thirty miles long and fifteen broad. "The space between the hills," observes Conolly,[1] "is one beautiful extent of little fortified villages, gardens, vineyards, and corn-fields; and this rich scene is lightened by many small streams of shining water." The fruits are remarkably fine, and the bread is proverbially good. The elevation of the city above the sea is probably very great. The height of the source of the Heri Rood is 9,500 feet,[2] and if we assign to it a fall of twenty feet in the mile, which would make it a very rapid torrent, its descent to Herat would be 7,000 feet, and consequently the height of this city 2,500 feet.* In consequence of this elevation, the winters are cool, and snow lies for several days, though the latitude is below that of any part of Europe. The heat[3] is excessive for about two months in summer.

[1] ii. 4.

[2] Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 118; Extracts from Demi-Official Rep., Conolly (E.)

[3] Conolly (A.), Jour. to India, ii. 5; Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 725; Conolly (E.), Sketch of Phys. Geog. of Seistan.

The position of Herat is also important in both a military and commercial view, as commanding the most frequented route from Persia to Afghanistan. In settled times, perhaps no inland place in Asia has so brisk or lucrative a trade, and hence it has received the name of *Bunder*, or port. From Hindostan and Eastern Afghanistan it receives shawls, indigo, sugar, spices, muslins, chintzes, brocades, "loongees" or rich scarfs, peltry, dressed leather, and hides; from Persia, Turkey, Russia, and Central Asia, bullion, tea, fine sugar, porcelain, glass, silk, and fine fabrics of cotton, broad-cloth, coarse woollens, felts, carpets, shawls, metals, and hardware. Silk is produced in the neighbourhood, but not

* Humboldt, in the hypsometrial map accompanying *Asie Centrale*, states the elevation of Herat at four hundred and thirty-eight toises, or two thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine feet, but does not give any authorities for this estimate.

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to an extent adequate to the demand. Lamb-skins and sheep-skins are made up into cloaks and caps in great quantities. The carpets of Herat have been long much esteemed for their softness and the brilliancy and permanency of their colours; these are fully equal to those of Turkey. The price varies from one to a hundred pounds, but the manufacture is considered to be decaying. The native articles of commerce are not numerous nor important; the principal are saffron and assafœtida. Conolly[4] states the annual revenue of Herat at 89,248*l*. Burnes[5] thinks that "it is doubtful if the revenue amounts to thirteen lacs of rupees" (about 130,000*l*.). The chief of Herat is Kamran, the son of Mahmood Shah of Kabool, and nephew of Shah Shoojah. His dominion extends but a few miles northward of the city; on the east it reaches to the Khaush Rood (river), half-way to Kandahar; on the south it includes Seistan. It is closely pressed on the west by Persia, by which country, a few years ago, the important province of Ghorian was seized. The population both of the city and territory is of a mixed character—Persian, Afghan, Taujik, Belooche, Mogul, Hindoo, and a few Jews. Commerce, capital, and the monetary transactions are for the most part in the hands of the Hindoos. The Persians are generally Shias, the other Mahometans Sunnis. Herat is in lat. 34° 22′, long. 62° 9′.

[4] Jour. to India, ii. 12.
[5] On Herat.

HERI ROOD, or HURY RIVER,[1] in Afghanistan, is a considerable stream rising in the Huzareh country, on the western declivity of Koh-i-Baba, and about lat. 34° 50′, long. 66° 20′. Its source is described by Conolly[2] as "a pool of gently bubbling springs, where the boiling point shewed an elevation of 9,500 feet." It hence holds a course generally westerly for about three hundred and fifty miles, to the vicinity of Herat, running about three miles south of that city, at a place where the great route from Kandahar to Herat crosses it. The passage over the river here was formerly[3] made by means of a bridge four hundred yards in length,[4] built of brick, of thirty-three arches,* but about ten years ago three of them were swept away, and, in consequence, the communication is intercepted in time of inundation, when the river is often deep and very rapid. When low, it is here divided into several channels, the

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 118; Conolly (E.), Extracts from Demi-Official Rep.
[3] Jour. As. Soc. 1834, p. 17; Mohun Lal, Brief Descrip. of Herat.
[4] Conolly (A.), Jour. to India, ii. 57.

* Abbott occupies ten closely printed pages in relating a tradition respecting this bridge. It is an extravagant, idle, whimsical story, whimsically told. (Heraut and Khiva, 1. 239—249.)

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widest of which has a breadth of about forty yards, and a depth of about eighteen inches.[5] At that time the diminution of its water is produced in no small degree by the large quantity drawn off for irrigation. It is remarkable for the great purity of its water. The bridge bears the name of Pal-i-Malan, by which appellation the river is also commonly known.[6] From Herat it takes a north-westerly course of about two hundred and fifty miles, to its junction with the Moorghab,[7] and the united stream is subsequently lost in the desert of Khorasan.

[5] Christie, App. to Pott. Belooch. 414.

[6] Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 117, 665.

[7] Fraser, Journ. in Khorasan, App. 57.

HIDDA.[1]—A village in Afghanistan, five miles south of the city of Jelalabad. It is remarkable for several topes, mounds, and caves, the relics of a people of whom no other memorial exists. The topes may be described as structures of rude masonry, having generally a cylindrical base, surmounted by a hemispherical dome. They are solid,[2] as the fact that they have been found in most instances to contain small cases, the depositories of relics, cannot be considered to negative this position. There are thirteen or fourteen topes at Hidda. Those which have been opened have been ascertained to contain ashes, bones, and other decayed animal matter, metallic and earthen vessels, gold and silver ornaments, and many gems and coins; to quote the words of Masson, "the major part silver Sassanian, but also seven gold ones, of which, singular to relate, are five of Roman emperors—two of Theodosius, two of Leo, and one of Marcianus."[3] As those emperors reigned between A.D. 408 and 474, there is thus conclusive evidence that the structures in which these coins have been found must have belonged to an era not earlier than the fifth century; and as they are by the best judges regarded as unquestionably Buddhist monuments, they cannot be referred to a later period than the eighth century, at which period Mahometanism became predominant in Afghanistan. The conclusion of Professor Wilson[4] on this subject is as follows: "It seems likely that the interval between the beginning of the Christian era and the sixth century was the period when the chief topes of this part of India were built, and the most perfect of them in the present day may be dated about the fourth and fifth centuries." According to the same high authority, the topes were erected as depositories of Buddhist relics. Others regard them as places of sepulture for eminent

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Wilson, Ariana Antiqua, 30.

[3] Jour. As. Soc. 1835, p. 234, Acc. of Masson's Oper. and Discoveries.

[4] Ariana Antiqua, 44.

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persons deceased. Others,[5] again, consider them as devoted to both purposes. Hidda is in lat. 34° 19′, long. 70° 25′.

[5] Prinsep, quoted in Wilson 45.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

HIDDAWGOTE.—A village of Sinde, on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and twelve miles north of the former place. The road north and south is rendered inconvenient by numerous water-courses, which aid the cultivation of this fertile and populous tract. The village is situate about a mile from the right bank of the Indus. Lat. 26° 32′, long. 67° 53′.

HILIYA.—See Hillaya.

HILIYA.—See Chiliya.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Wood's Oxus, 24; Burnes' Pers Narr. 19; Lord, Med. Mem. on the Plain of the Indus, 59.

HILLAYA, in Sinde, a small town on the route from Tatta to Hyderabad, by Kotree, and thirty-two miles south of the last-mentioned place. It is situate near the eastern extremity of the Kunjur Dund, a considerable expanse of brackish water, abounding in fish, and surrounded by low sandstone hills. Close *Shikarghas*, or "hunting-preserves," intervene between the town and the right bank of the Indus, distant about a mile and a half to the east. Plenty of forage may be obtained, and water is supplied from a small pond near the town. Lat. 24° 55′, long. 68° 8′.

Burnes (James), Mission to Sinde, 33.

HIMIUT, in Sinde, a small village, having a scanty supply of brackish water, on the route from Cutch to Hyderabad. Lat. 24° 8′, long. 68° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

HINDAN, in Afghanistan, a village on the route, by the Gomul Pass, from Ghuznee to Dera Ismael Khan, and twenty miles west of the latter place. Lat. 31° 49′, long. 70° 39′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Map.

HINDOO KOOSH.[1]—A vast and lofty mountain between Afghanistan and Turkestan. It is also frequently called the Hindoo Koh (Hindoo mountain), but this, Wilford[2] states to be a distortion by Persian authors and travellers; and he intimates that the correct name is Hindoo Koosh, and that it must have originated with the Tartars, amongst some nations of whom *Chasu*[3] signifies snow, from which the derivation of the name is natural and obvious, the range being remarkable for the number of its snowy summits. The natives, according to Wilford, believe "that this name, Hindoo Koosh, was given to the mountains from a certain giant, who used to lie there in wait to catch (*cash*) or to kill (*kesh*) all the Hindoos who passed that way." Not less trivial is the etymology of Ibn Batuta (which, however, has been thought worthy of notice by Humboldt[4] and Ritter[5]),

[2] As. Researches, vi. 461, on Mount Caucasus.

[3] Id. 458.

[4] Asie Centrale, i. 147, N.

[5] Erdkunde von Asien, vii. 199.

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that the mountain was so called from being, in consequence of the cold, the destroyer or killer* (*keesh*) of the Hindoo slaves whom the slave-dealers attempted to transport into Tartary.† But, however the appellation may have originated, it is at present that most usually given to the mountain. It has often been observed, the Koh Kosh, or mountain of Kosh, offers a plausible etymology for the Caucasus of the classical writers. It is supposed by Ritter[6] and Wilford[7] to be that mentioned by Pliny under the name of *Graucasus*, but slightly deviating from the Sanscrit *Grava-kasas*[8] (shining rock). Humboldt regards it as a part of a vast range to which, from Chinese authorities, he gives the name of Kouenlun, and represents as the "most striking geological phenomenon amongst all the mountain-ranges of the old world."[9] He considers that the range may be traced from Taurus, in Asia Minor, across Persia, then, in the maze of the Huzareh mountains, to Hindoo Koosh, and subsequently, in the Kouenlun, to the frontier of China Proper, from the thirtieth to the ninety-fifth meridian east, and between the parallels 34°—37° lat. north. He regards this prolonged range as altogether distinct from that of the Himalaya, farther south, and the distinction as not verbal merely, but substantial, having reference to the origin of the two ranges. Both, according to his theory, have arisen from the disruption and upheaving of the crust of the globe by the expansive force of the igneous interior, the Kouenlun in a direction nearly due east and west, the Himalaya, inclined to this direction, and a few degrees farther to the south. Whatever may be thought of the theory, it is certain that the two ranges are physically discriminated by the vast depression down which the Indus flows in a north-westerly direction, which, with its numerous rocky irregularities, it is not easy to believe could have been hollowed out by the waters even of that great river.

[6] Id.

[7] As. Researches, ut supra.

[8] Humboldt, i. 109.

[9] Asie Centrale, i. xxii. 106, 130; ii. 11, 12.

It is obvious that there must always be something arbitrary in defining and marking out a portion of a vast range to be designated by a particular name. Humboldt places the eastern limit

* Shakespeare, in v. كُش

† The words of Ibn Batuta are—"After this I proceeded to the city of Barwan, in the road to which is a high mountain covered with snow, and exceedingly cold; they call it Hindu Koush, *i. e.* Hindoo slayer, because most of the slaves brought thither from India die on account of the intenseness of the cold." Pp. 97, 98.

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of Hindoo Koosh at Thsoungling,[1] where the great range of the Bolor, or Beloot Taugh,[2] passes off to the north at right angles. Burnes[3] places the eastern limit at the place where the range "crosses the Indus," or, as he explains it, takes a course due west. From this expression, he seems to place the eastern limit about long. 73°. Elphinstone[4] fixes the eastern limit about the meridian of the centre of Kashmir, or 74° 30′, observing, "from Kashmir to Hindoo Koosh the whole range is known by the name of that peak." Griffith narrows its limits, placing the eastern extremity at Olipore,[5] in lat. 34° 54′, long. 70° 12′. Humboldt[6] and others, who have attempted to draw information from Chinese sources, praise strongly the accuracy and copiousness of the writers of that nation on topography; yet accurate information with regard to this part of Asia is limited to those portions from which the jealous and vigilant government of China has not been able to exclude Europeans. Thus in proceeding westward, our knowledge commences with the elevated region of Tibet, north of Lake Manasa Soravara, which was first made known to us by Moorcroft and Gerard. Here the Kailas mountain rises to a height perhaps not less than 30,000 feet above the sea.[7] One of the surveyors (probably the late Captain Gerard, who has been already mentioned), states that from the crest of the Hungarung Pass, he saw, in front, a granite range, upon which the snow found a resting-place only at 19,000 feet: beyond it, through a break, were discernible snowy mountains, appearing to rise out of the table-land on the banks of the Indus, "pale with distance, and like the memory of something that we have seen." From the angles of altitude observed, the pale outline of the mountains and the broad margin of the snow, the surveyor estimated that they could not be less than 29,000 feet in elevation. Gerard,[8] also, elsewhere estimates the height of this part of Kouenlun at 30,000 feet; and this is probably the most elevated part, not only of the range, but of the surface of the globe. Westward of the Kailas summit, and commencing about long. 79°, the Kouenlun range is generally known by the name of Mooz Taugh (ice-hill), and sometimes by that of Karakorum.[9] It has been, to a certain extent, explored by Moorcroft[1] and Trebeck, who travelled a considerable distance along its south-western base, and by Falconer,[2] who ascended to the limit of cultivation, where he was informed that a region of ice

[1] Asie Centrale, ii. 373.
[2] Elph. 87.
[3] Bokh. ii. 238.
[4] 85.
[5] Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 801, Rep. on Subjects connected with Afg.
[6] Asie Centrale, i. xxii—xxvii, 25. 30.
[7] Royle. Introd. to Botany of the Himalaya Mountains, xi. xxiii.
[8] Koonawur, 141.
[9] Elph. 86.
[1] Punj. Bokh. i. 426-450.
[2] Royle, ut supra, xxiv.

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extended in the direction of Tartary for a considerable distance. Mir Izzet Ullah, an agent despatched by Moorcroft, crossed the Mooz Taugh from Leh to Yarkund, by the pass of Karakorum, in lat. 35° 30′, long. 77° 40′. This person found the ground sheeted with ice, and experienced much sickness and difficulty of breathing, from the height above the sea; but notwithstanding, the range here must be considerably depressed, as it permitted of his passage at the end of October.[2] This view of the subject is confirmed by Vigne, who ascended the Mooz Taugh for a short distance, and expresses his opinion "that its elevation was not so great as that of many other passes in Tibet." He adds, "putting together all I heard on the subject, I should say that it will be found somewhat under 15,000 feet."[3] Between Yarkund and Karakorum lies a waste, nearly three hundred miles across, which, like the table-land of Pamir, farther west, is too elevated to admit of being permanently inhabited; and should winter here overtake the traveller, he must of necessity perish of cold or hunger. Westward of the Karakorum Pass, the Kouenlun becomes still more elevated, as Vigne[4] states that "the snowy Sierra of the Muztuk, extending from Hunzeh to Nubra, arose with conspicuous and most majestic grandeur."

[2] Travels beyond the Himalaya, 114, 115, in Quarterly Orient. Mag. 1825.

[3] Kashmir, ii. 364.

[4] Ut supra, ii. 358.

About a degree farther west, Vigne explored this great range, called variously the Kouenlun, Mooz Taugh, or Hindoo Koosh, and still found it a series of summits covered with perpetual snow, and having in the valleys vast and to the eye interminable glaciers. Describing the valley of Tsutron, he states: "Enormous mountains of gneiss rose on either side of it. Those over the farther end were very elevated, and covered with eternal snow."[5] To the north of this part of the range is the elevated region extending south of Yarkund, comprising the Bolor mountains, and extending east of them. This tract of frightful desolation appears to have been brought to notice in recent times by the inquiries of Vigne, and the journey of Mir Izzet Ullah. In the middle of the thirteenth century it was referred to by the celebrated Marco Polo.[6] Having mentioned the journey across Pamir, he adds: "After having performed a journey of twelve days, you have still forty days to travel in the same direction, over mountains and through valleys in perpetual succession, passing many rivers and

[5] Kashmir, ii. 270.

[6] Travels, translated by Marsden, 142.

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desert tracts, without seeing any habitation or the appearance of verdure. Every article of provision must therefore be carried along with you. This region is called Beloro."*

Here, about long. 74°, lat. 36°, Humboldt, in his map, lays down Thsoungling, the place of junction of the great mountain-range of Bolor, running from north to south, with that of Kouenlun, or Hindoo Koosh, running nearly east and west, or rather inclining towards a direction from north-west to south-east. This view corresponds with that of Waddington, in his excellent map and memoir[7] prefixed to Baber's Memoirs. This supposed junction of the two great ranges is, however, matter of conjecture, as it does not appear to have been ever explored. Arrowsmith, in his elaborate map accompanying Moorcroft's Travels, embellishes it with a goodly peak. Walker,[8] with his usual admirable accuracy, leaves it a complete blank. Humboldt, indeed, here in his map lays down the peak of Tutuean Muteani as having an elevation of 3,000 toises, or 18,900 feet, but appears to give no authority, except a reference to Elphinstone which is erroneous. The silence of native report with regard to this part of the range appears to indicate its moderate height, as very lofty mountains have a prominent notice in popular accounts, in consequence of the awe and admiration which they cause. North and north-west of the place which Humboldt assigns to Thsoungling, is the elevated region of Pamir, giving rise, among other great rivers, to the Oxus, which flows from Lake Sir-i-Kol, at an elevation of 15,600 feet. Hindoo Koosh, or Kouenlun, he found here to be 19,000 feet above the sea. "The elevated expanse of Pameer," observes the intrepid and judicious traveller just quoted, "is not only a radiating point in the hydrographical system of Central Asia, but is the focus from which originate its principal mountain-chains," being "common to India, China, and Turkistan; and from it, as from a central point, their several streams diverge."[9] The line of perpetual congelation is at the height of 17,000 feet, in lat. 37°; and the ice is melted on the lake; by the end of June it becomes covered with water-fowl, and the surrounding plain, for a short time, yields

[7] xxvii.

[8] Map of the Countries between the Sutluj and Oxus.

[9] Wood's Oxus, 358.

* Humboldt, with his usual acuteness and diligence, points out several passages in Marco Polo, which prove that his work was not a personal narrative, but an admirable compilation.

Asie Centrale, ii. 394.

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luxuriant pasture. In winter, it is an awful waste, utterly deserted by every form of animal life. That the range of Kouenlun, or Hindoo Koosh, is considerably depressed at Thsoungling, or about lat. 36°, long. 75°, is attested by Wood, who observes,[1] "from Pamir, the ground sinks in every direction, except to the south-east, where similar plateaux extend along the northern face of the Himalaya into Tibet. An individual who had seen the region between Wakhan and Kashmir, informed me that the Kuner river had its principal source in a lake resembling that in which the Oxus has its rise, and that the whole of this country, comprehending the districts of Gilgit, Gunjet, and Chitral, is a series of mountain defiles that act as water-courses to drain Pamir." It should be borne in mind that the Kuner falls into the river of Kabool. While the Hindoo Koosh to the north has the elevated table-land of Pamir, from its southern side stretch numerous ridges in a south or south-west direction, inclosing the valleys of Suwat, Panjkora, Chitral, Kafiristan, and some others further west. These subordinate ridges pass off nearly south in a direction inclined to the culminating ridge of Hindoo Koosh, which runs a little south of west for about three hundred miles, from Thsoungling, the locality of which has been already stated, to the peak of Hindoo Koosh Proper, rising, in lat. 35° 40′, long. 68° 50′, with pre-eminent height and grandeur. From this culminating ridge, the ground has a general slope to the banks of the Kabool river and the Indus, in some places from an elevation of 20,000 feet, in others of little more than one thousand. As the ridges which inclose the valleys just described are usually very lofty, their extremities, seen obliquely from the valley of the Kabool river, present the appearance of a range: accordingly, Wood styles this series of elevations the Himalaya, both in his map and text, and in this he is followed by Humboldt in laying down his map. The former states that the Himalaya, "as is well known, bounds Hindustan on the north, and after crossing the river Indus, extends westward to the valley of Punchshir and the meridian of Kabool."[2] But there is surely very great laxity both of language and thought, in designating as a continuous range a series of extremities of distinct ranges, separated in several instances by spacious valleys and considerable rivers. Indeed, Wood[3] subsequently observes, "the Himalaya is pierced by both the Kuner and Indus rivers." He might have added, by the Suwat,

[1] Oxus, 36.

[2] Oxus, 367.

[3] Id.

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the Lundye, the Alingar, the Alishang, and the Tagow rivers. Elphinstone[3] describes the mountains south of the culminating range of the Hindoo Koosh as forming three several ranges, rising in succession as they recede from the plain of Peshawur, but certainly giving no appearance of a great continuation of the Himalaya, or of Southern Hindoo Koosh, as Humboldt lays it down in his map, slightly inclined to the great or northern range. With respect to the height of the culminating ridge of Hindoo Koosh, nothing, perhaps, can be regarded well ascertained, but the measurement by Macartney[4] of a point, probably about the meridian of Peshawur, or 71° 40′, and in lat. 35° 30′, which was found to have an altitude of 20,493 feet; and again, the measurement by Wood[5] of summits from the valley of Jelalabad, and about long. 70° 30′, which were found to have a mean elevation of 20,248 feet. Between the part on which this last measurement bears and the Khawak Pass, situate some distance to the west, we know little of the culminating ridge. It appears, however, that Timur, the Jagatain conqueror, crossed it somewhere from Inderab to Kafiristan, but his army was obliged to leave their horses behind, and slide down the mountain on the ice.[6] Kafiristan has hitherto been unexplored, but must in many parts be considerably depressed, as the climate is so warm as to allow the growth of the vine in great excellence, and from its abundance the Kafirs have become notorious for their wine-bibbing propensities.—See KAFIRISTAN.

[3] 294.

[4] Elph. 95.

[5] Khyber Pass, 2.

[6] Price, Mahom. Hist. iii. 222.

At the western extremity of their country our intimate knowledge of Hindoo Koosh commences with the Khawak Pass, explored and surveyed by Wood. It lies in lat. 35° 38′, long. 70°, and from it the river of Inderab[7] flows to the north to join the Oxus, and the Punchshir to the south to join the river of Kabool, and ultimately the Indus. The ascent of the pass on the north side is an inclined plane, as Wood expresses it, "remarkably uniform, not a ridge occurring in the whole ascent to vary the sameness of its surface." Its highest point is 13,200 feet above the sea. It is probably the most practicable of the passes for an army, and was that taken by Tamerlane[8] in his invasion of India, on which occasion he rebuilt the fort of Khawak, visited by Wood, and situated ten miles on the Kabool side of the summit. Westward of the Khawak Pass, the culminating ridge takes a direction, for about fifty miles, nearly due west, as far as the summit of

[7] Wood's Oxus, 418.

[8] Price, Chronol. Retrospect, iii.220.

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Hindoo Koosh Proper, or that great collection of peaks which gives name to the entire range. The surface to the north of the part of the ridge just described sinks very suddenly, so that the town of Kunduz, only eighty miles distant, is less than five hundred feet above the level of the sea,[9] or nearly 20,000 feet below the average height of that part of the range. This circumstance forms a remarkable contrast with the state of the surface on the south side of the range, as there the highlands of Kabool, Ghuznee, and Beloochistan extend, with an elevation averaging from 5,000 to 8,000 feet, to within[1] forty or fifty miles of the Indian Ocean. Consequent on this arrangement of surface are some remarkable peculiarities of climate observable in this vast mass of mountains. On Pamir, where there is a very great extent of surface having an average elevation nearly equal to that of the summit of Mont Blanc, the limit of perpetual congelation is probably, if compared with the latitude (37° 38′), much more elevated than in any other part of the world, being at the height of 17,000 feet,[2] while farther west, where the surface declines rapidly to Kunduz, the climate is much more severe, and the line of perpetual congelation proportionably descends.[3] Even on the southern face of the Himalaya, snow lies lower down than on the northern, to an extent corresponding with 4,000 feet perpendicular descent. On this Lord observes, "But the Himalaya and Hindoo Koosh have the same aspect, the same general direction, lie nearly in the same latitude, and in fact are little more than integral parts of the same chain. The local circumstances, however, connected with each are precisely reversed. The Himalaya has to the north the elevated steppes of Central Asia, and to the south the long low plains of Hindostan. Hindoo Koosh, on the other hand, has to the south the elevated plains of Kabool and Koh-i-Damun, between five and six thousand feet above the level of the sea, while to the north, stretch away the depressed, sunken, and swampy flats of Turkestan." Perhaps nowhere does the determination of the limit of perpetual congelation appear subject to greater anomalies than in this vast mountain system; but with little exception, it seems to be more elevated than abstract reasoning would lead us to expect. Nowhere are more strikingly manifested the intricacy, variableness, and uncertainty of the data for ascertaining the position of the isothermal lines. An illustrious writer, though foremost amongst those who

[9] Lord, Koh-i-Damun, 49; Wood, Khyber Pass, 2.

[1] Pott. 32-47.

[2] Wood's Oxus, 364.

[3] Lord, ut supra, 48.

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have attempted to reduce to system the speculations and facts connected with this subject, has shewn that the task involves the consideration of so great a variety of points as to render it one of the most difficult and hazardous within the range of physical inquiry. He[4] observes, that it is "a problem much more complicated than it was at first considered. In proportion as greater number of elements are offered to our discussion, we have found that the limit of perpetual congelation is not exclusively a function of the latitude, and that it is not at the equator that this limit attains the greatest elevation above the level of the sea. It is, in the first place, requisite to ascertain the facts and arrange them suitably. The variation of temperature in different seasons; the dryness of the air; the thickness of the mass of the clouds; the proportion of the limit to the total height of the summit; the proximity of neighbouring summits equally covered with snow; the steepness of the slopes; the extent, the position, and the height of the plains; the radiation from those plains, according as they may be wooded, clothed in grass, or overspread with arid sands; the direction of the prevailing winds, and their contact with the sea; such are the causes, acting simultaneously, and one of which only—the variation of the temperature—depends mainly on the latitude. This last cause is undoubtedly the most energetic." From such considerations, he concludes[5] "that the prodigious elevation of the snows on the Tibetan slope of the Himalaya, between the rivers Gundhuk and Sutledge, admitted of a satisfactory solution by means of the radiation of heat from the adjacent table-land, as well as from the serenity of the sky and the scanty snows which fall in an air intensely cold and extremely dry." Thus he, in the main, coincides with the opinion of Lord, that the anomalous height of the limit of perpetual congelation on the southern slope of Hindoo Koosh results from the great extent and elevation of the country stretching southwards of it.

[4] Humboldt, Asie Centrale, iii. 247.

[5] iii. 244.

The great summit of Hindoo Koosh Proper, remarkable for its vast mass and elevation, as well as for giving name to the whole range, is situate at an angle where the culminating ridge, previously running east and west, turns to the south-west, or rather in a direction still more inclined to south. It is in lat. 35° 40′, long. 68° 50′, and at Kabool, distant above eighty miles to the south, is distinctly visible, overtopping the lofty eminences intervening,[6] and entirely enveloped in snow. Viewed from Kaita Sang, in the

[6] Burnes' Bokh. ii. 247.

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Koushan Pass, and distant ten miles south, its appearance is very sublime. The outline is serrated, it being crowned by a succession of lofty peaks, with sides often perpendicular, and it is wrapped in a perpetual covering of snow[7] in all parts not too steep to admit its lying. This vast summit is visible from Kunduz, a hundred and fifty miles north.[8] Though the engineers belonging to the British force stationed at Kabool were for two years in sight of Hindoo Koosh, it does not appear that any measurement has been made of its height. Lord and Leech, who ascended the Koushan Pass, which traverses the eastern shoulder of the summit, conjectured the crest of the pass to be fifteen thousand feet above the sea,[9] and as the highest peaks towered far above them, the elevation of the culminating point may, with much probability, be conjectured to exceed twenty thousand feet. East and west of this great summit, numerous subordinate ridges stretch from the culminating range in a direction nearly due south, and parallel to each other, inclosing between them a succession of gorges or narrow valleys, up which various passes run, and afford communication between Afghanistan and Turkestan. Above twenty of these valleys have been ascertained to exist in a distance of about a hundred and fifty miles, between the Khawak Pass and Bamian, where the range of Hindoo Koosh may be considered to terminate to the west. Of these passes, the most important, the Khawak, the Shutul, the Sir Ulung, the Purwan, the Koushan, the Gwalian, and a few others, are described under their titles in the alphabetical arrangement. The total length of Hindoo Koosh, or that part of Kouenlun extending from Karakorum to Bamian, is about eight hundred and fifty miles. At the south-western extremity the range becomes considerably depressed, so as generally to be no longer regarded as part of Hindoo Koosh, but deemed merely a connecting elevation between that range and the Koh-i-Baba, running east and west, a little to the south. Yet so high is that tract, though depressed as compared with Hindoo Koosh, that the crests of the passes which traverse it have elevations which in other regions would be thought extreme: Kaloo, 10,883; Oonna, 11,320; Hajeguk, 11,700; Erak, 12,909 feet.* To the west of Bamian we may, in the Huzareh mountains, trace the continuation of the great chain, called by Humboldt the Kouenlun,

[7] E.I.C. Ms.Doc.

[8] Burnes, Bokh. ii. 287.

[9] Lord, Koh-i-Damun, 48.

* See BAMIAN, and the table of heights in Afghanistan, and the authorities there quoted.

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and more generally Hindoo Koosh (see HUZAREH MOUNTAINS); and still farther west, in that table-land which, with an elevation of from three thousand to four thousand feet, extends across Persia,[1] and is connected both with the Caucasus, properly so called, and with the Taurus of Asia Minor. This has been shewn by Humboldt[2] not to have escaped the comprehensive views and research of the Greek geographers. Of the passes over Hindoo Koosh, that of Khawak, though probably the easiest,[3] as already mentioned, is little frequented, partly because the country lying immediately north of it is less important, in a political, commercial, and military point of view, than those farther west; partly on account of dangers apprehended from the Kafirs who infest it. The Koushan Pass has of late years been much frequented, as Leech[4] observes, "not so much from its being less free of material difficulties, as from its being less infested by robbers than others." The route by Bamian appears to be the only one ascertained to be practicable for artillery, which has been conveyed over both the Hajeguk and the Erak passes.[5] Though the elevation of the ground to the north of Bamian in general diminishes as the road proceeds northwards, the height in many places is considerable. The heights of the passes, traversed on the road northwards, in Kunduz, are as follow—that of Akrobat,[6] (lat. 34° 56′, long. 67° 40′) 10,200 feet; Kara Kotul (lat. 35° 26′, long. 67° 53′), 10,500; of Dundun Shikun (lat. 35° 12′, long. 67° 42′), 9,000; the fort of Kamurd, four miles north of the last-mentioned place, 5,600.

[1] Fraser, Khorasan, 244; Humboldt, Asie Centrale, i. 106.
[2] Id. i. xxii. xxiii. 139.
[3] Wood's Oxus, 413, 417.
[4] Hind. Koosh, 29.
[5] Wood, Route of Kabool and Turkestan, 24.
[6] Id. ut supra, 305.

The passes, already described as traversing the range in a direction north and south, cross-cut the strata, and afford a remarkable insight into the geological structure of the mountain in the vicinity of the summit of Hindoo Koosh Proper. In the Koushan Pass, it was found to consist of a core[7] of granite of beautiful appearance, the felspar being purely white, and the hornblende glossy, black, and collected into large spheroidal concretions, varying in size from two or three inches to upwards of a foot in diameter. This granite has been ascertained to form the interior part of the range to a great extent, being seen, both by Lord and Burnes,[8] at the western extremity of Hindoo Koosh, north of Bamian, and there assuming an appearance resembling basalt. On each side of the granite are huge strata of slate, gneiss, chlorite, carbonate of lime, quartz, and, exterior to these, secondary limestone and

[7] Lord, Koh-i-Damun, 49, 50.
[8] Burnes, ii. 246.

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fossiliferous sandstones. The slate formation is much thicker on the south than on the north side of Hindoo Koosh; in the former position it is between twenty and thirty miles thick,[9] in the latter, only four or five miles. The strata run due east and west, and have an angle of seventy-five degrees with the horizon. There are strong indications of volcanic action in the valley of Ghorbund,[1] at the base of Hindoo Koosh, and these are continued westward beyond Bamian, being traced for one hundred miles in that direction. It may be presumed that the earthquakes frequent at Kabool and in the valley of Jelalabad originate from this cause. The principal minerals are silver,[2] lead, iron, zinc, and antimony. Gold[3] is obtained, according to Burnes, at Fouladut, in the vicinity of Bamian, as well as copper and tin; but the last is of such rare occurrence, that his cursory and unsupported mention cannot be received as sufficient evidence of its existence. Lord states that copper is not to be found in the parts of Hindoo Koosh lying north of Kabool, but that it is met with at Bajour, farther east, where also iron-ore of the finest quality abounds. Lead-ore of the richest quality is abundant from Hindoo Koosh Proper to Bamian, and is extensively worked, but not so much so as formerly, as appears from the vast and skilful excavations of the Moguls still visible in the neglected mine of Ferengal, at the base of Hindoo Koosh Proper. The black iron-ore of Hajeguk, near Bamian, is in such quantities as to form great hills, and is of very rich quality.

[9] Lord, p. 50.

[1] Id. 53, 56.

[2] Id. 55.

[3] Burnes, ii. 246.

Hindoo Koosh is in general characterized by barrenness, and in a remarkable degree by want of timber. Wood[4] observes, that what most forcibly strikes a traveller in these regions is the nakedness of the country. "There are," he says, "no timber-yielding trees indigenous to the Hindoo Koosh, in which appellation I include the range from its first rise in Pamir to its termination at Koh-i-Baba, a remarkable mountain to the north-west of Kabool." There are, however, dwarf firs,[5] willows, poplars, and birches, besides a few others introduced by man, and numerous fruit-trees, also owing their existence to his fostering care. The general fuel is a scrubby sort of furze-bush, affording a very scanty and insufficient resource in this bitter climate. Some indigenous vegetables are highly useful. The prangos, according to Moorcroft, is the most valuable fodder in the world.[6] It varies in size, according to its age, from a single leaf, not

[4] Oxus, 365.

[5] Moorcr. i. 306.

[6] Punj. Bokh. i. 288.

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covering more than an inch in surface, to a cluster of leaves and flowers, spreading to a circumference of twelve or eighteen feet. The leaves are long and feathering. When full-grown, they attain a length of two feet. The flowers are yellow, and produced in tufts at the tops of stalks five or six feet high. The plant is perennial, but does not attain perfection until three years old, after which it sows itself, and, as the natives assert, never dies. The leaves, flowers, stems, and seeds are made into hay, which is said to be so nutritious as to fatten sheep in twenty days. Growing in the bleakest and most sterile spots, and requiring no culture, Moorcroft observes, "that it might be introduced with national advantage into many parts of Britain, and would convert her heaths, and downs, and highlands, into storehouses for the supply of innumerable flocks." The seeds which that public-spirited man sent home had lost their vegetating quality. It is classed by botanists among *Umbelliferæ*, and supposed to be identical with the *silphium* mentioned by Arrian.[7] Rhubarb[8] grows wild in vast quantities, and the eastern part of Hindoo Koosh may, perhaps, be regarded as its most favourite locality. The quality has been found equal to that produced in any other region.

[7] iii. c. 28.
[8] Moorcr. i. 302.

The zoology of Hindoo Koosh is varied and interesting. The *kiang*,[9] an equine quadruped, roams in large herds over the table-lands, valleys, and less rugged mountains. Its height is that of a small horse. In shape it resembles the horse in some degree, but partakes also of the peculiarities of the ass, so that it might be considered a quagga, but that it is without the stripes which distinguish that beast, whose haunts, moreover, in the burning deserts of Africa, are much at variance with those of the kiang. Its fleetness enables it easily to distance pursuers; but it may sometimes be surprised in rugged places. The *yak*, or grunting ox, is also wild in these mountains, which seem to be its native soil, and where it most appears to thrive.[2] It requires no care, and is of great use for the saddle, for burthens, and for yielding milk. This animal seems most at ease when the temperature[3] is below zero. The *zho*, a mule between this creature and the cow, is a very valuable animal. The other animals most requiring notice are the *kutchkar*, or wild sheep, of the size of a small horse, and bearing huge curling horns; the *rass*, apparently a large species of antelope, considered by Vigne[4] to be identical with the mar-khur, or gigantic goat;

[9] Trebeck, in Moorcr. i. 442.
[2] Moorcr. i. 309; Vigne, ii. 277.
[3] Wood's Oxus, 321.
[4] ii. 279.

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the musk deer, the ibex, the horn of which is generally above four feet in length; the goat-deer, the bear, the wolf-leopard, a nondescript animal, having some resemblance to a tiger; the lynx, fox, ounce, marmot, hare, eagle, vulture, raven, and various kinds of partridges.

Besides the heights set down above, as ascertained in the vicinity of Bamian and in Kunduz, the elevation of the following points has been stated (9—10) in the article on Afghanistan. Summit north of Peshawur; summit north of Jelalabad; summit of Koushan, Khawak Pass, Khawak Fort. According to the limits assigned to Hindoo Koosh in the present article, it extends between lat. 34° 30′—37°, long. 68°—78°.

HINGLAJ, in Beloochistan, on the Aghor river, about twenty miles from its embouchure in the Indian Ocean. It is a celebrated place of pilgrimage for Hindoos, in consequence of being one of the fifty-one[1] *pitas* or spots on which the dissevered limbs of *Sati* or *Doorga* were scattered. Pottinger[2] states that it is dedicated to *Kalee*, or the goddess of fate, who in Hindoo mythology is identical with Doorga.[3] He informs us that, close to the temple, is a well, into which several hundred fathoms of rope have been let down without reaching the bottom.[4] The pagoda is a low mud edifice, containing a shapeless stone, the object of idolatrous adoration. Lat. 25° 33′, long. 65° 30′.

[1] Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 154.
[2] 297.
[3] As. Research. xvii.; Wilson, Sketch of Religious Sects of Hindus, 221.
[4] 302.

HINGOL.—See Aghor River.

HIRROO RIVER.—See Haru.

HISARUK.—See Hissaruck.

HISSARUCK, in Afghanistan, in the valley of Jelalabad, and fifteen miles south-east of the town bearing that name, is a village on a small river also called Hissaruck, which, rising in the Sufeid Koh, flows northerly, and falls into the river of Kabool. The village is situate in lat. 34° 13′, long. 70° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 120, MacGregor, Geog. Notice of Jullalabad.

HISSARUCK.—A valley in Afghanistan, about thirty miles west of the village of the same name above described. It is situate on the Kurkutcha Pass, which is south of the main route from Kabool to Jelalabad. The road is very difficult at this place, and impassable for wheel-carriages. The neighbourhood abounds in gardens, famous for their fine pomegranates, which have no seeds. Lat. 34° 14′, long. 69° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Wood, Khyber Pass, 3; Id. Oxus, 169.

HOHLAL, in Sinde, a village on the route from Bukkur to Hyderabad, and a hundred miles north of the latter place. It

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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is situate in a jungly tract, eighteen miles from the left bank of the Indus. Lat. 26° 41′, long. 68° 14′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 31; De La Hoste, Mem. on Copper in the Territ. of Luz.

HOJA JAMOTE KA GOTE, in Beloochistan, near the northern frontier of Lus, a village, or rather encampment, belonging to Hoja Jamote, a chieftain of the Jamote tribe. It consists of about forty huts, made of mats, and is capable of sending into the field about a hundred men armed with matchlocks. The heat here is so excessive in summer, that the people are then obliged to take refuge from it in the mountains to the north-east. Though an inconsiderable place, it has of late attracted attention, in consequence of its being ascertained that rich lodes of copper have been discovered in its vicinity. The ore which has been extracted and smelted in small quantities, afforded a large per-centage of metal, but further operations have been stopped by the Jam or ruler of Lus, who threatened the Hindoo adventurers that they should be buried alive if the works were renewed. The ores of antimony, lead, and silver are also reported to be abundant in the same vicinity. Hoja Jamote is in lat. 26° 13′, long. 66° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

HONSHAIRA.—A village in Afghanistan, twenty-two miles north of Mittunkote. It is situate on an offset of the river Indus, and a mile from the main channel. Lat. 29° 11′, long. 70° 38′.

Masson, Kalat, 307.

HOORMARA, in Beloochistan, a small town and port on the shore of the Arabian Sea. It formerly belonged to the province of Mekran, but has lately placed itself under the protection of the Jam of Lus, to avoid being reduced to subjection by the Imam of Muscat. The port has a few small vessels, which trade to the shores of Arabia, Persia, Sinde, and Cutch. The Jam of Lus appoints the governor, and receives a revenue annually of 1,000 rupees. The surrounding country for several days' journey is of the most barren description and dreary aspect. The population of the town is about 2,000. Lat. 25° 18′, long. 65° 6′.

Hough, Narr. Exp. in Afg. 340.

HOORMUK.—A small town in the Punjab, on the road made by the Mogul emperors from Rotas to Attock. It is situate in a very difficult country, abounding in intricate, deep, and narrow defiles. Lat. 33° 45′, long. 72° 51′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

HOOSENEE, in Afghanistan, a village on the route from Kandahar to Furrah, and ninety miles east of the latter place. Lat. 32° 8′, long. 63° 38′.

HOOSHIARPOOR.—See HOSHYARPUR.

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HOOSSEIN BELA, in Sinde, a village on the route from Subzulcote to Shikarpoor, and fifteen miles east of the latter place. It is situate on the left bank of the Indus, here crossed by a much-frequented ferry, generally called the ferry of Azeezpoor, which place, however, is above a mile north-east. The Indus is here divided into two branches: the eastern, called the *Dund*, is about a hundred and fifty feet broad and twenty-four feet deep; the western branch is very wide, between thirty and forty feet deep, and is separated from the eastern by an island a mile and a half in breadth. At a short distance higher up there is a good ferry over the undivided stream of the river, and that would be a preferable place for the passage of any considerable number of persons, but the boatmen prefer the lower ferry, as nearer their village. This latter ferry is sometimes called Amil Got, from the village of Amil on the western side. (See AMIL GOT.) Hoossein Bela is in lat. 27° 52′, long. 69°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

HOSHYARPUR, in the Punjab, a small town near the southern base of the Himalaya mountains, and on the route from Lahore to Nadaun. Lat. 31° 36′, long. 75° 56′. Moorcr. i. 119.

HOUZI AHMED KHAN, in Afghanistan, a village on the route from Kandahar to Shawl, forty-five miles south-east of the former place. Lat. 31° 6′, long. 65° 56′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

HOUZI-MEER DAOUD, in Western Afghanistan, a halting-place, important on account of a reservoir of water. It is on the route from Herat to Kandahar, and fourteen miles south of the former city. Lat. 34° 10′, long. 62° 10′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

HOUZ-I-MUDDUD KHAN, in Western Afghanistan, is a halting-place and reservoir for water, on the route from Kandahar to Herat, and twenty-six miles nearly in a westerly direction from the former place. It is situate about four miles north of the right or northern bank of the Urghundab river, on an excellent road, and is important on account of the abundant supply of water from a canal which runs parallel to the road for several miles. The country in the immediate vicinity is rather barren, and yields little forage, except *Juwassi*, or camel-thorn. There is, however, at intervals the appearance of considerable cultivation, and large flocks of sheep and goats are to be seen. Lat. 31° 31′, long. 65° 5′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

HUBB.—A small river in Beloochistan, rises in the hilly country north-east of Bela, in the province of Lus. It takes a Jour. As. Soc. 1839, p. 197; Carless, Mem. on Lus.

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south-westerly course, and four miles north-east of the town of Lyaree falls into the Poorally river, in lat. 25° 40′, long. 66° 26′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Pott. Belooch.209. [2] Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 910, De La Hoste, Country between Kurrachee and Sehwan.

HUBB.[1]—A river forming for a considerable distance the western frontier of Sinde, and dividing it from Beloochistan. It has been traced downwards from Hoja Jamote,[2] on the northern boundary of Lus, in lat. 26° 12′, long. 66° 55′, and is supposed to rise near that place. For about twenty-five miles in the upper part of its course it flows south-easterly, and then turning due south, holds its way for about fifty miles in that direction. It then turns to the south-west, and, after a total length of a hundred miles, falls into the Arabian Sea, on the north-west side of Cape Monze, in lat. 24° 50′, long. 66° 36′. De la Hoste[3] states, that for a distance of fourteen miles from the mouth, water was in the end of summer found to the depth of eight inches, and that in some places deep pools exist, abounding in fish and alligators. He adds, that the river is said never to fail in the driest seasons. Masson[4] however states, that it is only on extraordinary occasions that the water of the Hubb reaches the sea, and in this he is supported by Hart,[5] who crossed it about fifteen miles above the mouth, where the channel was a hundred yards wide. Though, in consequence of heavy rains, there was then a large body of running water, he found but a small stream on his return a short time after, and was informed it would soon cease to flow, and that water would then be found only in detached pools. The whole course is described as a succession of rocky or gravelly gorges in the rugged and barren Pubb mountains.

[3] Id. ibid.

[4] Kalat, 296.

[5] Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 134; Jour. from Kurrachee to Hinglaj.

E.I.C. Ms. Map; Wood, Khyber Pass, 5.

HUDEAH KHAD, in Afghanistan, a village on the route from the Khyber Pass to Kabool. It is distant ninety miles east of the latter place, twelve miles south of Jelalabad, and eighty miles north-west of Peshawur. It is situate on the southern route, which passes through Nungnehar and along the base of Sufeid Koh, and which, though more direct than the northern by Jelalabad, is less frequented, on account of the great number of passes and the turbulent and predatory character of the tribes in its neighbourhood. The village is in lat. 34° 16′, long. 70° 24′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Hough, Narr. of Exp. in Afg. 240; Atkinson, Exp. into Afg. 248.

HUFT ASYA, or HUFTASAYA, in Afghanistan, is a village with a fort, on the route from Ghuznee to Kabool, and distant twenty-three miles north-east from the former place. There are numerous streams and a fine tank of water. The country is well cultivated, the soil being formed into terraces carefully constructed

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on the slopes of the hills. The road near it is in general good, though rather sandy. It is 8,420 feet above the sea. Lat. 33° 49′, long. 68° 15′.

HUFT KOTUL,[1] in Afghanistan, is on the route from Jelalabad to Kabool, and about thirty-two miles east of this latter place. The name signifies "seven passes," though Hough reckoned eight, and remarks, "an enemy might dreadfully annoy a column moving down this last descent, as they would have a flanking fire on it;" and in fact, in this defile, about three miles long, was consummated the massacre of the British force in the disastrous attempt to retreat from Kabool at the commencement of 1842. Here also,[2] in the September of the same year, the Afghans, after their defeat at Tezeen, attempting to make a stand, were again utterly routed with great slaughter by the British army under General Pollock. Lat. 34° 21′, long. 69° 27′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc; Hough's Narr. of Exp. in Afg. 245; Sale, Dis. in Afg. 258; Eyre, Milit. Op. at Kabool, 239; Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 273.

[2] Mil. Op. in Afg. 396-400.

HUJAMREE,[1] in Sinde, is an offset of the Sata, or great eastern channel of the Indus, and is called in the upper part of its course the Seeahn. The Hujamree mouth is wide, but rapidly narrows inland to about five hundred yards; at Vikkur, twenty miles from the sea, it is only about a hundred and seventy yards wide; and still higher up, near its junction with the Sata, its breadth is found not to exceed fifty yards. In 1831 it was navigable for boats from the sea to the entrance into the Sata, as the small flotilla which conveyed Captain Burnes and his party in that year passed this way. According to the statement of that officer,[2] there were then fifteen feet of water on the bar at high tide, and a depth of four fathoms all the way to Vikkur. He observes, however, adverting to the changing character of the river, "the next season perhaps Vikkur will be deserted." The anticipated change occurred, though not so early as suggested. In 1839 the British troops, marching from Bombay to Afghanistan, ascended the Hujamree and landed at Vikkur; and in the course of the same year this branch[3] was closed by a change in its channel, caused by the violence of the current. The Hujamree mouth is in lat. 24° 10′, long. 67° 28′.

[1] Carless, Official Survey of the Indus, 4; Burnes, iii. 36, 37, 235; Id. Pers. Narr. 7.

[2] Iii. 236.

[3] Kennedy, ii. 221.

HULEEJEE, in Sinde, a village on the route from Kurrachee to Jurruk, and fifty miles east of the former place. It is situate among the low hills north-west of Tatta, and near the western shore of a considerable *dund* or piece of water communicating

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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with the Indus by the Kulleree water-course. Lat. 24° 50′, long. 67° 46′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. HUMBOOWA, in Sinde, a village on the route from Shikarpoor to Larkhana, and eighteen miles south-west of the former place. It is situate twelve miles from the right bank of the Indus, and in that scantily cultivated tract where the fertile alluvial soil adjoining the river degenerates into the *Pat* or desert of Shikarpoor. Lat. 27° 48′, long. 68° 37′.

HUNGOO.—See HANGU.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. HUNJUNBY, in the Punjab, a village on the left bank of the Chenaub river, nineteen miles south from its confluence with the river Ravee. Lat. 30° 20′, long. 71° 37′.

Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier. HURDEH, in the Punjab, a village on the route from Attock to Ferozpoor, seventy miles north-west of the latter place. Lat. 31° 49′, long. 73° 54′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. HUREEKE,[1] in the Punjab, a village situate on the right bank of the Ghara river, three miles below the confluence of the Sutluj and Beas. The name Ghara is in this instance given to the river with some latitude, as it is not usually so called above a spot twelve miles below Hureeke.[2] The site of the village is on the high bank of the river, and, when the water is low, distant a mile and a half from the ferry. Though a small place, the trade is very important, as nearly the whole traffic with Hindostan, from Afghanistan, Kashmir, and the Punjab, passes through it.[3] There is besides great local traffic between the districts in its immediate vicinity on both sides of the river. During some days that Wade remained there, thirty-two boats, with three men to each, were incessantly employed, from morning till night, in transporting loaded carriages and beasts of burthen from one side to the other. No diminution of activity was observable during the period, but there was throughout a uniform scene of bustle and business. A body of 400 or 500 horse is stationed here by the government of the Punjab, to prevent its fanatic Sikh subjects from crossing to devastate the British territories.[4] Hureeke is in lat. 31° 10′, long. 74° 53′.

[2] Jour. As. Soc. 1837, p. 179; Wade's Voyage down the Sutluj, by Mackeson; Atkinson, Exp. into Afg. 62.

[3] Wade, ut supra.

[4] Burnes' Bokh. i. 8.

HURIPUR FORT.—See HARIPOOR FORT.

HURJPUR.—See HARIPOOR.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. HURREAH, in the Punjab,[1] a village on the route from Ramnuggur to Pind Dadun Khan, and twenty miles east of the latter place. It is situate near the left bank of the river Jailum,

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in a country described by Burnes[2] as a sterile waste of underwood. Lat. 32° 38′, long. 73° 8′.

[2] Bokh. i. 49.

HURROO.—See Haru.

HURRUND, or HURROOND.—A small and hilly district, with a town of the same name, in the south-eastern angle of Afghanistan, westward of the Derajat. The town of Hurrund is situated on the route from Dera Ghazee Khan to Cutch Gundava. It has been lately taken by the Sikhs. It has a fort and a considerable number of houses. Lat. 29° 25′, long. 70° 12′.

Leech, Rep. on Sindh. Army, 93; Burnes, Pol. Pow. of Sikhs, 6; Masson, Kalat, 335; Pott. Belooch. 311.

HURVOOB.—A village in Afghanistan, one hundred miles east of Ghuznee, and seventy miles south-east of Kabool, in lat. 33° 43′, long. 69° 52′.

Walker, Map of Afg.

HURY RIVER.—See Heri Rood.

HURYH.—A village of Kashmir, at the south-eastern base of Seta Sar, a lofty and picturesque mountain bounding the valley on the west. On the mountain side above the village is a spring hemmed in with masonry, and adjoining a forest, called by the natives Dunduk Wun, signifying "the wood of abduction," in consequence of a tradition of Hindoo mythology. Lat. 34° 29′, long. 74° 3′.

Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 161.

HUSARA.—See Astor.

HUSHTMY, in Afghanistan, a village situate on the Dura-i-Sarwan, a stream tributary to the Moorghab river. Lat. 35° 14′, long. 64° 48′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

HUSHTNUGGUR (or "the eight towns").—A town and fortress of the province of Peshawur, situate north of the Kabool river, and twenty miles north of the city of Peshawur. The surrounding country is very fertile, beautiful, and well watered, but much exposed to the attacks of the restless and fierce tribes to the northward. Lat. 34° 16′, long. 71° 45′.

Burnes' Pol. Pow. of Sikhs, 2; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 122; Jour. As. Soc. 1836, p. 479, Court, Mem. of a Map of Peshawur.

HUSSAINWAH.—A village of Sinde, on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and sixteen miles south of the latter place. It is situate on the western bank of a *dund* or stagnant piece of water, in a country rendered rough by jungle and water-courses. Lat. 27° 16′, long. 68° 12′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

HUSSEE.—A village in the Punjab, about eight miles south of the left bank of the river Chenaub, and sixteen miles east of its junction with the river Jailum. Lat. 31° 6′, long. 72° 22′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

HUSSUN ABDUL,[1] in the Punjab, near the east bank of the Indus, is so called from containing the tomb of a reputed

[1] Moorcroft, Punj. Bokh. ii. 317; Burnes, Bokh. i. 73.

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Mahometan saint of that name. It is situate in a delightful valley,[2] watered by numerous springs, which gush from among the rocks.* Here are the ruins of a pleasure-ground and small palace, tastefully formed by the Mogul Emperor Akbar, and though much decayed, displaying yet an exquisite combination of elegance and refined luxury. Lat. 33° 54′, long. 72° 42′.

[2] Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 73.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. HUTIAL.—A village in the Punjab, situate on the route from Chumba to Doda, fifty-two miles north-west of the former place and thirty-five south of the latter. Lat. 32° 32′, long. 75° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. HUWELEE.—A village in the Punjab, situate near the left bank of the Chenaub, about eight miles south of the confluence of the Jailum with that river. Lat. 31° 3′, long. 72° 7′.

Burnes, Bokh. i. 73. HUZARA, or HUZROO, in the Punjab, a commercial town situate on the route from Lahore to Attock, and twenty-seven miles east of the latter place. The inhabitants are Afghans, and speak the Pushtoo language. Lat. 33° 50′, long. 72° 45′.

[1] Fraser, Jour. in Khorasan, 243. HUZAREH COUNTRY,[1] in Afghanistan, an extensive mountainous region, so called because inhabited by a numerous Tartar race of that name. It is by some geographers considered to be the Paropamisus of the Greeks, and, viewed as coextensive with that maze of mountains, is described by Elphinstone [2] as extending "between Caubul and Herat, having the Uzbeks on the north, and the Dooranees and Ghiljies on the south;" he states the length to exceed three hundred miles, and the breadth to be about two hundred. The shape is compact, and the surface is about eighty thousand square miles. The population generally of this extensive tract, considered in a physical point of view, have the Mongolian or Tartar physiognomy, and are divided by Elphinstone into two great classes; the Eimauks, for the most part, holding the southern, the Huzareh Proper, the northern part.

[2] Acc. of Caubul, 478.

Probably the following are the safest limits to assign to

* Burnes states, "some hundred springs;" Von Hügel, three (iii. 97). This last writer (iii. 71) denies that the place is a valley; he also reproves Moore and Hamilton for giving too flattering a description of it; but it is not to be forgotten that the gorgeous Akbar expressed the feelings excited in his mind on the view of the spot, by exclaiming *Wah!* the usual interjection of admiration, and hence the ruined garden is still so named. Elphinstone styles it a valley, and the authorities to which we have referred, and even the baron himself subsequently (98, 99), are warm in their praises of the beauties of the place.

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this region: on the north, Turkestan; east, the river of Kunduz, the Pughman range, and Koh-i-Baba; south-east, the valley of the Urghundab; south, the mountain-ranges rising to the north of the plain country, about the lower part of the Helmund; west, the Khooshk, or Khaskh river, and that of Subzawur. Though very little explored, we know the general surface to be lofty, as considerable streams flow from it in every direction; to the north, the Kooshk,[3] Moorghab,[4] the river of Andkhoo, the Bund-i-Burbur;[5] to the north-east, the river of Kunduz; to the south-east, the river of Ghuznee;[6] south-west, the Urghundab[7] and Helmund;[8] to the south, the Khash Rood, the Furrah Rood, the Adruscund; to the west, the Heri Rood. This would indicate a considerable general elevation, yet not so great as to reach that lofty region of the atmosphere where the highly rarefied air is unable to hold much moisture in suspension; it being known that the air on very lofty mountains is characterized by a want of moisture[9] quite unknown near the level of the sea. Besides the elevation of the Koh-i-Baba, and of the passes connected with Bamian, which have heights varying from 9,000 to 16,000 feet, others very considerable have been ascertained in the Huzareh country. The Goolkoo range,[1] west of Ghuznee, is 13,000 feet high; some mountains on the southern border of the Huzareh have heights varying from 10,000 to 13,000 feet;[1] the elevations of various summits of a range about eighty or a hundred miles east of Herat are computed at from 12,000 to 14,000 feet.[1]

[3] Abbot, Heraut and Khiva, i. 13.
[4] Id. i. 30; Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 116. Conolly, Rep. on Khorasan; Fraser, Jour. in Khorasan, 245, App. 57.
[5] Conolly, ut supra, 118; Burnes, Bokh. ii. ii. 162.
[6] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[7] Elph. 116.
[8] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Elph. 115; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. ii. 333; Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 69; Grif. Bar. and Ther. Obs. in Afg.; Wood's Oxus, 197.
[9] As. Researches, xviii. 259, Gerard, on Valley of Spiti.
[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

The country of the Eimauks, or that more to the south and west, according to Elphinstone,[2] who wrote from the reports of the natives, "is reckoned less mountainous than that of the Huzareh; but even there the hills present a steep and lofty face towards Herat, the roads wind through valleys and over lofty ridges, and some of the forts are inaccessible, so that all visitors are obliged to be drawn up with ropes by the garrison. Still the valleys are cultivated, and produce wheat, barley, and millet." Conolly[3] considers the difficulty of the country to be greatly overrated, and states that the extensive route which he pursued nearly from east to west shewed it to be by no means so difficult as generally represented. The climate in the northern, or Huzareh part, is dreadfully severe, snow[4] lying for six months continuously. The distress thence resulting is increased by the want of fuel, as, from some unexplained cause, neither the hills nor vales

[2] 479.
[3] Ut supra, 117.
[4] Burnes' Bokh. i. 177.

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of this country produce trees, and the inhabitants are consequently reduced to the necessity of burning brushwood and cow-dung. The principal bush used for this purpose is a sort of furze; and so laborious is its collection, that the population employ all the time that can be spared from agriculture in cutting and conveying it home.[5] It its obvious that such physical circumstances must ever preclude any great advance in civilization. Still something might be done by a consolidated government of a mild, firm, enlightened character. At present the people are deplorably poor, in consequence of the oppressions of their numerous barbarous chieftains, their incessant intestine wars, and the attacks of the neighbouring powers, who enslave the population, and carry off the cattle, the only wealth of the country. Money is not current, its place, as with the primitive Latins, is supplied by sheep,[6] which constitute the medium of exchange where mere barter cannot be effected. Traders from Herat, Kandahar, and Kabool bring checked turbans, coarse cotton cloths, and chintzes, tobacco, dyes for felts, and carpets; those from Turkestan bring rice, cotton, and salt. The Eimauks and Huzarehs give in return for these, slaves, kine, sheep, butter, as well as strong woollens, felts, grain, sacks, carpets, made from the wool of their own flocks: they export no raw wool.[7] In addition to the articles above mentioned, they bring to market lead and sulphur, and, with much probability, state that their mountains contain mines of copper and silver, but these they do not work, perhaps from the knowledge that to render these sources of wealth productive would only be to make them the prey of rapacious rulers and invaders.[8] The trade of the country is altogether very small, in consequence of its general poverty, which is so severe that salt is but rarely tasted by a large portion of the population.

[5] Wood, Oxus, 202.

[6] Conolly, ut supra, 117; Burnes' Bokh. i.177.

[7] Conolly, ut supra, 117.

[8] Id.

Subject to the most cruel treatment from all around them, the Huzarehs are cowardly rather than desperate men; their spirit being broken by their misfortunes, they seem in general incapable of making a vigorous and combined effort to assert their rights. An exception to this, however, occurred some years ago, when Mir Yezdanbaksh, one of their chiefs, contrived to acquire the command over a great number of his countrymen, and gave great alarm to Dost Mahomed Khan. The simplicity, however, which characterizes the Huzareh was his ruin, as he was cir-

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cumvented by the most detestable treachery, and cruelly put to death by Haji Khan Khaka,[8] the infamous and notorious Machiavel of Afghan politics. So great is the simplicity of the Huzarehs, according to Elphinstone,[9] that they believe the ruler of Kabool to be as high as the tower of a castle. Like other rude people, they are much addicted to falsehood and theft. Their patient, laborious, and humble dispositions render them useful to the proud and impetuous Afghans, and hence considerable numbers find a livelihood in Kabool as scavengers, and in the exercise of similar employments of drudgery.[1] Wood, describing their appearance, states that "they are quite a Tartar race, and even more marked with the features of that nomade people than the Uzbeks in the valley of the Oxus. They strongly resemble the Kirghiz of Pamir."[2] According to Elphinstone, the regiments of the great Tartar conquerors were called *Hazaurehs*, and he conjectures that some of those bodies, originally left to occupy the conquered country, may have given rise to this people.[3] That their settlement in this region cannot be of very remote date, is clear from the fact, that it was the original seat of the Afghans of Ghore, who destroyed the empire of the Sultans of Ghuznee, and founded the Patan dynasty of Hindostan.[4] The sweeping change of the population probably took place about 1220-1225, when Zingis Khan, destroying Herat, Gulgula, and several other cities of Afghanistan, conquered the country as far as the Indus.[5] * It is singular that their language is Persian. The Huzarehs are Shia Mahometans; the Eimauks, Sunnis. Elphinstone[6] estimates the number of the Huzarehs at from 300,000 to 350,000 persons; Burnes,[7] at about the same amount; Wood,[8] at 150,000, which last seems altogether too small a number for a country more extensive than England, and does not allow three to the square mile of a population, agricultural as well as pastoral. On the west, these tribes are subject generally to the Shah of Herat; on the north, to the rulers of Bokhara and Kunduz; on the east, to Kabool; but nothing can be more precarious than the authority of these powers, as the tribute must usually be levied by an armed

[8] Masson, ii. 431.
[9] 48.
[1] Wood, Oxus, 198, 199.
[2] Id. 199.
[3] Elph. 482; Burnes' Pers. Narr. 231.
[4] Price, Mahomedan Hist. ii. 316; Ferishta, i. 170.
[5] Price, ii. 410-412; D'Herbelot, Bibl. Orien. ii. 83, 84, 96, 97.
[6] 486.
[7] Pers. Narr. 230.
[8] Oxus, 200.

* In the Ayeen Akbery, this event is stated to have taken place in the time of Halaku, the son of Zingis:—"The tribe of Hezareh are the remains of the Chaghtai army which Mangu Khan sent into those parts to the assistance of Halaku Khan."

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force. In the whole country, there are no places which can properly be called towns, Ghore, Meimuna, Siripool, Andkhoo, and some others, generally so denominated, being little more than fortified villages. The Huzareh and Eimauk country, with the limits which are above assigned to it, lies between lat. 31° 30′—37°, long. 62°—68°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

HUZRELWALA.—A village in the Punjab, twenty-three miles north-east of Mooltan, on the road from thence to Ferozpoor, and twelve miles from the left bank of the river Indus. Lat. 30° 16′, long. 71° 49′.

HUZROO.—See HUZARA.

HYDASPES RIVER.—See JAILUM.

[1] Pott. 361, 369; Burnes, iii. 50; Lord, Med. Mem. of the Plain of the Indus, 79; Leech, on the Army of Sinde, 79; Macmurdo, Acc. of Sinde, in Jour. Royal As. Soc. 1834, p. 234; Masson, i. 462; Outram, 31; Burnes' (James) Mission to Sinde.

HYDERABAD,[1] in Sinde, is generally considered the chief town of that country, in consequence of its having been selected as the residence of the chief Ameers, or those ruling the southern and principal part of the country. It is situate four miles east of the eastern bank of the Indus, on an eminence of the low rocky range called the Gunjah hills, and in an island inclosed between the Indus and the Fulailee, a branch which, leaving the main stream about twelve miles above the town, communicates with it about fifteen miles below. The Fulailee flows about a thousand yards east of the town, the base of the rampart being washed by a creek from it in the season of inundation, though the whole branch is dry when the river is low. This fortress, which is esteemed very strong by the Sindians, and would no doubt prove so in their mode of warfare, was built nearly on the site of the ancient Nerunkot, by Futteh Ali, the first Ameer. The outline is irregular, corresponding with the winding shape of the hill's brow, on the very edge of which the walls, for the greater part of their extent, rise to the height of from fifteen to thirty feet. They are built of burnt bricks, and are thick and solid at the base, but taper so much, and are so greatly weakened by embrasures and loop-holes with which they are pierced, that a few well-directed shot would demolish any part, and expose the defenders to the fire of the assailants. The ramparts are flanked by round towers or lofty bastions, at intervals of three or four hundred paces, which, combined with the height of the hill, give the place an imposing appearance. Where the walls do not rise immediately from the edge of the declivity, the defence is strengthened by a ditch of ten feet wide and eight deep. The rock is too soft to admit of being

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scarped, and slopes so gently, that if the wall were breached, the rubbish would rest on the face of the hill, and afford footing for a storming party. The plateau[2] of the hill on which Hyderabad is built is a mile and a half long and seven hundred yards broad; the height is about eighty feet, and on the southern part are the fortress and the suburbs or Pettah. There are about five thousand houses, meanly constructed of mud, one half of that number being within the fortress, the rest in the Pettah. The fortress contains the residence of the Ameers, and a massive tower, built as the repository of their treasures. The bazaar is extensive, forming one street the entire length of the town, and it displays considerable bustle and appearance of business. The most important manufacture of Hyderabad is that of arms of various kinds, matchlocks, swords, spears, and shields, and the skill of the workmen is said to be scarcely inferior to that attained in Europe. There is also a considerable manufacture of ornamental silks and cottons. A cemetery,[3] which overspreads the northern part of the eminence, contains the tombs of the deceased members of the Talpoor dynasty, and of the preceding one of the Kaloras. That of Gholam Shah Kalora is a beautiful quadrangular building, with a handsome central dome. It is lined with fine marble, is highly ornamented with mosaic, and inscribed with sentences from the Koran. The tomb of the late Ameer Kurum Ali is also a handsome quadrangular building, surmounted by a dome and having a turret on each corner. When the Belooches, under the conduct of Futteh Ali, of the Talpoor tribe, overthrew the Kalora dynasty, that successful chieftain gave to one branch of his relatives Khyerpoor, with a considerable district attached; to another, Meerpoor, and allowed his three brothers to share with himself the government of Hyderabad and its dependent territory, comprehending the greater part of the country. Some light might be thrown on the relative power and resources of these divisions of Sinde by the statements furnished of their respective revenues. The Hyderabad family is said to have had an annual revenue equal to 150,000*l.* sterling,[4] that of Khyerpoor, a revenue of 100,000*l.*, and that of Meerpoor, of 50,000*l.* The treasure accumulated by those chiefs is estimated by Burnes[5] to have amounted to 20,000,000*l.*, but the whole appears to be conjectural, and such vague and baseless statements can command little confidence. As the Talpoor dynasty did not last quite a century, it is obviously impossible that the members of it could

[2] Wood, Oxus, 30.

[3] Id. 31.

[4] Burnes, Bokh. iii. 213.

[5] Ibid.

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have accumulated so vast a treasure from a revenue so moderate. Hyderabad is supposed to have a population of 20,000. Lat. 25° 22′, long. 68° 22′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc; Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 64, Grif. Bar. and Ther. Obs. in Afg.; Hough, Narr. of Exp. in Afg. 241; Atkinson, Exp. into Afg. 248; Havelock, War in Afg. ii. 99. E.I.C. Ms. Doc; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. iii. 237.

HYDERKHAIL, or HYDERKHEL, in Afghanistan, is a village in a pleasant valley, watered by a feeder of the river of Logurh, very well cultivated, and highly productive. The village lies on the route from Kabool to Ghuznee, from which last place it is distant thirty-five miles north-east. It is 7,637 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 33° 58′, long. 68° 37′.

HYDER KHAN, in Afghanistan, a village on the route from Peshawur to Jelalabad, by the Abkhana Pass. It is situate in the hills which rise on the north-east, above the Kabool river. The population, about eight hundred, is supported by ferrying travellers over the river on jalawans, or inflated hides, a vocation in which they exhibit wonderful intrepidity, activity, and address. Hyder Khan is in lat. 34° 13′, long. 71° 28′.

HYDRABAD.—See HYDERABAD.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Conolly, Jour. to India, ii. 127; Hough, Narr. Exp. in Afg. 76; Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 55, Grif. Bar. and Ther. Meas. in Afg.; Atkinson, Exp. into Afg. 138; Outram, Rough Notes, 80; Havelock, War in Afg. i. 825.

HYDURZIE, or HYDURZYE, in Afghanistan, a village in the valley of Pisheen, on the route from Kandahar to Shawl, and twenty-five miles north of the latter place. It is situate on the banks of a good stream, which appears to have no other name than Lora (the Pushtoo word for river), and is inhabited by Syuds, or alleged descendants of Mahomet, who are considered by the Afghans to be endowed with high and miraculous powers. The country is fertile, well cultivated, and rather populous. The elevation is 5,259 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 30° 23′, long. 66° 51′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 55, Grif. Bar. and Ther. Meas.; Mil. Op. in Afg. 221; Hough, Narr. Exp. in Afg. 77; Havelock, War in Afg. i. 288.

HYKULZYE,[1] in Afghanistan, is a large walled village on the route from Kandahar to Shawl, and thirty-five miles north of the latter place. It is situate about two miles south of the river Lora, in a fertile and well-cultivated country, and has a copious supply of water from a canal. The inhabitants are principally Syuds, or reputed descendants from Mahomet, much venerated by the superstitious Afghans. Here, on the 28th of March, 1842, a British army, under General England, met with a severe repulse in attempting to force its way to Kandahar. Here, too, on the 28th of the next month, the same commander, with his army reinforced, totally routed the enemy, and marched through the pass. The number of the Afghans, on this last occasion, was estimated at fifteen hundred; of whom

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about thirty were killed. The village was then reduced to ashes. The bodies of eighteen British soldiers who had fallen in the former action were found, after having been subjected to all the indignities suggested by feelings of barbarous triumph, and buried with due obsequies. The clergyman,[2] who officiated on that occasion, makes the following reflection: "But little more than a month before, I had seen them in all the vigour of life; many of them so young that they seemed like blooming boys; and then to look at the blackened, sun-dried, and half-devoured skeletons before me—could they be the same!" Elevation above the sea, 5,063 feet. Lat. 30° 32′, long. 66° 50′.

[2] Allen, March through Sinde and Afg. 147.

HYPHASIS.—See Beas.

I.

IBRAHIM BANNAS.—A fort on the route from Kedje to Belah, in Beloochistan, one hundred miles east of the former town. Lat. 26° 26′, long. 63° 47′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

IBRAHIM JOEE RIVER,[1] in Western Afghanistan, rises in the Tymuni country, near Ghore, and, flowing southward, crosses the route from Herat to Kandahar, in lat. 32° 22′, long. 63° 20′, and one hundred and seventy miles north-west of the latter place. Its banks are high, irregular, stony, and a considerable distance apart. In time of flood, it is a large, rapid, unfordable stream, sometimes precluding the advance of caravans for several days together. When surveyed by a British emissary, in July, it was found to be thirty-seven yards wide, eighteen inches deep, and to have a velocity of about a mile and a half an hour. Conolly,[2] who crossed it in October, describes it as "having a little water in a broad bed, which is filled in spring;" and Forster,[3] by whom it was crossed at Dilaram, calls it a rivulet. Below this, its direction is south-westerly, and after a total course of, probably, a hundred miles, it is lost in the marsh of Ashkinuk, in lat. 32°, long. 62° 50′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Jour. to India, ii. 77, Conolly (A.)
[3] Jour. Beng. Eng. ii. 124.
[3] Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 714, Conolly (E.), Physical Geogr. of Seistan.

ILLIASSEE, a river, or rather torrent, in Afghanistan, rises in the mountains held by the Murree tribe, between Kahun and E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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Hurrund, and in lat. 29° 18′, long. 69° 44′. After a course of ninety miles, generally in a westerly direction, it is lost in the sultry plain of Cutch Gundava, near Lehree, about lat. 29° 10′, long. 68° 20′.

INDUS, a great river of Asia, is the boundary of India on the west. Among the various tribes and people through whose territories it flows, it bears different names; but that by which it is most generally known and most highly celebrated, is *Indus*, derived from the Sanscrit *Sindhu*,[1] * which word, changed by the Greeks into *Sinthus*, and by the Latins into *Sindus*,† ultimately passed into the name now in ordinary use. Though the vigilant jealousy of the Chinese, who rule Tibet, has excluded Europeans from that country, the inquiries of Moorcroft,[2] Trebeck, and Gerard have established, beyond any reasonable ground of doubt, that the source of the longest and principal stream of the Indus is at the north of the Kailas mountain,‡ regarded in Hindoo mythology as the mansion of the gods,[3] and Siva's paradise, and which is probably the highest mountain in the world, being estimated by Gerard [4] to have a height of 30,000 feet, and described by Moorcroft,[5] who viewed it from a table-land between 17,000 and 18,000 feet high, as a stupendous mountain, whose sides, as well as craggy summits, are apparently thickly covered with snow. The exact locality of the source may be stated with much probability to be in lat. 31° 20′, long. 81° 15′.§ Near its source it bears the name of *Sinh-kha-bab*, or "lion's mouth,"[6] from a superstitious belief that it flows from one. It first takes a north-westerly direction to Tuzheegung, about a hundred and twenty miles from the place of its reputed source. It is there

[1] Wilford, in As. Res. iii. 348, 368; viii. 318, 331, 335; xiv. 408; Ritter, Erdkunde von Asien, ii. 11; v. 451, 495; Rennell, v., Indus in Index and Postscript, 285.

[2] Moorcr. i. 262, 363; Gerard (J. G.), Koonawur, 134.

[3] Wilford, in As. Res. iii. 401; Id. vi. 506; Id. viii. 315, 353.

[4] Koonawur, 141.

[5] As. Res. xii. 421.

[6] Moorcr. Travels, i. 261.

* سندھ *Sind* or *Sindhu*, "the sea." Shakespear in v.

† Pliny observes, "Indus incolis Sindus appellatus."

‡ Ritter (Erdkunde von Asien, i. 13) derives the name Kailas, or Kailassa, from *kil*, "to be cold." Ideler, in the index to that work, translates it *hoch gipfel*, "high summit." Hodgson states "that Cylas is a general appellation for high ranges always covered with snow." (As. Res. xiv. 92.) Humboldt states that kylas signifies "cold mountain" (*montagne froid*), and Kailassa any "very elevated summit." (Asie Centrale, i. 112.)

§ This is the opinion of Gerard, probably the highest authority on the subject. Moorcroft, in the map accompanying his Memoir in vol. xii. of As. Res., considers the source of the Eekung Choo as actually that of the Indus. The same opinion is given in his Travels (i. 363), and repeated by Burnes (Bokhara, ii. 223). See EEKUNG CHOO, in the alphabetical arrangement.

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joined on its left,[7] or south-western side, by the Eekung Choo, or "river of Gartope," which rises on the western base of the Kailas mountain. Moorcroft[8] found the "river of Gartope," at about forty miles from its supposed source, "a clear, broad, and rapid, but not deep, river." Within eight or ten miles of its source, in lat. 31° 24′, long. 80° 34′, it was found at the end of July to be two and a half feet deep, and eighty yards wide. The country through which these streams flow varies in elevation from 15,000 to 18,000 feet. It is one of the most dreary regions in existence, the surface being for the most part formed by the disintegration of the granite of the adjacent mountains. It is swept over by the most furious winds, generally blowing from the north. These are at once piercingly cold and parchingly dry, and no vegetation is visible but a few stunted shrubs and some scanty and frost-withered herbage. It is, however, the proper soil for the production of shawl-wool, which is obtained from the yak,[9]* the goat, the sheep, certain animals of the deer kind, and even, it is said, from the horse and the dog.

[7] Gerard, Koonawur, 134.

[8] As. Res. xii. 440-450; Id. 454.

[9] Moorcr. in As. Res. xii. 457; Gerard (J. G.), on the Spiti Valley, As. Res. xviii. 245; Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 124.

The united stream bears the name of the northern confluent, Sinh-kha-bab; and, near the La Ganskiel Pass, about thirty miles below the junction, the river leaves the table-land through which it had previously flowed, and enters the deep gorges of the great depression dividing the Kouenlun or Mooz Taugh from the Himalaya. To this point, five miles from the Chinese frontier,[1] and having an elevation of 14,000 or 15,000 feet, its course has been explored by Trebeck, the companion of Moorcroft. It is situate in lat. 32° 56′, long. 79° 25′, on the border of a sandy plain, or rather wide valley, studded with small lakes, having their edges incrusted with soda.† The river was here found to be about sixty yards wide, apparently deep, and in the middle of November frozen over in most parts. It is, however, fordable occasionally in this neighbourhood, becoming in summer shallower during the

[1] Trebeck, in Moorcr. i. 440.

* Gerard, just quoted, observes (245), "the silky softness of the goat's fleece, and even its existence, depends on the arid air and vegetation," as the coldest tracts of the Himalaya, where not characterized by dryness, fail to support this state of animal life in perfection. This view of the subject is supported by the observations of Conolly on the Angora goat. (Journal of Roy. As. Soc. 1840, p. 159.)

† This appears to be the farthest point to which the Sinh-kha-bab has been ascended by any European, though, as has been seen, its feeder, the "river of Gartope," was crossed and surveyed by Moorcroft much higher.

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progress of night,[2] and deeper as the day advances, in consequence of the melting of the snows on the adjacent summits, through the sun's heat. A few miles below this, the river turns nearly due west for a short distance, and then takes the direction of north-west. At Uk-shi, which is about three hundred miles from the source, it was surveyed by Moorcroft,[3] and found to be about fifty yards wide. Close to Le, the capital of Ladakh, and thirty miles below Uk-shi, the elevation of its bed is not less than 10,000 feet; and if that of its source be assumed at 18,000, and its length, so far, at three hundred and twenty miles, its fall * will be found to be twenty-five feet per mile; above seventy times greater than (according to Rennell[4]) the fall of the Ganges through the plain of Bengal. Yet the descent of the bed of the Sinh-kha-bab is far less rapid than that of the Sutluj,[5] which in thirty miles descends 2,300 feet, or about seventy-six feet in the mile. Holding its course in a direction approaching to north-west, the Sinh-kha-bab, about fifteen miles below Le, is joined, opposite to Niemo, by the river of Zanskar, flowing from the district of the same name, and in a direction from south-west to north-east. The Zanskar[6] is a very rapid, turbid river; the Sinh-kha-bab, a clear and placid stream. About twenty-five miles below this, and 360 from its supposed source, Vigne[7] found the river, at Kulutzi, crossed by a wooden bridge, and only twenty-five yards wide. The small size of the river, after a course of nearly four hundred miles, can only be accounted for by the excessive aridity[8] of the elevated tract through which it has held its way. Moorcroft[9] estimates the breadth of the river at this place at only twenty yards, but he found that it rose nearly forty feet during the season of inundation. Having flowed between seventy and eighty miles below this place, in a north-west direction, it receives from the south the river of Dras, which, rising in the mountains forming the north-eastern frontier of Kashmir, holds a north-easterly course of about ninety miles, and, receiving several streams both from the east and west,

[2] Moorcr. i. 265.

[3] Moorcr. Punj. Bokhara, i. 236.

[4] Ut supra, 260.

[5] Gerard (A.), Map of Koonawur; see also Gerard (J. G.), Koonawur, 139, and Colebrook (H. T.), on the Sutluj, Jour. As. Soc. i. 362.

[6] Moorcr. i. 263, 417.

[7] ii. 334.

[8] Vigne, ii. 266; Moorcr. i. 269; Gerard (J. G.), on the Spiti Valley, As. Res. xviii. 258, 262.

[9] ii. 10.

* Vigne (Kashmir, ii. 341) states the elevation of Le at about 10,000 feet, according to which, the bed of the Indus there must be below that height. Moorcroft states the elevation of Le to be above 11,000 feet, and that of the confluence of the Zanskar river and Sinh-kha-bab, about twenty miles farther down the stream, and consequently less elevated, at nearly 12,000 feet.

i. 417; ii. 259.

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discharges a considerable volume[1] of water at its confluence. From this confluence the Sinh-kha-bab takes a more northerly direction, for about forty miles, to the fort of Keris, in lat. 35° 8′, long. 75° 50′, where[2] it receives, from the north, the water of the Shy-yok, by far its most important tributary above the river of Kabool. The Shy-yok, though not explored to its source by any European, is considered, from the concurring testimony of the natives, to have its origin at the southern end of an extensive glacier, or frozen lake, embosomed in a gorge on the southern side of the Karakorum or Mooz Taugh mountains, and in lat. 35° 20′, long. 77° 35′. It holds a generally southerly course for about eighty miles, and then turns, first to the north-west, and afterwards to the west, for about one hundred and forty miles farther, to its junction with the Sinh-kha-bab.

[1] Vigne, ii. 329; Moorcr. i. 264.

[2] Falconer on Cataclysm of the Indus, Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 617; Vigne, ii. 315; Moorcr. i. 263.

The accumulation of ice in the great glacier from which this river proceeds, its subsequent dislodgement, and the obstruction thereby caused in the channel of the Shy-yok, have from time to time caused the water to make violent irruptions through its ordinary barriers, leading to dreadful inundations. The great and sudden flood of the Indus, which, in the summer of 1841, was felt as far as Attock, and even beyond it, has been generally attributed to such a cause.[3] At the confluence of the two rivers, the Shy-yok is about one hundred and fifty yards broad, the Sinh-kha-bab not more than eighty; but the latter is the deeper, and has a greater body of water. Below the confluence, the river is known by the name Aba Sind[4] (Indus Proper). About twenty-five miles below the point of junction, and westward of it, the Indus, opposite Iskardoh, receives from the north the river of Shyghur. No European appears to have examined the downward course of the Indus between Iskardoh and Makpon-i-Shagaron, in which interval it runs a distance of about seventy miles in a direction west-north-west.[5] At Makpon-i-Shagaron, in lat. 35° 34′, long. 74° 26′, according to Vigne, who viewed the place at the distance of eighteen miles, the river emerges from the mountainous region, and, turning nearly due south, a course which it thenceforth continues to keep generally to the sea, takes its way through the unexplored country north of Attock. Vigne caused the part intervening between Iskardo and Makpon-i-Shagran to be explored by his native servants, who found it to flow through a succession of rocky gorges and deep and narrow

[3] Journ. As. Soc. 1841, p. 616, Falconer. Cataclysm of the Indus.

[4] Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. i. 263.

[5] Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 302.

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valleys, rugged and difficult, but presenting nothing else remarkable. About twelve miles south of Makpon-i-Shagaron it receives, from the north-west, a considerable stream, called the river of Gilghit.[6] Vigne, who viewed the Indus at Acho, about ten miles below this confluence, describes it there as a vast torrent rushing through a valley six or seven miles wide, and holding a south-westerly course, which might be traced downwards for at least forty miles. This *autopsy* of the course of the Indus would extend to a point about eighty miles north-east of Derbend. For these intervening eighty miles its course is through countries inhabited by barbarous, sanguinary, and fanatical tribes of Mussulmans, and which does not appear to have been ever explored by Europeans.[7] At Derbend, at the north-western angle of the Sikh territory, it was, in 1837, surveyed by Lieutenant Leech, of the Bengal Engineers, and there, in the middle of August, about which time it is fullest, he found it a hundred yards wide. From this place, about six hundred and fifty miles from its supposed source, and in lat. 34° 30′, long. 73° 5′, he descended the river on a raft to Attock, a distance of about sixty miles.[8] In this interval, the river, flowing through a plain, has a broad channel of no great depth, containing many islands, and is fordable in five places.

[6] Id. 303.

[7] Burnes, Pers. Narr. 119.

[8] Leech, on the Fords of the Indus, 19; Burnes, Pers. Narr. 119; Id. Bokh. i. 77.

The fords are only available in winter, when the river is lowest, and even then, the attempt is perilous, from the rapidity of the current and the benumbing coldness of the water. If the account given by Masson[9] be correct, 1,200 horsemen were swept away and drowned on one occasion when the Indus was crossed by Runjeet Singh at one of these fords. Hough[1] states the number lost at 7,000. Shah Shooja forded the Indus in 1809[2] above Attock, but his success was considered to be almost a miracle. Where crossed by Forster,[3] about twenty miles above Attock, in the middle of July, and consequently when fullest, it was three-quarters of a mile or a mile in breadth, with a rough and rapid current, endangering the ferry-boat, though large enough to contain seventy persons, together with much merchandize and some horses. Close above Attock, the Indus receives, on the western side, the great river of Kabool, which drains the extensive basin of Kabool, the northern declivity of Sufeid Koh, the southern declivity of Hindoo Koosh and Chitral, and the other extensive valleys which furrow this last great range on the south. Both rivers have

[9] i. 140.

[1] 334.

[2] Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 114.

[3] Jour. ii. 52.

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large volumes of water and are very rapid,[4] and as they meet amidst numerous rocks, the confluence is turbulent and attended with great noise. The Kabool river appears to have nearly as much water as the Indus, and in one respect has an advantage over it, being navigable for forty miles above the confluence,[5] while the upward navigation of the Indus is rendered impracticable by a very violent rapid, immediately above the junction. Both rivers have gold in their sands, in the vicinity of Attock;[6] it is obtained in various places along the upper course of the Indus, or its tributaries; as at Gartope,[7] in Undes, and also near the confluence of the Shy-yok, and near Iskardo. Attock, just below the confluence of the Kabool river, about seven hundred miles from the supposed source of the Indus, and in lat. 33° 54′, long. 72° 18′, is remarkable, as being the limit of the upward navigation of the latter river, and the place most frequented for passage over it from Hindostan to Afghanistan. The passage is,[8] for the greater part of the year, made by bridges of boats, of which there are two; one is above the fort of Attock, where the river is eight hundred feet wide; the other, below, where it is above five hundred and forty feet wide. Wood found the depth at Attock, in August, to be sixty feet; the rate of the current six miles an hour; the breadth, where he measured it above the place of the bridge, eight hundred and fifty-eight feet. The inundation affects the depth and speed of the current, rather than the breadth, at Attock. This remarkable point is about 1,000 feet above the sea, and consequently about 17,000 feet below the source of the Indus,* which falls, therefore, to that extent in seven hundred miles. This is at the rate of about twenty-four feet per mile. The length of its channel from Attock to the sea is nine hundred and forty-two miles,[9] and consequently, in that lower part of its course, it falls little more than a foot per mile. At Attock, the river, flowing generally south-south-west, as it does below Derbend, enters a deep rocky channel in the Salt range, or secondary mountains, which connect the eastern ex-

[4] Burnes, Bokh. i. 79; Elph. 71*; Hough, 384.

[5] Macartney, in Elph. 656; Burnes, Pers. Narr. 113-120.

[6] Burnes' Bokh. i. 80; Wood, Oxus, 122.

[7] Moorcr. Jour. to Mana-Sarovara, As. Res. xii. 440; Vigne, ii. 245, 287.

[8] Burnes, Bokh. i. 79; iii. 284; Pers. Narr. 119; Wood, in same work, 346, and Oxus, 121; Leech, Passage of the Indus at Attock, 16.

[9] Wood, in Burnes' Pers. Narr. 305.

* Burnes (Personal Narrative, 112-120) reached Peshawur by water, a distance of about fifty miles from Attock, and, consequently, the Kabool river and its tributary, by ascending which this was effected, cannot have a fall much exceeding a foot per mile. Griffith (Append. to Hough, 74) ascertained the height of Peshawur to be 1,068 feet. It may, therefore, be safely concluded that the height of Attock above the sea is about 1,000 feet.

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tremity of Sufeid Koh with the base of the Himalaya, in the Punjab. In this part of its course, the river, as well as the fort on its left or eastern bank, is known by the name of Attock, in consequence, as is generally supposed, of the prohibition under which the Hindoos originally lay of passing it westward.[9]* (See ATTOCK.) For about ten miles below Attock, the river, though in general rolling between high cliffs of slate-rock, has a calm, deep, and rapid current; but for above a hundred miles farther down, to Kala Bagh, it becomes an enormous torrent, whirling and rolling among huge boulders and ledges of rock, and between precipices[1] rising nearly perpendicularly several hundred feet from the water's edge. The water here is a dark lead-colour, and hence the name *Nilab*,[2] or "blue river," given as well to the Indus as to a town on its banks, about twelve miles below Attock. At Ghora Trup, about twenty miles below Attock, the immense body of water passes through a channel only two hundred and fifty feet wide, but having a depth of one hundred and eighty feet, the velocity being about ten miles an hour.

[9] Wood, Oxus, 122.

[1] Id. 112.

[2] Wilford, in As. Res. vi. 530.

Wood, describing the course of the river from Attock to Kala-Bagh, says,[3] "it here rushes down a valley varying from one hundred to four hundred yards wide, between precipitous banks from seventy to seven hundred feet high." During inundation, the river rises in this part about fifty feet. It is obvious, that at the season when this occurs, extending from the end of May to September, the upward voyage is impracticable. The downward voyage may at all times be performed, though attended with considerable danger during inundation. It has been suggested, that there are several places along this rock-bound channel where it would be practicable to construct an iron bridge across the river, the breadth at various points not exceeding three hundred feet (sometimes falling short of this), and the banks being solid limestone.[4] The natives frequently venture down this vast torrent floating on a *mussuk*, or inflated hide.[5] The boats employed here are called *duggahs*,[6] and are heavier and more strongly built than the

[3] 127.

[4] Id. 124.

[5] Id. 110.

[6] Id. 108; Burnes, Pers. Narr. 91.

* According to Wilford (As. Res. vi. 529), *Attaca*, or "the forbidden." The prohibition of crossing seems, however, pretty generally set at nought, as was seen in the case of the Hindoos in the British armies invading Afghanistan. Hough (334) derives the name from *Atuk*, or *Utuk*, "prevention," or "obstacle."

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dundis, or boats used in the lower part of the river. The upward voyage, when practicable, is effected by means of tracking,—sails resorted to previously, being either useless, from the prevalence of dead calm, or dangerous in consequence of the varying and violent squalls produced in the current of air by the effect of the lofty and irregular banks. As the river approaches the plain country below Kala-Bagh, the channel expands nearly to the breadth of five hundred yards; just above that town the width is four hundred and eighty-one yards.[7] Below Kala-Bagh, in lat. 32° 57′, long. 71° 36′, and about eight hundred miles from the mouth, the river enters the plain, the east or left bank here becoming low, while on the right the Khussoree hills rise abruptly from the water, having, as Burnes[8] observes, "the appearance of a vast fortress, formed by nature, with the Indus as its ditch." Along the base of these hills, which stretch south-south-west for about seventy miles, the channel is deep, generally having soundings about sixty feet.[9] On entering the plain, the water loses its clearness, and becomes loaded with mud. In inundation, the depth of the stream is not so much affected in this part of its course as are the breadth and velocity; and here, as well as in the Delta, the river, when swollen, overflows the adjacent country to a great extent.[1] From Kala-Bagh, southwards to Mittunkote, distant about three hundred and fifty miles, the banks, either right or left, or both, are in several places so low, that the first rise of the river covers the country around with water, extending, as the inundation advances, as far as the eye can reach. On this portion of the river's course Wood[2] says—"So diffused was the stream, that from a boat in its centre no land could be discovered, save the islands upon its surface, and the mountains on its western shore. From Dera Ismael Khan to Kala-Bagh, a distance of above a hundred miles, the eastern bank cannot once be seen from the opposite side of the river, being either obscured by distance or hidden by interjacent islands." These islands, when the river is low, are gentle elevations of the mainland, much frequented on account of the luxuriant pasture; but during the season of inundation, they, as well as the immediate banks, are deserted, in consequence of the danger resulting from the sudden, irregular, and irresistible irruptions of the current. "In this month" (July), observes Wood,[3] "the islands are abandoned, and as the boat swiftly glides amidst the mazy channels that intersect them, no village cheers

[7] Wood, Oxus, 109.

[8] Pers. Narr. 97.

[9] Wood, in App. to Burnes, Pers. Narr. 365.

[1] Lord, Med. Mem. of the Plain of the Indus, 64; Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 27.

[2] Oxus, 99.

[3] Oxus, 100.

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the sight, no human voice is heard; and, out of sight of land, the voyager may for hours be floating amidst a wilderness of green island fields." The habitations are generally placed at a considerable distance from the banks. If this precaution be disregarded, they are exposed to the fate of Dera Ismael Khan,[4] a large town, which, with its flourishing palm-groves, was totally swept away in 1829. Sometimes the Indus suffers very sudden and extraordinary changes. For instance, on one occasion, at the setting in of night, Wood found it to have an unbroken expanse of 2,274 yards in breadth,[5] and next morning its bed was a confused mass of sand-banks, in which the main channel was only two hundred and fifty-nine yards wide; this extraordinary change having occurred in consequence of a great body of the water of the river having made its escape into a low tract in the vicinity of its course. As the inundation originates in the melting of the snows in the Hindoo Koosh and the Himalaya, it commences with spring, and retrogrades as autumn advances; and so regular is this process, that, according to Wood,[6] it begins to rise on the 23rd of March and to subside on the 23rd of September, its maximum being about the 6th or 7th of August. The average rise of the inundation between Kala-Bagh and Mittunkote is eight feet and a half;[7] the declivity of the water's edge is eight inches per mile. In this part of its course the Indus receives scarcely any accession to its water. Higher up it has a few tributaries, though of no great importance. Thus, on the right, or west bank, in lat. 33° 22′, long. 71° 52′, the Toe, described by Elphinstone[8] as a deep and clear stream, falls into it; and lower down, on the same side, in lat. 32° 37′, long. 71° 24′, the Kurum, a broad stream, but so shallow, that where Elphinstone[9] crossed it was only a foot deep. On the left, or east side, in lat. 33° 49′, long. 72° 16′, the Indus receives the Hurroo,[1] a small stream, and on the same side, lower down, in lat. 33° 1′, long. 71° 46′, the Swan,[2] also an inconsiderable stream. The Indus, between Kala-Bagh and Mittun, in consequence of the great breadth of its channel, is scarcely affected by rain; but in the narrow part, above Kala-Bagh, it sometimes rises eight or nine feet in a short time from this cause. In many places, where the river flows through the plain, there is an inner and an outer bank. The outer banks[3] run at a great distance from each other, and between them, during inundation, the vast body of water rolls often in several channels, separated by shifting

[4] Id. 90.

[5] Id. 84.

[6] In Carless, Offic. Survey, 20.

[7] Wood, in App. to Burnes' Pers. Narr. 307.

[8] 39; Wood, Oxus, 126.

[9] 35, 114; Macartney, App. to Elph. 657; Wood, Oxus, 99.

[1] Wood, Oxus, 120-123; Hough, 337, 433.

[2] Macartney, in Elph. 657; Hough, 340, 433; Wood, 108, 115.

[3] Wood, in App. to Burnes' Pers. Narr. 340, 341; Lord, Med. Mem. on the Plain of the Indus, 64.

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islands; when the river is low, this great course becomes a shallow valley of very irregular breadth, and the shrunken river meanders along its bottom. If the outer banks were continuous, the river would roll along in a stream varying in breadth according to the greater or less degree of inundation; but at all times, even when fullest, in a defined channel of moderate breadth, though varying greatly in different parts. In many places, however, the outer bank is wanting, and, during inundation, the river expands over the country, converting it into an extensive lake. Between Mittunkote and Bukkur, the inundation extends sometimes twenty miles from the western side of the river, in its low state, and ten or twelve from the eastern side.[4] Wood[5] gives the width of the shrunken river as varying from four hundred and eighty to one thousand six hundred yards, and the average width at about six hundred and eighty yards; its usual maxima of depth at nine, twelve, or fifteen feet; but its bed is so irregular, and so liable to be obstructed by shifting shoals, that though it cannot be regularly and safely forded in any part, except that intervening between Torbela and Attock,[6] its navigation, even below the confluence of the Kabool, cannot be effected at all times, and continuously throughout its whole course, by boats drawing more than thirty inches water. The general velocity of the stream in its shrunken state is estimated by Wood at three miles an hour; but he observes,[7] "it is scarcely necessary to remark, that the three last items (breadth, depth, velocity) are very inconstant. At no two places are the measurements exactly alike, nor do they continue the same at one place for a single week." In fact, the breadth, during inundation, is only two hundred and fifty feet at Ghora Trup;[8] and below Mittunkote,[9] it in one place amounts to thirty miles; the depth at the same time and place is a hundred and eighty-six feet, and in other places only twelve feet: the velocity at Ghora Trup, during the inundation, is ten miles an hour; at other places, not half that, and when the river is low, often not more than two miles an hour.

[4] Wood, in Burnes' Pers. Narr. 341.
[5] Id. 305.
[6] Leech, Rep. on Fords of the Indus, 18; Wood, in Burnes, 330, 342.
[7] In App. to Burnes' Pers. Narr. 306.
[8] Wood, Oxus, 125.
[9] In Burnes' Pers. Narr. 341.

The general course of the river is a little west of south from Attock to the confluence of the Punjnud, the channel which conveys the collected streams of the Punjab. This confluence is on the left or eastern side of the Indus, two or three miles below Mittunkote, in lat. 28° 55′, long. 70° 28′, and about four hundred and seventy miles from the sea. Above the confluence, the

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breadth of the Indus is less than that of the other river, but, in consequence of the greater depth and velocity, the former has the greater volume of water. Wood[7] found the Indus having a breadth of six hundred and eight yards, a velocity of about five miles an hour, a depth of twelve or fifteen feet, and discharging 91,719 cubic feet per second. The Punjnud had a breadth of one thousand seven hundred and sixty-six yards, a velocity of about two miles an hour, a depth of twelve or fifteen feet, and discharged 68,955 cubic feet per second. Below the confluence, the Indus is in its lowest state two thousand yards wide. Its aspect in this part is well described by Boileau.[8] "At the place where we crossed the Indus, almost immediately below its junction with the Punjnud, its stream is two thousand and forty-one yards, or nearly a mile and a quarter, in breadth, at a place where its width was unbroken either by islands or sand-banks. The banks are very low and the water very muddy, having just begun to rise, from the melting of the snows at its sources; nor is the stream of very great depth, except in the main channel; but with all these drawbacks, it is a magnificent sheet of water—a very prince of rivers." For a considerable distance above and below Mittunkote, the country is low,* and the inundation extensive, reaching to Shikarpoor, and even to some places distant from the river twenty miles to the west, and extending eight or ten miles to the east. Lower down, at Roree, the stream makes its way through a low ridge of limestone and flint, which stretches from the mountains of Cutch Gundava,[9] eastward, to Jessulmair. There are strong indications that the stream, in remote ages, swept far eastward along their northern base, and irrigated the level tract at present desert, but exhibiting numerous proofs that it once was traversed by large streams,[1] and was both fertile and populous. At present, this ridge is cut, not only by the Indus, but, a few miles farther east, by the Eastern Narra, which diverges from the main stream, on the eastern side, a short distance above Roree, and takes a south-easterly course through the desert, in which it is usually lost, though in violent inundations it rolls onward to the sea in a great volume of

[7] In Burnes' Pers. Narr. 354.

[8] Ragwara and Buhawulpoor, 57.

[9] Havelock, i. 118; Lord, Med. Mem. on Plain of Indus, 59; Westmacott on Roree, in Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 394; Kennedy, ii. 169; Burnes' Bokh. iii. 73, 272; Wood, in App. to Burnes' Pers. Narr. 349; Oxus, 51; Hough, 20; Leech, on Sind. Army, 79.

[1] Masson, i. 19; Macmurdo on the Indus, Jour. As. Soc. 1834, p. 41; Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 408.

* Such is the statement of Wood (in Burnes' Personal Narr. 341); Lord, on the contrary (Medical Mem. 64), states that the banks below Mittunkote are not much inundated; but Wood's industrious research and general accuracy are well known.

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water, discharging itself through the Koree, or most eastern mouth, which is in general quite deserted by the fresh water. At Roree there are four rocky islets, the largest of which, that of Bukkur, contains an extensive fort, and divides the river into two channels. A few miles below this place, the Western Narra, a great and permanent branch, divaricates from the Indus on the western side, and, after a tortuous course of nearly two hundred miles, rejoins the main stream about four miles south-east of Sehwan. A little above that town, the Narra has a large but shallow expansion, called Lake Manchur, varying in circuit from thirty to fifty miles, according to the greater or less degree of inundation. This great water-course, in the part intervening between Lake Manchur and the Indus, has a name distinct from that of the Narra, being called the Arul. From Sehwan, downwards, to the efflux of the Fulailee, a distance of about eighty miles, the bed of the river is much depressed below the level of the adjacent country, and the banks are elevated from sixteen to twenty feet[2] above the surface in the low season; in this part of the course, inundations rarely overspread the country, and irrigation is effected by raising the water with the Persian wheel. The Fulailee, a large branch, though yearly diminishing, leaves the Indus, on the eastern side, about twelve miles north of Hyderabad, and, flowing south-east, insulates the Gunjah hills, on which that town is built, as, about fifteen miles below it,[3] an offset running westward rejoins the main stream. At Triecal, where is the point of re-union, in lat. 25° 9′, long. 68° 21′, the Delta commences; all below it, and contained between the Fulailee on the east and the extreme western branch of the Indus, being, with little exception, alluvial, and obviously deposited by the river. The Fulailee holds a south-easterly course, in the lower part of which it bears the name of the Gonnee, and about fifty miles below Hyderabad divides into two channels, one of which continues to hold a south-easterly course, communicating, during high inundations, with the Phurraun, by which it is discharged into the sea through the Koree mouth; the other flows south-west, and joins the Pinyaree, which diverges from the Indus at Bunna,[4] about forty miles below Hyderabad. The Koree mouth may more properly be termed an arm of the sea, as the water is salt, and it receives a current from the Indus only during inundations of unusual height. Burnes[5] found it

[2] Wood, in Burnes, Pers. Narr. 341, 342; Lord, Med. Mem. on the Plain of the Indus, 63.

[3] Wood, in Burnes' Pers. Narr. 342; Id. in Carless, Official Survey, 17; Burnes, iii. 261; Pott. 358.

[4] Burnes (J.), Mission to Sinde, 40.

[5] iii. 230.

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seven miles wide and twenty feet deep at Cotasir, about twenty miles from the open sea. Some suppose it to have once been the principal mouth of the Indus, constantly discharging the water of the Narra, which they consider to have been the chief branch. It is at present the most eastern of the estuaries connected with the Indus. The Pinyaree, a wide branch, is navigable, downwards, to within fifty miles of the sea; at that distance the navigation is closed by a bund[5] or dam, thrown across it at Maghribee; but as the water makes its way through small creeks in time of inundation, the navigation recommences below the bund and continues to the sea. The Pinyaree discharges itself through the Sir estuary,[6] two miles wide at its mouth, with a depth on the bar of one fathom, and of from four to six inside: it is next, westward, to the Koree mouth. At about six miles above Tatta, the Kulairee, a small branch, leaves the Indus on the right or western side, and may be considered to mark the commencement of the Delta on that side. Were not its water lost by absorption and evaporation, it would generally insulate Tatta,[7] as it now does occasionally. At about five miles below Tatta,[8] and fifty miles from the sea, the Indus was formerly divided into two great branches, the Buggaur, which flowed westward, and the Sata, which maintains the previous course of the Indus southward, and is in strictness the continuation of that river. But the Buggaur has no current during the season when the Indus is low, there being a sand-bank at the entrance five or six feet above the surface of the water at that time. The Sata, below the division, is about a thousand yards wide. The Mull[9] and the Moutnee, formerly great branches leaving the left or eastern side of the Sata, are now so diminished in the season of low-water as to be almost dry. The estuaries,[1] however, remain: that of the Mull is navigable for boats of twenty-five tons as far as Shahbunder, about eighteen miles from the sea; it is the mouth next westward of the Sir mouth, and next westward of this is the Kaheer, or estuary of the Moutnee, at present unnavigable.[2] Two branches, the Kedywaree and Hujamaree, formerly left the right side of the Sata, and fell into estuaries of the same names.

The main stream of the Sata, known near the sea by the names Munnejah and Wanyanee, pursues a course a little to the west of south, and falls into the Indian Ocean by the Kookewarree mouth,

[5] Burnes (A.), Bokh. 238, 239.

[6] Burnes, iii. 238.

[7] Burnes, Pers. Narr. 18.

[8] Id. 229; Carless, Official Survey, 1; Kennedy, i. 73.

[9] Carless, 1.

[1] Burnes, iii. 337.

[2] Id. 237.

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forming in 1837, when Carless published his account, "the grand embouchure of the Indus."[3] This principal mouth is in lat. 24° 2′, long. 67° 32′. It is the next mouth to the westward of the Kaheer, and is 1,100 yards wide.[4] The mouth is rendered difficult of navigation by a great bank stretching across it, and extending five miles out to sea. There are two channels across this, and through them the current of the Indus rushes with a great noise, forming vast cascades when the tide is out. There is another channel, communicating with the Kedywaree mouth, more northerly than these, as well as more accessible, less intricate, and deeper, having nine feet at low-water where shallowest; and this, when Carless wrote, appeared to have been the only entrance, affording at all seasons a communication between the sea and the main channel of the upper part of the river. Even this becomes dangerous after the setting in of the westerly winds in February, as the sea then breaks violently across it. Under favourable circumstances, it may be safely entered by vessels not drawing more than seven feet water, which, consequently, are the largest capable of passing from sea into the main channel of the river during the season of low-water. The Kedywaree is the next mouth, proceeding westward, and is merely a small creek affording a vent to the northern channel of the Munnejah, just mentioned, and also to the Kedywaree branch, which, as already observed, left the Sata on the right side,[5] but which is now shallow and little frequented. The Hujamaree estuary, next to the westward, was, until lately, the most important mouth of the Indus, because, though not affording a navigable communication with the main river during the season of low-water,[6] it was the most easily accessible of all the mouths, admitting vessels not drawing more than seven feet and a half of water as high as Vikkur, twenty miles from the mouth. In 1838, the English force advancing on Afghanistan was landed here, but soon afterwards, according to the account given by Kennedy,[7] this branch was closed by a change made in its channel. The Richel mouth, next in succession in the same direction, is now nearly filled up, though at a former period one of the most frequented. The Joa, next westward, is also nearly obliterated. Both these last appear to have at one time communicated with the Sata. The Pinteeanee is next to the west, and once communicated with the Buggaur branch, which, being now deserted by the stream during the season of low-water,

[3] Carless, 2.

[4] Id. 9.

[5] Burnes, iii. 236.

[6] Carless, 4; Burnes, iii. 36, 37, 235; Pers. Narr. 7; Kennedy, i. 57.

[7] ii. 221.

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the Pinteeanee mouth is of course deserted also.[8] Its entrance is rendered intricate and dangerous by sand-banks, but there are fifteen feet of water at low tide, and boats of thirty tons can ascend it above thirty miles. Next and last, is the Pittee mouth, the most important at the commencement of the eighteenth century, when the branch to which it gave exit[9] was accessible as far as Lahoree-bunder, twenty miles from the sea, for vessels of two hundred tons burthen. It was the principal outlet of the Buggaur branch, and as that has been deserted by fresh water, when the river is low, the estuary is in the like condition. It has nine feet of water at low tide, and eighteen at high-water, spring-tides, and it is navigable for thirty miles for vessels of twenty-five tons burthen. The width is five hundred yards at the mouth, and in general, for three hundred yards higher up. The Garrah creek, an estuary of an obliterated branch of the Indus, enters the sea still farther westward, and, according to Burnes and Carless,[1] has an inland communication with the harbour of Kurrachee, though this seems very doubtful.[2] The distance from the Koree estuary, in the south-east, to the mouth of Garrah creek, in the north-west, is about a hundred and thirty miles, and such is, consequently, the length of the sea-coast of the Delta. There are several mouths of less importance, and the enumeration of which is unnecessary. There are also numerous intricate cross-channels, allowing an inland navigation for small vessels between the various creeks and branches. To sum up briefly this involved subject—during the season of low-water, the Indus falls into the sea by only one channel of any importance: this, called the Sata, Munnejah, or Wanyanee, has its efflux by the Kookewarree mouth, the entrance of which is in general very unsafe, in consequence of shoals, and the great violence of the current: it is navigable with safety only in one narrow gut, and that but for vessels drawing not more than seven feet water. The other mouths are, in the season of low-water, little more than creeks silted up, and closed at various distances from the sea. The number of these creeks, or estuaries, at present at all worth noticing, is eleven, occurring in the following order in proceeding from south-east to north-west: the Koree, Seer, Mull, Kaheer, Kookewarree, Kedywaree, Hujamaree, Richel, Joa, Pinteeanee, Pittee. The tide influences the Indus nearly up to Tatta,[3] a distance of about seventy miles. The spring-tide rises nine feet.

[8] Burnes, iii. 235.

[9] Hamilton, New Acc. of the East-Indies, i. 114.

[1] On the Navig. of the Indus, 4; Carless, Official Rep. of the Indus, 6.

[2] Kennedy, ii. 216.

[3] Wood, in Burnes' Pers. Narr. 308.

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The description above given of the mouths and lower branches of the Indus is mainly applicable to their state when the river is lowest. When the river is at its height, as Burnes[4] observes, "the great branches of this river are of themselves so numerous, and throw off such an incredible number of arms, that the inundation is general, and in those places which are denied this advantage by fortuitous circumstances, artificial drains, about four feet wide and three deep, conduct the water through the fields." For about twenty miles from the sea, the whole country is nearly submerged. At this season, the water of the sea is fresh for some distance from the land, and discoloured for a still greater.*[5] The quantity of water discharged by the Indus is by no means proportionate to the enormous supplies derived from its numerous tributaries; the larger portion seems lost by evaporation, absorption, and employment for irrigation in a sultry climate where rain seldom falls. Wood and Lord[6] state the *maximum* discharge in August, at 446,080 cubic feet per second, and in December, at 40,857 cubic feet per second, and the total annual discharge, at 150,212,079,642 tons avoirdupois. The water, in the early part of the season of inundation, is very unwholesome, in consequence of the great quantity of decayed vegetable and animal matter held in suspension by it. Lord,[7] who made experiments by desiccating the water and weighing the residuum, computes that the quantity of silt annually discharged by the river, during the seven months of inundation, would suffice to form an island or bank forty-two miles long, twenty-seven miles broad, and forty feet deep; but it is clear, that this computation must be received with great allowances, as, according to it, the land of Sinde must have been much farther advanced into the Indian Ocean than it is found to be. After the early part of the season of inundation, if this water be kept until the earthy admixture has subsided, it is both palatable and wholesome.

The Indus is infested by alligators;[8] they are of the *guryial* or long-snouted kind, the common kind being unknown in the river, though numerous in lagoons near Kurrachee. The *bolun*,[9] a cetaceous animal, the size of a porpoise, is common. Nowhere

[4] iii. 249.

[5] Id. iii. 9.

[6] In Burnes' Pers. Narr. 306; Lord, Med. Mem. on Plain of Indus, 66.

[7] Ibid.

[8] Wood, Oxus, 25.

[9] Burnes, Pers. Narr. 9.

* The junction of the fresh and salt water, according to Burnes, is "without violence, and might be now and then discovered by a small streak of foam and a gentle ripple." Pottinger states, that it causes "a very confused rippling." (p. 9.)

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are fish finer or more abundant, and they form a large portion of the sustenance of the population of the adjacent country. Westmocott[1] enumerates sixteen kinds, some as long as six or seven feet. The *pulla*, a species of carp, is a rich and delicious fish, though bony to a degree dangerous to an incautious eater. It is largely consumed on the spot and also dried for exportation,[2] forming an important article in the scanty trade of Sinde. The fisherman of the pulla floats, with his breast downwards, on an oblong earthen vessel, closed in all parts except an orifice, which he covers by applying his stomach to it. In this position, he passes along, taking the fish with a net at the end of a long bamboo, and depositing it in the vessel.

[1] Acc. of Khyrpoor, in Jour. As. Soc. 1193.

[2] Leech, on the Commerce of Cutch, 51.

Wood[3] observes, that "the population of the banks of the Indus are almost amphibious. The boatmen of Lower Sinde, for example, live, like the Chinese, in their boats. If a native of the Lower Indus has occasion to cross the stream, a pulla-jar wafts him to the opposite shore. At Bukkur, the *mussuk* (inflated hide) supersedes the pulla-jar, and from Mittunkote upwards, every man living near the river has one. Kossids (couriers) so mounted make surprising journeys, and the soldier, with sword and matchlock secured across his shoulders, thus avoids the fatigue of a long march." The leisure time of every description of persons is spent in the water, or floating on it. Such familiarity with the water naturally inclines the population to regard it as the great medium of commercial intercourse, and Hamilton,[4] who visited Sinde at the close of the seventeenth century, found the traffic considerable. Of late years, the trade of the Indus has been obstructed, and in many places destroyed, by the oppression and vexatious rapacity of the various petty powers and tribes claiming sovereignty over divers parts of its course. The success of the British arms may be expected to lead to the restoration of a better state of things. Latterly, the commerce of the Indus has in a great measure been limited to the transport of grain from the upper to the lower part of the river.[5] The *doondah*,[6] or boat generally used in Lower Sinde, is a clumsy vehicle, flat-bottomed, of capacity varying from thirty to fifty tons, with bow and stern, each forming a broad inclined plane, having, the former, an angle with the surface of the water of about twenty, the latter of about forty degrees. The *jumptees*, or state barges of the Ameers, were of considerable dimensions. Wood measured one a hundred and

[3] Oxus, 104.

[4] New Acc. of the East Indies, i. 114-116.

[5] Wood, in Burnes' Pers. Narr. 314.

[6] Id. 320.

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twenty feet long, eighteen and a half broad, and drawing two feet six inches water. In the upper part of the Indus, the boat chiefly used is the *zohruk*, in most respects resembling the doondah, except that it is smaller, lighter, and more manageable. The *duggah*, used only in the boisterous part of the current above Kala-Bagh, is very strongly built, with stern and bow greatly projecting, to keep away the hull from the bank in case of collision with it. It is so heavy and unmanageable, that if brought far down the river, it is usually disposed of there, to save the labour and expense of tracking it back.[7] In proceeding up the stream when the wind is unfavourable, as is generally the case during the half-year between the autumnal and vernal equinoxes, way must be made exclusively by tracking. During the other half-year[8] southerly winds prevail, and the boats run up under sail before it, except where the use of sails becomes dangerous from peculiar circumstances. It may be expected that steam, under judicious management, will be found highly efficient in navigating the Indus. Wood[1] suggests that steamers for this service should have a draft of two feet six inches, no keel, great breadth in proportion to their length, and high steam power in proportion to their tonnage; and Carless[2] recommends them to be one hundred and forty feet long and twenty-five broad. The principal obstacle to the employment of steam is the dearness and inferior quality of the firewood of Sinde, which renders it doubtful whether it might not be more economical, as it certainly would be more efficient, to use coal imported from England. Coal[3] has been discovered near the banks of the Indus, both in the Punjab and on the Afghan side, but further investigation is required as to its quality and quantity.

In estimating the advantages to be drawn from the navigation of the Indus, reference should be had not so much to the petty demand from Sinde, as to that of the countries on the upper part of the river, through which Afghanistan, Khorasan, and Central Asia are largely supplied; and the best means of advancing this most important branch of trade seem to be the establishment of great periodical fairs, at suitable points on the banks of the Indus, and the affording facilities of communication and protection to the commercial classes. Burnes[4] and Wood[5] regard Dera Ghazee Khan, in the Derajat, as the best site for this purpose.

Both the prosperity of Sinde and the commerce of the Indus

[7] Wood, in Burnes' Pers. Narr. 324.

[8] Wood, ut supra, 317.

[1] In Burnes' Pers. Narr. 330.

[2] In Postans, Observations on the Increase of Commerce of the Indus.

[3] Wood, in Burnes, 337; Id. Rep. on Localities of Coal, 80; Burnes, Rep. on Coal, 78; Pers. Nar. 113; Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 1, James on Min. Rep.

[4] On the establishment of a Fair for the Indus Trade, 111.

[5] Oxus, 80.

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have much decayed since the commencement of the eighteenth century. Tatta, at the time of Hamilton's visit,[7] is said to have contained above 150,000 inhabitants; and the Indus and its tributaries then formed a much-frequented channel of communication with Lahore* and other remote parts of the Punjab. At that time, the whole of the navigable course of the Indus was through the dominions of the Great Mogul; now, the fluctuating imposts and extortionate demands of several petty powers holding different parts of it have operated so as to obstruct almost entirely intercourse by means of the river. In these mischievous proceedings, the Ameers of Sinde have been foremost, partly from ignorance and short-sighted rapacity, partly (it is generally supposed) from a jealous anxiety to exclude from their dominions foreigners, and especially the English.

[7] New Acc. of the East-Indies, i. 114.

Although some of the particulars following have been already noticed, it may be convenient, in conclusion, to bring them into one view. The length of the navigable part of the river from the sea to Attock has been ascertained,[8] by measurement, to be nine hundred and forty-two miles; that of the upper part is about seven hundred miles; making a total length, in round numbers, of one thousand six hundred and fifty miles. The average declivity of the water-course from the supposed locality of the source to Attock is, per mile, twenty-four feet; from Attock downwards to Kala-Bagh, a distance of about a hundred and ten miles, it is twenty inches; from this last place to Mittunkote, a distance of about three hundred and fifty miles, it is eight inches; and thence to the sea, six inches. The Indus is probably destined to be an important channel of political and commercial communication; but those speculating on the advantages to be derived from its navigation should bear in mind the weighty remark of Wood,[9] "that there is no known river in either hemisphere, discharging even half the quantity of water that the Indus does, which is not superior, for navigable purposes, to this far-famed stream."

[8] Wood, in Burnes' Pers. Narr. 305.

[9] Oxus, 75.

* Hamilton states (i. 123), that it required six or seven weeks to reach Lahore from the sea by the upward navigation of the Indus, and that the return occupied sometimes eighteen, but at other times not more than twelve, days. The leisurely voyage of Burnes occupied above three months. (Bokhara, iii. 39—147.)

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INLKAWN.—A village in Sinde, on the route from Omercote to Joudpoor, and fifty miles north-east of the former place. It is situate north of the Little Desert, about twenty miles from the eastern frontier. Lat. 25° 34′, long. 70° 32′. E.I.C. Ms. Map.

IRAK MUKAM, in Sinde, a halting-place on the route from Kurrachee to Sehwan, and fifty-five miles north-east of the former place. It is situate on the Irak river, or rather torrent, and at the eastern base of the Bhool hills. Water can at all times be obtained in the channel of the river, and there is an abundant supply of forage. The road in this part of the route is good, but generally passes through jungle. Lat. 25° 11′, long. 67° 47′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

IRAK RIVER, in Sinde, rises at the base of the Bhool hills, in the mountainous tract between Kurrachee and Sehwan, and in about lat. 25° 20′, long. 67° 45′. It holds a course of about forty miles in a south-easterly direction, and empties itself in lat. 24° 53′, long. 68° 6′, into the dund, or lake, of Kunjur, a considerable body of brackish water, abounding in fish. Though the stream fails in time of drought, water may always be obtained by digging in the bed. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ISHIKAGHASY.—A village in Afghanistan, on the northern slope of the Huzareh mountains, where they decline to the low country of Bokhara. It is situate on a feeder of the river of Andkhoo. Lat. 36° 6′, long. 64° 48′. Walker's Map of Afg.

ISHPAN, in Afghanistan, a small town near the right or eastern bank of the Soork Rood, in the district of Jelalabad. Here, in 1801, Shah Shooja received a severe defeat from Shah Mahmood, and was obliged to fly from the kingdom. Lat. 34° 47′, long. 70°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; MacGregor, Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 126; Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 581; Hough, Narr. Exp. in Afg. 300.

ISHPEE.—A village in Kafiristan, on the river Tagao, ninety miles north-east of Kabool. Lat. 35° 26′, long. 70° 3′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ISKARDOH,[1] the capital of Bultistan, is situate in an elevated plain, forming the bottom of a valley embosomed in stupendous ranges of mountains. The plain or valley of Iskardoh is nineteen miles long and seven broad.[2] Its soil is formed of the detritus brought down and deposited by the Indus, and by its great tributary the Shighur river; the confluence being at the northern base of the rock on which the fort is built. The killah, or rock, the site of the fort, is on the left bank of the Indus,[3] here a deep [1] Burnes' Bokh. ii. 210. [2] Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 246. [3] Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 262.

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and rapid torrent, above a hundred and fifty yards wide.* It is two miles long, and at the eastern end, where it is highest, rises nearly perpendicularly eight hundred feet above the river, from a buttress of sand, loose stones, and broken rocks. The killah has this mural face on every side, except the west, where it slopes steeply to the plain. Vigne considers that it could be rendered as strong as Gibraltar, to which, in appearance, it bears much resemblance. The castle of the *Gylfo*, or sovereign of Bultistan, stands on a small natural platform about three hundred feet above the bed of the river, and is built of stone, with a framework of timber, and numerous strong defences against musketry. It is approached by a steep zig-zag path, traversed by gateways and wooden defences, several of which are also disposed in such parts of the sides of the rock as require to be strengthened. There is a look-out house on a peak, a little above the castle, and another on the summit above that. Every thing in the interior of this stronghold is constructed for defence rather than comfort, the place "being a confusion of break-neck stairs, low doors, and dark passages." There is a splendid view of the valley and the river from the windows. The highest summit of the rock is a small level space of a triangular shape, and here are piled stones, ready to be rolled down for the destruction of assailants. It is scarcely accessible, except on the western side, and there, at a height of about two hundred feet, the acclivity is strongly fortified by walls and square towers. The formation of the rock is gneiss. There is no water in the upper part of the killah, but below the castle is a fine spring. The residence of the population attached to the seat of government of this petty state is on the plain at the base of the rock, and can, according to Vigne,[4] "hardly be called a town, being a straggling collection of houses." The number of these houses is estimated by Moorcroft[5] at one hundred and fifty. Vigne displays the enthusiasm of an ardent admirer of the picturesque in describing the appearance of this singular and secluded place, as viewed by him on his first visit to it from the direction of Kashmir. "I, the first European who had ever beheld them (so I believe), gazed downwards from a height of six or seven thousand feet upon the sandy plains and green

[4] ii. 249.

[5] ii. 262.

* According to Vigne (ii. 245), Moorcroft states it to be three hundred yards wide. (ii. 262.)

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orchards of the valley of the Indus at Iskardo." "The rock of the same name itself with the rajah's stronghold on the east end of it, was a very conspicuous object. The stream from the valley of Shighur, which joins the Indus, as it washes its foot, was visible from the spot where I stood, but the latter river was hidden by the height of its left bank, whilst on the north, and wherever the eye could rove, arose with surpassing grandeur a vast assemblage of the enormous summits that compose the Tibetian Himalaya."[5] Respecting the origin of Iskardoh, Wade[6] mentions an absurd tradition which at least has the interest of novelty for those whose knowledge of the exploits of "the great Emathian conqueror" is derived from classical sources. It is, "that Alexander the Great came here on an expedition towards Khata, or Scythia (modern China), and that the Koteh Mustak, or the Mustak mountains, which lie between Yargand and Khata, being at that time impassable on account of the depth and severity of the snow, the Macedonian halted on the present site of the capital until a road could be cleared for his passage; when, leaving every part of his superfluous baggage, together with the sick, old, and infirm of his troops, behind in a fort which he erected while there, he advanced against Khata. These relics of the army founded a city, which they named Iskandaria, or Alexandria, now pronounced Iskardoh." The tradition received no countenance from Ahmed Shah, the intelligent gylfo, or sovereign, of the country, to whom Moorcroft[7] applied for information on this curious subject. Neither the gylfo, nor any other inquirer, has been able to find any trace of Greek colonists. (See BULTISTAN.) Vigne,[8] who at one time maintained the fabulous Greek origin of Iskardoh, in retractation states, that "Iskardo, Skardo, or Kardo, as it is sometimes called, is obviously only an abbreviation of Sagara Do, the two floods or rivers." He then mentions, that the people of Ladakh call it Sagar Khood, and adds, "Sagara is an old Sanscrit word for the ocean; and in this case Sagar Khood may signify the valley of the great flood or river: *do* signifying two in Persian; and its cognate is added to the name Sagar, because the open space is formed by the junction of two streams, the Indus and the Shighur river." The plain or bottom of the valley of Iskardoh is 6,300[9] feet above the sea, and the summit of the rock is 7,100 above the same level Ahmed Shah, the native sovereign, has ruled the country with a moderation and paternal regard for his people little

[5] ii. 238, 239.

[6] Jour. As. Soc. 1835, p. 82.

[7] Punj. Bokh. ii. 262.

[8] Kashmir, ii. 249.

[9] Vigne, ii. 260.

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known among Asiatic despots. He made some unsuccessful efforts to become a protected vassal of our Indian government, as he justly dreaded the power, rapacity, and cruelty of the Sikhs. His fears have proved true, as, a short time since, Iskardoh, notwithstanding its great natural strength, was seized by Gulab Singh,[1] the cruel and grasping Sikh chieftain of Jamu. Iskardoh is in lat. 35° 10′, long. 75° 27′.

[1] Vigne, ii. 374.

Moorcr. ii. 248; Forster, ii. 6; Vigne, ii. 30; Von Hugel, i. 278.

ISLAMABAD, in Kashmir, a town situate on the north side of the Behut, or Jailum, here navigable, and running with a gentle current. The river is about eighty yards wide, and is crossed by a wooden bridge. Islamabad is built at the extremity of a long, low eminence extending from the mountains eastward. At the foot of this eminence is a spacious reservoir, of a triangular shape, supplied by a copious spring of clear water, slightly sulphureous, and from which gas is continually evolved. This spring, called Anat Nag, is supposed to have been produced by Vishnu. The gas does not prevent the water from swarming with fish, which are considered sacred. There are about three hundred shops of shawl-weavers at Islamabad, and a considerable quantity of chintzes, coarse cottons, and woollens are also manufactured here. It is a very filthy place, crowded with mendicants and unemployed and starving artisans, the victims of Sikh misrule. Its name was originally Anat Nag, which, in the 15th century, was changed to that which it now bears. Lat. 33° 43′, long. 75° 5′.

Leech, Rep. on Sindh. Army, 77.

ISLAMCOTE.—A fort and village of Sinde, in the Eastern Desert, near the frontier of Cutch. The fort, three hundred and fifty yards from the village, is seventy yards square, with walls of burnt brick thirty feet high, having a tower at each angle. There is but one gateway, which is on the eastern side. Lat. 24° 32′, long. 70° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Boileau, Beekaneer, Jesulmeer, and Jodhpoor, 50.

ISLAMGURH, or NOHUR.—A fort of Bhawlpoor, on the route from Khanpoor to Jessulmair, and sixty-eight miles north of the latter place. It is a recent acquisition of the Khan of Bhawlpoor, who has made himself master of it at the expense of Jessulmair. The fort is a very ancient structure of small bricks, and has an area of about eighty yards square, with very lofty ramparts, varying in height from thirty to fifty feet. At the north-east angle is a high gateway, covered by an outwork. There are numerous bastions on the north and east faces, but few on the others. There is no ditch, and the situation is unfavour-

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able for defence, as it is commanded on every side by sand-hills eighty feet high, and less than a quarter of a mile distant. There are a few buildings in the interior, and some straggling houses outside. Water is supplied from two wells. Islamgurh is in lat. 27° 52′, long. 70° 55′.

ISLAM KILLA, in Afghanistan, a halting-place on the route from Ghuznee to Shawl, and distant from the former place nearly sixty miles south-west. The road is good, sloping gently to the south. Forage and supplies are abundant. Lat. 32° 51′, long. 67° 40′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ISLAMKOTE.—See Islamcote.

ISMAIL PUTTAN, in Sinde, a village on the route from Hyderabad to Sehwan, by Kotree, and four miles west of the first-mentioned place. Here is a fine grove of trees and a garden, which formerly belonged to one of the Ameers of Hyderabad. It is situate about half a mile from the right bank of the Indus. Lat. 25° 22′, long. 68° 17′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ISPHAWK, in Afghanistan, the lowest and most eastern of the passes between Kabool and the valley of Bamian. It commences sixteen miles south-west of the city of Kabool, and winds round the south-eastern corner of the Pughman range. Though the inclosing cliffs are steep, the road is so good and the acclivities so gradual, that, according to Wood, a mail-coach might be driven through it. Lat. 34° 22′, long. 68° 40′. E.I.C. Ms. Map; Wood, Route of Kabool and Toorkestan, 2.

ISPINGLEE.—A considerable village of Beloochistan, on the route from Kelat to Beebee Nanee, in the Bolan Pass, and sixty-five miles north-east of the first-mentioned place. The road in this part of the route is level and good, and there is an abundant supply of water from wells. The population, amounting to about 2,000, consists of Belooches. Lat. 29° 42′, long. 66° 56′. E.I.C. Ms. Map.

ISPUNGLEE,[1] in Beloochistan, a village on the route from Quetta to Kelat, by way of Moostung, and four miles west of the first-mentioned place. The route from Quetta to Kelat, by Ispunglee, is more circuitous than that farther east, but better suited for military purposes, as it is practicable for artillery, which cannot pass by the other. The road is excellent,[2] and well suited for the passage of a large army. Lat. 30° 9′, long. 66° 54′.

[1] Map of N. W. Frontier; Masson, Kalat, 313.

[2] Outram, Rough Notes, 158.

ISTALIF,[1] a town in the Koh-i-Damun of Kabool, is twenty-two miles north-west of that city. Its situation is very pic-

[1] Wood's Oxus, 177; Lord, Koh-i-Damun, 47;

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Baber, Mem. 147; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. iii. 120.

turesque, in an elevated country, at the base of the Hindoo Koosh, here rising to an elevation of from 15,000 to 20,000 feet. The town is embosomed in beautiful groves, gardens, and orchards, the latter loaded, in their season, with the most delicious fruits. Each orchard has a tower, to which, during the fruit season, the proprietor repairs, with his family, and lives in a round of festivity. The streets, being built on the acclivity of a steep hill, rise above each other; and though the houses are but mean, their arrangement presents a very striking appearance when viewed from the neighbourhood. The inhabitants are Taujiks, considered to be a mixed race, Arab and Persian, the descendants of the Mahometan conquerors under the Kaliphate. A considerable proportion of the population is engaged in manufactures, especially the spinning, weaving, and dyeing of cottons. The lower orders subsist, in a great measure, on bread made of mulberries, dried in the sun, and ground. This diet is considered very heating and exciting, and to this cause, it is said, the inhabitants themselves attribute the irascible and violent character for which they are remarkable.[2] On the re-occupation of Kabool by the British troops, in September, 1842, a detachment,[3] under General McCaskill, pushed on to Istalif, defeated a greatly superior force of Afghans, stormed, and partly destroyed the town. The population, previously to this event, was estimated at 15,000. Lat. 34° 46′, long. 68° 58′.

[2] Burnes' Pers. Narr. 150.
[3] Mil. Op. in Afg. 412.

Lord, Koh-i-Damun, 45; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. iii. 124; Baber, Mem. 146.

ISTURGATEH, or ISTURGETEH.—A town in the Koh-i-Damun of Kabool, remarkable for its picturesque beauty and fine orchards and gardens. It is situate twenty-six miles north-west of Kabool. Lat. 34° 52′, long. 68° 58′.

J.

Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier.

JACKREE.—A village in the Punjab, situate on the left bank of the Jailum, or Hydaspes river, in lat. 32° 21′, long. 72° 28′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 58; Grif.

JADAK (Khand of), in Afghanistan, is a halting-place, with a village, on the route from Kandahar to Ghuznee, and seventy

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miles, north-west of the former place. It is situate near the right bank of the Turnak river, in a spot exhibiting considerable cultivation, and marked by ruins indicating former importance. Its elevation above the sea is 5,396 feet. It is generally called Julduk in the maps. Lat. 32°, long. 66° 28′. Bar. and Ther. Obs.; Atkinson, Exp. into Afg. 186.

JAFFRABAD, in Sinde, a village on the route from Shikarpoor to Sukkur, and five miles north of the latter place. The country is fertile and well cultivated, and the road in this part of the route in general good, except where cut up by water-courses from the Indus. Lat. 27° 46′, long. 68° 50′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

JAFUR, in the Punjab, a village in the tract between the river Swan and the Indus, fourteen miles from the right bank of the former, and twenty from the left bank of the latter. Lat. 33° 20′, long. 72° 19′. Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier.

JAGAN.—A small town, with a fort, in the Northern Punjab, near the left bank of the Tohi, is neatly built on the summit of an eminence. It is held by the Sikhs, who some years ago expelled the Rajah. Lat. 32° 43′, long. 75° 5′. Vigne, Kashmir, i. 190.

JAGHAN, or JAGHUN, a place in Sinde, twelve miles north-west of Shikarpoor. It consists of a fort and village with some lofty square fortified buildings outside. It has a small, but rather well-furnished bazaar. Supplies may be procured in moderate quantities, and forage, both for camels and horses, is plentiful. Jaghan is eleven miles and a half from Janehdurra, from which place the road lies over a level country with much wood. There is an encamping ground on the south-east of the village. Lat. 28° 4′, long. 68° 39′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

JAILPOOR.—A village in the Punjab, sixty-six miles south-west of Lahore, and twenty miles from the right bank of the Ghara river. Lat. 30° 45′, long. 73° 46′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

JAILUM, or JELUM.[1]—A town of the Punjab, on the right bank of the river of the same name. Jailum is a town of considerable extent, and, though the streets are narrow and intricate, it is a clean place.[2] It is, however, rendered unhealthy by the inundation, which extends widely over the eastern bank of the river. The principal crops in the vicinity are wheat, barley, and cotton. During the season when the river is lowest, there is a ford nearly a mile above the town. The passable part of the bed describes two sides of a triangle, the vertex of which is down the river.[3] By this ford the British army crossed in the middle of

[1] Von Hugel, iii. 143.

[2] Moorcr. ii. 308.

[3] Hough, Narr. of Exp. in Afg. 345.

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December, 1839, in its return from Afghanistan, and though this is the low season, several were swept down the stream, and eleven persons, including an officer, drowned. Hough, who was present on the occasion, states, "the ford extended over a line of about five hundred yards, and had more than three feet water and a strong current near the south bank." It is obvious that, for the greater part of the year, the ford must be totally impassable. The elevation of Jailum above the sea is estimated at 1,620 feet. It is in lat. 33° 2′, long. 73° 36′.

JAILUM, JELUM, JILUM, VESHAU, VEYUT, or BEHUT.—A river of the Punjab; the most western, and probably the principal, of the five great rivers, which intersect that region east of the Indus. It rises in Kashmir, the whole valley of which it drains, making its way to the Punjab, through the Pass of Baramula,[1] in the lofty range of Pir Panjal. Its most remote source is the head of what is regarded by some as its principal feeder, the Lidur,[2] which rises in the mountain range, bounding the valley on the north-east, and in lat. 34° 21′, long. 75° 33′; and having drained the small mountain lake called Shesha Nag, takes a south-westerly course of about fifty miles to its confluence with the Breng, flowing from the south-east, with nearly an equal length of course.—(See BRENG.) About ten miles to the north-west, this united stream forms a junction with a large feeder flowing from the south, and itself formed by the junction of the Sandren, the Veshau, the Huripur, and some other streams of less importance, none having a length of course exceeding forty miles. Of these, the Veshau is the principal, and, according to Vigne, so far exceeds in size the other upper feeders of the Jailum, that its fountain-head should be regarded as properly the source of that great river. The Veshau flows by a subterraneous passage from Kosah Nag, a small but deep lake, situate near the top of the Pir Panjal mountain, and at an elevation of about 12,000 feet above the level of the sea. Here, Vigne[3] states, "its full strong torrent is suddenly seen gushing out from the foot of the last and lofty eminence that forms the dam on the western end of the lake, whose waters thus find an outlet, not over, but through, the rocky barrier with which it is surrounded." This remarkable spot is in lat. 33° 25′, long. 74° 45′. The stream thus produced and reinforced, subsequently receives numerous small feeders; passes through the City Lake, the

[1] Vigne, i. 277-335; Moorcr. ii. 252.

[2] F. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, iv. 144.

[3] Ut supra, i. 292.

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Manasa Lake, and the Wulur or Great Lake, and sweeps through the country, confined by embankments, which prevent it from overflowing the lower part of the valley. Previously to entering the Wulur, it receives a considerable tributary named the Sinde, which rises in the lofty range bounding the valley on the north. The whole course of the Jailum through the valley, before it finds an outlet through the Pass of Baramula into the lower ground of the Punjab, is about a hundred and twenty miles,[4] for seventy of which it is navigable. It is the opinion of Vigne,[5] that the river made its way gradually through this pass and thus drained the lake, which, according to tradition,[6] formerly occupied the site of the valley. At Baramula,[7] where the stream is four hundred and twenty feet broad, is a bridge of seven arches. At Mazufurabad, about a hundred and fifty miles from its source, it is joined by the Kishengunga, a stream of nearly equal volume, which rises in Little Tibet, receives a considerable tributary from the valley of Gurys, and subsequently makes its way through the mountains stretching from Kashmir to the vicinity of Attock. The united stream takes a course nearly due south, from Mazufurabad, and about two hundred and twenty miles from its source, leaves the mountains, and enters on the plain of the Punjab. It is here a very great stream, though considered by Burnes[8] less than the Chenaub. Von Hügel,[9] at the commencement of January, when the rivers of the Punjab are lowest, crossed, at the town of Jailum, on a bridge of twenty large boats, and estimated it to have a greater volume of water than the Indus at Attock. Moorcroft,[1] at the same place, found it, in the middle of October, a hundred and fifty yards wide, and from twelve to sixteen feet deep; but six hundred yards wide at a short distance both above and below that point, and flowing at the rate of about a mile an hour. At this place the direction of the Jailum changes from southerly to south-westerly. The river, on emerging from the mountains, is first navigable at Oin, about a hundred and ten miles above the town of Jailum, and continues so to the Indus.[2] At Julalpoor, from which point Burnes[3] descended by boat to Pind Dadun Khan, the stream was muddy but rapid, with a current of three or four miles an hour. Elphinstone[4] crossed the river at Julalpoor in July, when he found it one mile, one furlong, and thirty-five perches wide, with a depth

[4] Von Hugel, ii. 191.
[5] i. 287.
[6] Rennell, 107.
[7] Von Hugel, ii. 198.
[8] i. 48.
[9] iii. 143.
[1] ii. 304.
[2] Moorcr. ii. 304.
[3] i. 48.
[4] Macartney, in Elph. 659.

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of from nine to fourteen feet, and a current running four miles an hour. It abounds in fish, and is infested by great numbers of crocodiles. Below Julalpoor, it takes a direction nearly southerly, and joins the Chenaub a little above the ferry of Trimo, in lat. 31° 10′, long. 72° 9′, after a course of about four hundred and fifty miles. The Jailum was, at the confluence, when observed by Burnes at the end of June, about five hundred yards wide.[5] After the union, the channel of the united waters was a mile broad and twelve feet deep.*

[5] Burnes, 128.

The Jailum was unquestionably the Hydaspes of the Greeks. It is still known to the Hindoos of the vicinity by the name of *Betusta*,[6] corrupted by the Greeks according to their usage with respect to foreign names. The scene of the battle between Porus and Alexander is generally placed at Julalpoor.

[6] Vigne, ii. 181; Burnes, iii. 228; Elph. 80; Rennell, 82.

Leech, Rep. on Sindh. Army, 93.

JAINPOOR, in Afghanistan, a small town on the route from Dera Ghazee Khan to Dadur, through the Hurrund Pass. Lat. 29° 32′, long. 70° 35′.

Map of the N.W. Frontier.

JAIRULA.—A village in the Punjab, situate about twelve miles from the right bank of the Ravee river. Lat. 30° 39′, long. 72° 7′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

JAITANU, in the Punjab, a village situate on the road from Julalpoor to Pind Dadun Khan, fifteen miles from the former place, and six miles north of the Jailum or Hydaspes river. Lat. 32° 42′, long. 73°.

JALENDHER.—See JULINDER.

Map of Afg.; Pott. Belooch. 138.

JALK.—A town in Afghanistan, situate a little north of the route from Nooshky to Bunpoor, and near the southern border of the Sandy Desert. Lat. 28° 20′, long. 62° 1′.

JALLINDER.—See JULINDER.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

JAM, in Beloochistan, a village situate to the left of the Bholan Pass, on the route to Kelat, from which place it is distant about seventy miles. Lat. 29° 39′, long. 67° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

JAMHALLAKA TANDA, in Sinde, a village on the route from Hyderabad to Allah Yar Ka Tanda, and nine miles east of the former place. Lat. 25° 21′, long. 68° 30′.

JAMOTE HOJA.—See HOJA JAMOTE.

* Burnes, who visited the confluence when the rivers were fullest, expresses his wonder that it should be so tranquil, contrary to the description of Arrian. (L. v. c. xx.)

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JAMPOOR.—A village of Afghanistan, in the Daman, fifteen miles west of the Indus, and forty miles south-west of Dera Ghazee Khan. Lat. 29° 33′, long. 70° 38′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

JAMPOOR, in Bhawlpoor, a village on the route from the town of Bhawlpoor to Khanpoor, and thirty-six miles north-east of the latter place. Lat. 29° 2′, long. 71° 6′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Bolleau, Bekaneer, Jesulmeer, and Jodhpoor, Map.

JAMROOD.[1]—A small town in the province of Peshawur, ten miles west of the city of that name, and at the eastern entrance into the Khyber Pass. It was seized by the Sikhs in 1837, and an attempt of the Afghans to retake it led to a battle, in which the Sikhs were defeated, and their general, Hari Singh, an officer of high reputation, slain. The Sikhs have strengthened their position here by building the fort of Futighur, on the west side of Jamrood. The town[2] is 1,670 feet above the sea. Jamrood is described by Forster under the name of Timrood.[3] Lat. 33° 59′, long. 71° 32′.

[1] Burnes' Pol. Pow. Sikhs; Id. Pers. Narr. 126; Leech, Khyber Pass, 9, 10.

[2] Hough, Narr. Exp. in Afg. 319; Wood, Oxus, 156; Mil. Op. in Afg. 199.

[3] Jour. Beng. Eng. ii. 62.

JAMU.[1]—A considerable town in the north of the Punjab, and among the mountains forming the southern range of the Himalaya, is situate on a small river, which, rising about forty miles to the north, takes its course below the town for about twenty miles, in a south-westerly direction, and falls into the Chenaub. The town and palace are built on the right or western bank of the river; on the east is the fort, elevated about a hundred and fifty feet above the stream, which is here fordable when lowest. The place, with the lofty and whitened palace and fort, has a striking and pleasing appearance when viewed from without. The bazaar is large, well built, and well supplied; the streets are extensive, and the population considerable, amounting, according to Vigne,[2] to about 8,000. The palace is a spacious and handsome building. The fort, built with great cost and labour, is untenable against a regular attack, being commanded by an adjacent height of easy access. There is an extensive and beautiful pleasure-ground, belonging to the rajah. About the town are numerous ruins of great size, the evidence of its prosperity under its hereditary rajahs before the expulsion of their family by the Sikhs, who at present rule it with great rapacity and cruelty. After the Maha Rajah, the ruler of Jamu, Golab Singh is the most powerful of the Sikhs. Jamu is in lat. 32° 33′, long. 74° 56′.

[1] Von Hugel, i. 143.

[2] i. 183.

JAMUT THURA, in the Punjab, a village on the right bank Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier.

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of the Ravee river, and forty-two miles north-east of Mooltan. Lat. 30° 32′, long. 72°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. JANA.—A village in Afghanistan, on the road from Dera Ismael Khan to Ghuznee, thirty miles west of the former place. Lat. 31° 50′, long. 70° 24′.

Hough, Narr. Exp. in Afg. 338. JANEE KA SUNG.—A small town or village of the Punjab, on the route from Attock to Rotas. Lat. 33° 45′, long. 72° 48′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Hough, Narr. Exp. in Afg. 38; Havelock, War in Afg. i. 176; Atkinson, Exp. into Afg. 103. JANEHDURRA, in Sinde, a village on the route from Shikarpoor to Bagh, and twenty miles north-west of the former town. It is situate near the border of the *Pat*, or desert of Shikarpoor, yet the immediate vicinity is fertile, and was at one time well cultivated; but it has suffered much from the devastations of the marauding Belooches, who lately laid the village in ruins. There is a fort of considerable size, containing a good well. There are three other wells outside the fort. Lat. 28° 10′, long. 68° 36′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. JANGUR.—A village in Sinde, situate ten miles south from Lake Manchur, and the same distance south-west from Sehwan. Lat. 26° 16′, long. 67° 46′.

JANNOO KAREEZ.—See JUNNOO KAREEZ.

Ms. Map of Sindo. JANPOOR.—A village in Sinde, situate on the left bank of the Indus. Lat. 28° 13′, long. 69° 25′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. JANSER, in Sinde, a village on the direct route from Kurrachee to Sehwan, and seventy miles south of the latter town. It is situate at the western base of a low range of hills in a wretched country destitute of supplies. Lat. 25° 28′, long. 67° 54′.

Map of Sinde. JAREJA.—A village in Sinde, five miles from the left bank of the Indus. Lat. 28° 2′, long. 69° 7′.

JAYA.—See ADRUSCUND and JEJA.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. JEHANGROO.—A village in the south-eastern frontier of Sinde, eight miles from the northern boundary of the Great Western Rinn. Lat. 24° 27′, long. 70° 29′.

Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 713, Conolly (E.), Physical Geog. of Seistan. Id. 1841, p. 322, Id. Jour. of Travelling in Seistan. JEJA, or JAYA.—A town of Seistan, on the route from Herat to Furrah, and forty miles north-west of the latter place. It is situate in a narrow valley of the same name and on the left bank of the river Adruscund, which, in this part of its course, is in consequence generally called the river of Jaya. Lat. 32° 53′, long. 61° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Mil. Op. in Afg. JELALABAD.—A province of Afghanistan, so called from

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the name of the principal town. It is a valley forming a natural subdivision of the great valley of Kabool, being enclosed on the north by the Siah Koh and the mountains of Lughman, on the east by the Ali Boghan hills and the Khyber range, on the south by the Highlands of Nungnehar, on the west by the Kurkutcha range. It is in its greatest extent about sixty miles in length from east to west, and thirty miles in breadth from north to south, and lies between lat. 34° 10′—34° 40′, long. 70°—71°. Jelalabad is very well watered by the Kabool river flowing nearly through the middle from west to east, as well as by the Soorkh Rood and numerous other streams falling into that river from the south, and the Alishang and river of Kama or Kooner from the north. It is a beautiful district, and in general fertile, yielding all the vegetable productions of the finest part of the temperate zone. As its elevation above the sea in few parts exceeds two thousand five hundred feet, the climate, though not disagreeable in winter, is in summer so warm that the more wealthy inhabitants retire to the higher grounds adjacent. The mean temperature is altogether warmer than would result from the latitude and elevation above the sea; and the circumstance is to be accounted for by the radiation and reflection of heat from the high surrounding mountains. So high, indeed, is the mean temperature, that the sugar-cane, first planted by Sultan Baber, is produced in abundance and perfection. In the desert tract of Butte Kot, at the eastern extremity of the valley, the heat sometimes produces a violent and fatal simoom. Men or beasts exposed to its influence are struck dead, and their frames so disorganized, that the limbs can with little effort be torn from the body. The valley is not only productive and well cultivated, but densely peopled and crowded with villages and castles—the latter rendered necessary by the turbulent and rapacious habits of the Afghans. In regard to natural advantages, it is altogether a delightful tract, the beauty of the vale being contrasted with the sublime appearance of the stupendous snow-clad mountains which surround it. Masson, an eyewitness, observes, "Few countries can possess more attractive scenery, or can exhibit so many grand features in its surrounding landscape." The revenue is now calculated to amount to Rs. 300,000. It is stated by Moorcroft to have been at one time 652,000, but under so unsettled a

207; Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 117; Macgregor, Geo. Notice of Jullalabad; Wood, Khyber Pass, 1, 2; Oxus, 165; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 177; Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 356; Burnes, Bokh. i. 122; Bab. Mem. 141; Jour. As. Soc. 1836, p. 477, Court, Mem. on a Map of Peshawur.

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government as that of Afghanistan, such estimates must be liable to great inaccuracy.

JELALABAD, the capital of the province of the same name, is situated nearly a mile from the south bank of the river of Kabool, and five miles below the confluence of the Soorkh Rood. It is stated to have been founded by the Emperor Akbar, called also Jelal-ad-din. Two other towns of greater extent formerly stood near the site of the present, and their ruined defences can still be traced. Jelalabad is wretchedly built of unburnt bricks, and has little either of manufactures or trade, though advantageously situated on the main road from the Punjab to Kabool. The amount of population is doubtful, but probably does not exceed 3,000, though Havelock[1] estimates it at 10,000. A considerable portion of the number are Hindoos, here, as in other places, the monopolizers of trade. This place owes its importance to the fact of its being the residence of the governor of the fertile province of which it is the chief town. It will be ever celebrated in history, in consequence of the heroic and successful defence made during the winter of 1841-42 by a handful of British troops, under Sir Robert Sale, against a numerous and infuriate army of Afghans. The fortifications were destroyed in October, 1842, by order of General Pollock on his final evacuation of Afghanistan.[2] Elevation 1,964 feet above the sea. Lat. 34° 25′, long. 70° 28′.

[1] War in Afg. ii.

[2] Mil. Op. in Afg. 424.

JELALABAD, called formerly Dooshak, is an ancient city of Seistan, situate four or five miles from the right bank of the Helmund. The extent of the ruins in and about the town prove that it once was large and flourishing. Christie[1] considers that it could not have been inferior in size to Isfahan. It was built of sun-dried bricks, the houses being two stories high, with vaulted roofs. The present town is neat, and in a state of improvement; it has a tolerable bazaar. It belongs to a chieftain who has an annual income of about Rs. 30,000, and appears to acknowledge the supremacy of the Shah of Herat. The population is about 10,000. The name of Jelalabad is recent, having been given to Dooshak in the beginning of the present century in honour of Jelal-ad-din,[2] the son of its chief, Beheram Khan. Lat. 31° 10′, long. 61° 40′.

[1] In App. to Pott. 408; Malcolm, Hist. of Persia, i. 262; ii. 238; Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 494; Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 724; Conolly (E.), Map of Seistan.

[2] Pott. Belooch. 315.

JELALPOOR.—See JULALPOOR.

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JELLOOGHEER, in Afghanistan, a narrow pass in a district of the same name, on the route from Kandahar to Ghuznee, and fifty-two miles north-east from the former place. Near it the cliffs abut so closely on the river Turnak that it was necessary to hew a road for the British army on its advance to Ghuznee in 1839. Lat. 31° 55′, long. 66° 17′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Hough, Narr. of Exp. into Afg. 147.

JELUM.—See JAILUM.

JEMEL KHANS KOOA, in the Punjab, a village on the route from Mooltan to Bhawlpoor, twelve miles north of the latter, and forty miles south of the former place. Lat. 29° 35′, long. 71° 35′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

JENDIALEH.—See JINDIALEH.

JENDOUL, near the north-eastern frontier of Afghanistan, a town of the Bajour territory, situate on a feeder of the Lundye river, and twenty miles north-east of the town of Bajour. Lat. 35° 11′, long. 71° 41′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Jour. As. Soc. 1839, p. 312, Court, Alexander's Exploits on the Western Bank of Indus. Map.

JESOOL,[1] in the Punjab, a small town on the route from Mooltan to Leia, and ten miles south of the latter place. It is situate near the left bank of the Indus, the water of which of late years has in this part of the course been directed to the right or west side, so that the former bank on the east side now bears the appearance of a low brow or continuous eminence, running in some degree parallel to the main channel, and seven or eight miles distant from it. Elphinstone[2] well describes this part of the country—"It is a narrow tract, contested between the river and the desert. If in hunting we were led many miles to the west of the road, we got into branches of the river and troublesome quicksands among thickets of tamarisk or of reeds; and if we went as far to the right, the appearance of sand, and even in some places of sandhills, admonished us of the neighbourhood of the desert. The fertile patches of ground, which are of frequent occurrence, are remarkably well cultivated, and produce grain, cotton, tobacco, and other less important crops." The intelligent traveller just quoted remarks how much he and his party were struck by the contrast afforded by the style of farming, and of agricultural structures and arrangements here, to that prevailing in eastern India. "Some of the houses near the river," he says, "attracted our attention, being raised on platforms, supported by strong posts, twelve or fifteen feet high. We were told they were meant to take refuge in during the inundation, when the country, for

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Acc. of Caubul, 26.

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twenty miles from the banks, was under water." The people, he adds, were remarkably civil and well-behaved, personable, well clad, and altogether of thriving appearance. Jesool is in lat. 30° 51′, long. 71°.

Von Hugel, Kaschmir, i. 130.

JESROD, or JESROUTE, a small raj and town in the north-east of the Punjab, among the mountains of the southern range of the Himalaya. The residence of the rajah (the last occupant of which fell a victim to the rapacity of Runjeet Singh) is a stately mansion, with four towers. The town has a bazaar of small size and inconsiderable business. Lat. 32° 30′, long. 75° 10′.

Outram, Rough Notes, 256.

JEWA, or JEWAH, a fertile valley of Beloochistan, is traversed by the route from Kelat to Sonmeanee, and is situate seventy-five miles south-west of the former place. Though bounded by rocky hills, which render it rather difficult of access from the north, the road through it is good, and supplies of forage and water are abundant. Cultivation and population are more considerable than in most parts of this barbarous country. Lat. 27° 58′, long. 65° 50′.

JEWALA MUKI, in the north-east of the Punjab, a celebrated Hindoo place of pilgrimage, ten miles north-west of Nadaun, situate in an elevated nook, immediately under the mountains of Changa, is frequented by votaries from all parts of Hindostan, anxious to worship the mythological personage called Devi, wife of Mahadeo, her presence being indicated, as they believe, by some inflammable gases which issue from fissures in the rock. The name Jewala Muki is composed of two Sanscrit words, *Jewala*, flame, and *Muki*, mouth. The flame, according to the legend, proceeds from the fire which Sati, the bride of Siva, created, and in which she burned herself. Siva,[1] finding that this flame was about to consume the world, buried it in the hollow of the mountain. The temple is about twenty feet square, and the principal place of flame is a shallow trough,[2] excavated in the floor, where it blazes without intermission. There are several jets of less importance. The gas also lies on the surface of some small reservoirs of water, and, when ignited, continues to burn for a short time. The roof of the temple is richly gilt, but the interior is blackened by the smoke of burned butter, sugar, and other gross offerings. In 1839, Runjeet Singh, when ill, made an offering of butter, to the amount of £1,500, hoping the renovation of his health from the favour of the deity. The weight of

[1] Wilson, in Moorcr. i. 70.

[2] Von Hugel, i. 85.

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the offering was probably about sixty or seventy tons; and Vigne,[3] who was at the place while the burning was going forward, found "the stench similar to that of a candle-maker's shop." Near the principal temple is one smaller, called Gogranath, and hence concluded by Von Hügel[4] to be of Buddhist origin. The ground adjoining to the group of sacred buildings is crowded with cows, Brahmins, pilgrims, and mendicants, and loaded with filth. The pilgrims, most of whom are paupers, are supported for one day from the funds of the temple. The town is dirty and neglected, but has an extensive bazaar,[5] containing great quantities of idols, votive garlands, rosaries, and other trumpery of the like description. The population is about 3,000. Near the town is a mineral spring, the water of which is found to be singularly efficacious in discussing bronchocele. Moorcroft was unable to analyze this water, but it probably contains some form of iodine, now known to possess much efficacy in resolving glandular tumours. The offerings are, in a great measure, appropriated by the rajah, who derives from them an annual revenue of Rs. 30,000.[6] Lat. 31° 46′, long. 76° 10′.

[3] i. 135.

[4] i. 87.

[5] Id. i. 83.

[6] Gerard, Koonawur, 130.

JEYKEIR, in Sinde, a village on the route, by the Narra river, from Sehwan to Larkhana, and twenty miles south of the latter place. It is situate on the right bank of that great offset of the Indus, and in a low, alluvial, fertile tract. Lat. 27° 16′, long. 68° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

JHALAWAN.—A province of Beloochistan, bounded on the north by Sarawan and Kelat; on the east by Cutch Gundava and Sinde; on the south by Lus and Mekran, and on the west by Mekran and Sarawan. It lies between lat. 26° and 29°, and long. 65° and 67° 30′. It is two hundred miles in length from north to south, one hundred and fifty miles in breadth from east to west, and has an area of about twenty thousand square miles. It is extremely mountainous and uneven, containing only three level spots of any extent—the valleys or plains of Wudd, of Sohrab, and of Khozdar.[1] The climate is temperate; rain falls frequently, and there are several streams, the principal of which are, the Moolah, the Oornach, the Nal or Durruk, and the headwater of the Poorally river. The Moolah is remarkable as forming by its channel the Moolah, or Gundava Pass, one of the great lines of communication between the valley of the Indus and the countries westward. Jhalawan is very barren and thinly peopled;

[1] Pott. 262; Masson, Kalat, 325.

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[2] 179-182. Outram[2] traversed sixty miles, in two successive marches on horseback, across the country, without meeting a sign of human habitation; and Masson[3] estimates the whole population at 30,000; about three persons to every two square miles. This, indeed, seems incredibly small, even for a pastoral population, of which description is that by which this country is generally held. The principal places are Nal, Khozdar, and Zehree.

[3] Kalat, 329.

Masson, Kalat, 290; Pott. Belooch. Map. JHOW, in Beloochistan, the chief place of a petty district of the same name, in the eastern extremity of Mekran. Ancient artificial mounds, of frequent occurrence, prove that this country was formerly less desolate than at present, a conclusion confirmed by the existence of extensive ruins, where coins, arms, trinkets, and other relics are frequently found. Lat. 26° 11′, long. 65° 35′.

Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier. JHUBBHER.—A village in the Punjab, forty-two miles north-west of the city of Lahore. Lat. 31° 55′, long. 73° 39′.

JHUNG.—See Jung.

JILUM.—See Jailum.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. JIMPOOR, in Sinde, a village near the route from Kurrachee to Hyderabad, and forty miles south-west of the latter place. It is situate in the Doab, or tract between the Irak and Rodh rivers, and five miles north-west of the *Dund*, or small lake of Kunjur, into which they discharge themselves. Lat. 24° 59′, long. 68° 2′.

Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier. JINDALA.—A village in the Punjab, forty-five miles north-west of the city of Lahore. Lat. 31° 51′, long. 73° 32′.

Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. i. 114. JINDIALEH, in the Punjab, a town on the route from Loodianah to Amritsir, and ten miles south-east of the latter place. Lat. 31° 36′, long. 74° 56′.

Wood, Rep. on the Coal of the Indus, 80. JOA, in the Punjab, a large and flourishing town in the Salt range, about fifty miles east of the Indus. Here are said to be satisfactory indications of the existence of good coal. Lat. 32° 50′, long. 72° 30′.

Carless, Official Survey of the Indus, 2; Burnes, iii. 235. JOA, in Sinde, is a mouth of the Indus, by which, in time of inundation, the water of the Buggaur, or great western branch of that river, is discharged. In the season when the water is low, Joa is merely a salt-water creek. Lat. 24° 15′, long. 67° 19′.

Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier. JOAGEH WALLA, in the Punjab, a village situate on an offset of the river Indus, and two miles from the left bank of the main channel. Lat. 29° 26′, long. 70° 53′.

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JOALI, in the north-east of the Punjab, at the base of the Mori mountains (one of the southern ranges of the Himalaya), and on the route from Nadaun to Nurpur. It is a small town having seven or eight hundred inhabitants. Lat. 32°, long. 75° 38′. Von Hugel, i. 111.

JODHAKE, in Bhawlpoor, a village between Gourjeanah and the town of Bhawlpoor, and eighty miles north-east of the latter place. It is situate on the left bank of the Ghara river, in lat. 29° 59′, long. 72° 44′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Jour. As. Soc. 1837, Wade, Voy. down the Sutlaj.

JOGA SYN, in Sinde, a village on the road from Kurrachee to Jurruk, and fifty miles east of the former place. Lat. 24° 55′, long. 67° 46′. Ms. Survey Map.

JOHAN, in Beloochistan, a halting-place on the route from Kelat to Beebee Nanee, in the Bolan Pass, and thirty miles north-east of Kelat. It is supplied with water from a stream. The inhabitants are Belooches, of the Johanni tribe. Lat. 29° 10′, long. 66° 51′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

JOK,[1] in Sinde, a village on the route from Hyderabad to Meerpoor, and thirty-eight miles south of the former town. It is situate in the fertile alluvial tract insulated by the Indus and its great offsets the Fulailee and Pinyaree. The adjacent country is described by Pottinger[2] as very fine, and capable of producing rich crops, but in general waste, from the oppression of the Ameers. Lat. 24° 52′, long. 68° 19′. [1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. [2] Belooch. 375.

JOKE, in Afghanistan, a village of the Daman, situate on the right bank of the Indus. Lat. 31° 8′, long. 70° 50′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

JOKHAY, in Sinde, a village in the barren and rugged tract between the Pubb and Lukkee mountains. It is situate twenty-eight miles north of Kurrachee. Lat. 25° 13′, long. 67° 11′. Ms. Survey Map.

JOKHE, in Sinde, a village on the Pubb river, here forming the boundary between Sinde and Lus. It is situate sixteen miles north-west of Kurrachee, in a rugged, barren, and desolate tract. Lat. 25° 7′, long. 66° 59′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

JOLUNEE, in the Punjab, a village situate on the right bank of the Ghara river, seven miles north of Ferozpoor, in lat. 31° 2′, long. 74° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

JOOA.—See Joa.

JOOEE CIRCAR, in Afghanistan, a village situate on the left bank of the Helmund river, and ten miles south of the fort of Giriskh. Lat. 31° 38′, long. 64° 15′. Walker's Map of Afg.

JOOGEWALLAH.—See Joageh Walla.

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E.I.C. Ms. Doc. JOORG, in Afghanistan, a small town of Seistan, near the left bank of the Adruscund, here generally called the river of Subzawur. It is thirty miles south-east of Furrah, and twenty-five miles north of Hamoon lake. Lat. 32° 9′, long. 61° 42′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. JOORGEE, in Beloochistan, a village and halting-place on the direct route from Kelat to Pandura, in the Moola Pass, and eighteen miles south-east of Kelat. The road by Joorgee, though shortening the route through the Moola Pass above twenty miles, is not available for purposes requiring the use of wheel-carriages, being impracticable for them. Joorgee is in lat. 28° 42′, long. 66° 39′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. JOREEND, in Sinde, a village on the route from Bukkur to Hyderabad, and seventy miles north of the latter place. Lat. 26° 20′, long. 68° 22′.

Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier. JOSA, in the Punjab, a village situate on the right bank of the Ravee river. Lat. 30° 30′, long. 72° 7′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. JOUREY, in the Punjab, a village eight miles from the right bank of the Jailum river. Lat. 31° 47′, long. 71° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. JUBBRA, in Afghanistan, a village on the route from Kandahar to Kabool, and one hundred and eighty miles north-east of the former place. Lat. 33° 5′, long. 67° 58′.

Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier. JUGBARAH, in Bhawlpoor, a village on the left bank of the Ghara river. Lat. 30° 20′, long. 73° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. JUGDEE KHAEE.—A village in the Punjab, situate on the right bank of the river Ravee, forty-two miles south-west of Lahore. Lat. 31° 16′, long. 73° 40′.

JUGDULUK.—A village between Jelalabad and Kabool, at the point where the road to the latter place separates into three branches. It was one of the principal scenes[1] of the atrocious massacre of the British troops in their attempted retreat from Kabool in the commencement of 1842. Here also, the British[2] under General Pollock, in their advance on Kabool, in August in the same year, totally defeated a large army of Afghans. Jugduluk may be considered the commencement, in the direction from east to west, of the series of defiles between Jelalabad and Kabool. Hough[3] observes, "From the entrance to the Khoord Cabool Pass to Jugdulluk, a distance of forty-two miles, there is a succession of passes and defiles more difficult than any road we had yet seen. They beggar description." Its elevation above the sea is 5,375 feet. Lat. 34° 25′, long. 69° 46′.

[1] Eyre, Mil. Op. at Kabool, 243-251; Sale, Dis. in Afg. 262.
[2] Mil. Op. in Afg. 385.
[3] Hough, Narr. of Exp. in Afg. 298; Havelock, War in Afg. ii. 178; Wood, Khyber Pass, 6.

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JUJJA, in Bhawlpoor, a town on the route from Khanpoor to Mittunkote, and ten miles north-west of the former place. It is situate about fourteen miles from the left bank of the Indus, in the alluvial tract extensively laid under water during the inundation of that river. It contains forty shops, a number which, according to the proportion usually found in such Indian towns, would indicate a population of about 600. Lat. 28° 46′, long. 70° 39′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Bolleau, Rajwara and Buhawulpoor, 56.

JULALPOOR, a town in the Punjab, on the right or western bank of the Jailum, situate in a narrow valley of great fertility, extending between the river and the eastern extremity of the Kala, or Salt range. According to Elphinstone,[1] this was the scene of Alexander's battle with Porus, but Burnes[2] thinks it must have been at Jailum, higher up, where the river, according to him, is fordable at all times except in the monsoon; but where Hügel[3] found it, at the beginning of January, when lowest, a great stream, larger than the Indus at Attock, and bridged with twenty large boats. It is therefore unquestionable that the river could not at that point be forded at the season of inundation (when, as Arrian* informs us, it was crossed by Alexander); and where, indeed, the British army lost eleven men in fording it in December, which is the low season.[4] Julalpoor is one of the great passages over the Jailum, on the route from Hindostan to Afghanistan. Lat. 32° 42′, long. 73° 15′.

[1] 80.
[2] I. 57.
[3] III. 143.
[4] Hough, Narr. Exp. in Afg. 345.

JULALPOOR.—A village in the Punjab, situate near the left bank of the Chenaub or Acesines river, sixty miles south-west of Vazeerabad, and fifty-two miles south of the town of the same name. Lat. 31° 58′, long. 73° 15′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

JULDUK.—See JADAK.

JULINDER, in the Punjab, a considerable town near the western bank of the Sutluj, was once the residence of the Lodi-Afghan dynasty. It is situate in a tract of great fertility, amidst flourishing orchards of mangoes and other trees. The vast number of large and finely-built mausoleums which are around, bear evidence of its former greatness. It has still a population of about 40,000. Lat. 31° 19′, long. 75° 36′. Von Hugel, iii. 415.

JULL, a town of Cutch Gundava, in Beloochistan, seventy- Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. ii. 124; Kelat, 331; Ms. Survey Map.

* Ἐν μὲν τῷ τότε οἱ ποταμοὶ πάντες οἱ Ἰνδοὶ πολλῷ τε ὕδατος καὶ θολερῷ ἐῤῥεον καὶ ὀξίος τῷ ῥεύματος. L. v. ix.

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two miles south of the town of Gundava, on the road from thence to Larkhana. Lat. 28° 10′, long. 67° 33′.

JULLAL KAET.—See JULLALKOTE.

Kennedy, i. 69; Ms. Survey Map.

JULLALKOTE, in the delta of Sinde, a small town on the route from Vikkur to Tatta, thirty-five miles south-west of the latter place. Lat. 24° 22′, long. 67° 39′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

JULLAL KHAN, in Afghanistan, a village on the route from Kandahar to Kabool, and a hundred and eighty miles north-east of the former town. Lat. 33° 6′, long. 67° 54′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

JULLAREE, in the Punjab, a village on the route from Mooltan to Lahore, and forty miles north-east of the former place. It is situate on the left bank of the river Ravee. Lat. 30° 30′, long. 71° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

JULLAWGOTE, in Sinde, a village on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and seventeen miles north of the former town. It is situate on the right bank of a great water-course, filled by the inundation of the Indus, and a mile and a quarter from the main channel. Lat. 26° 37′, long. 67° 54′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

JULLOO KOTUL, in Afghanistan, a pass on the route from Ghuznee to Shawl, and on the southern slope of the height bounding the basin of the Ab-istada lake on the south. The road here is very difficult, and scarcely practicable for wheel-carriages. Lat. 32° 4′, long. 67° 33′.

Sale, Dis. in Afg. 417; Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 71, Grif. Bar. and Ther. Obs.

JULRAIZ, in Afghanistan, a town on the route from Kabool to Bamian. It is situate in a beautiful, fertile, and well-cultivated valley, watered by the Kabool river. Numerous forts surround the town, which is rather large. Its elevation is 8,082 feet above the sea. Lat. 34° 23′, long. 68° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

JUMA, in the Punjab, a village situate about eighty-six miles south-west of Lahore, near the right bank of the Ravee river. Lat. 30° 54′, long. 73° 4′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

JUMA JAMOTE, in Beloochistan, a halting-place in Lus, on the Vinder torrent, which, rising in the hills in the south of Jhalawan, flows south, and is lost in the arid region of Lus. This desolate and repulsive country has lately attracted attention, in consequence of the rich lodes of copper which have been discovered there.[2] Juma Jamote is in lat. 25° 56′, long. 66° 56′.

[2] Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 30, De La Hoste, on Copper in Lus. Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier.

JUMBURUM, a village in Afghanistan, situate on the road from Giriskh to Herat, sixty-six miles south of the latter place,

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and ten miles north-east of the town of Subzawur. Lat. 33° 27′, long. 62° 20′.

JUMEDARAH, in Sinde, a village situate near the left bank of the Indus. Lat. 26° 50′, long. 67° 58′. Ms. Map of Sinde.

JUMEEAT, in Afghanistan, a small village, affording a halting-place on the route from Ghuznee to Shawl, a hundred miles a little west of south from the former place, and twenty miles south of Lake Ab-istada. The neighbourhood abounds in villages, and the road is in general good. Lat. 32° 18′, long. 67° 40′.

JUMLAIRA.—A village in the south of the Punjab, situate on the right bank of the Ghara river. Lat. 30° 1′, long. 72° 44′. Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier.

JUMRAJEE WUSSEE.—A town in Sinde, near the left or east bank of the Indus, and on the route from Cutch to Hyderabad. Lat. 24° 54′, long. 68° 30′. Burnes' (J.), Mission to Sinde, 38.

JUNDRA, in Sinde, a village on the route from Roree to Khyerpoor, and five miles south-west of the former place. Lat. 27° 39′, long. 68° 51′. Ms. Survey Map.

JUNG, in the Punjab, an important manufacturing town two or three miles from the left or eastern bank of the Chenaub. Here, and at Meengana, and some other places in the same tract, are manufactured great quantities of white cotton cloth, principally for the Afghan market. Lat. 31° 14′, long. 72° 21′. Burnes, on the Trade of the Derajat, 103.

JUNGALEE, in the Punjab,[1] a village on the route from Lahore to Ramnuggur, and fifty miles north-west of the former, place. The adjacent country is described by Burnes[2] as sandy, yet rather productive, being irrigated from innumerable wells, which yield water at a depth seldom exceeding twenty-two feet. Lat. 32° 5′, long. 73° 45′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Bokhara, i. 43.

JUNNOO KAREEZ, in Afghanistan, is a stream flowing from a subterraneous aqueduct on the route from Kandahar to Ghuznee, and distant from the former place about eighteen miles north-west. The neighbourhood is well cultivated and productive. Lat. 31° 41′, long. 65° 45′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

JUNRUCK, in the Punjab, a village on the route from Lahore to Mooltan, and eighty miles south-west of the former place. It is situate on the left bank of the river Ravee. Lat. 30° 57′, long. 73° 12′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

JUPP, in Sinde, a village between Bukkur and Hyderabad, Ms. Map.

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and a hundred and five miles north of the latter place. It is forty miles distant from the left bank of the Indus, and lies in the tract where the rich alluvial country begins to assume the character of the desert to the east. Lat. 26° 50′, long. 68° 32′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

JURROOP, in Sinde, a village on the route from Hyderabad to Omercote, and fifty miles east of the former place. Lat. 25° 24′, long. 69° 9′.

[1] Kennedy, Sinde and Kabool, i.118; Wood, Oxus, 29; Burnes' Pers. Narr. 22; E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

JURRUK,[1] a town of Sinde, is situate on an eminence of small elevation, which forms a headland projecting into the Indus on the western side, and rising about thirty feet above the water. The site is beautiful and advantageous, commanding the navigation of the river in both a military and commercial point of view. Here the rude tribes of the neighbouring part of Beloochistan come to supply themselves with manufactured wares. The advantageous position and salubrious air of Jurruk caused it to be recommended by Burnes as the best location for a British settlement in this part of Sinde. The principal manufacture is turnery of a very tasteful and highly-finished kind. Its population is probably about 1,500 or 2,000.[2] Lat. 25° 3′, long. 68° 15′.

[2] Burnes' Bokh. 256.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

JUSSA, in the Punjab, a village situate thirteen miles north-east of Bhawlpoor, on the right bank of the Ghara river. Lat. 29° 32′, long. 71° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

JUTTA KA GOTE, in Sinde, a village on the route from Tatta to Hyderabad, by way of Kotree, and twenty-two miles north-east of Tatta. It is situate a mile and a half from the right bank of the Indus, and half-way between that river and the brackish *Dund*, or lake of Kunjur. The adjacent country is plain, and occupied principally by a Shikargah, or hunting-ground, lately belonging to one of the Ameers of Hyderabad. Lat. 24° 55′, long. 68° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 911; De La Hoste, Rep. on the Country between Kurrachee and Sehwan.

JUTTEEL MOUNTAINS, in Sinde, form a portion of that mountain system, which, stretching eastward from the great Hala range, terminates abruptly on the right bank of the Indus near Sehwan. The Jutteel Mountains run south-west from Sehwan to Dooba, a distance of between sixty and seventy miles. They are steep and of considerable height, probably in few places less than two thousand feet. The direct road from Sehwan to Kurrachee lies between them and the Keertar range, which is equally high, and holds a parallel course, but more to the west. The Jutteel

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range extends between lat. 25° 25′—26° 20′, and long. 67° 45′—67° 55′.

JUTTOO, in the Punjab, a village on the route from Mooltan to Dera Ismael Khan, and eighteen miles north-west of the former town. It is situate ten miles from the right bank of the Chenaub river, in what Elphinstone calls the Little Desert, extending between the Chenaub and the Indus, and which he describes as having a length of two hundred and fifty miles from north to south, and, in the latitude of Juttoo, a breadth of two days' march, or about forty miles. It is a dreary tract, ill supplied with brackish water, and overspread with sandhills of a grey colour, among which the only vegetation is a scanty growth of stunted bushes. Lat. 30° 20′, long. 71° 19′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

JYM KILA.—A village in North-Western Afghanistan, situate on a branch of the Moorghab river, in lat. 35° 48′, long. 62° 47′. Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier.

K.

KABOOL,[1] a city of Afghanistan, is the capital of the province of Kabool, and before the dismemberment of the Durani empire was the seat of its government. It is seated on the Kabool river, immediately above its confluence with that of Logurh. The immediate vicinity of the town is highly picturesque, well watered, and fertile. It is especially productive of the finest fruits; and the beautiful gardens, orchards, and groves are a source of great delight to the citizens during the fine season. Masson,[2] who had often joined their festive parties, thus describes the environs of the beautiful site of the tomb enclosing the remains of the illustrious emperor Baber :—"Baber Badshah, so the interesting spot is called, is distinguished by the abundance, variety, and beauty of its trees and shrubs. Besides the imposing masses of plane-trees, its lines of tall, tapering, and sombre cypresses and its multitudes of mulberry-trees, there are wildernesses of white and yellow rosebushes, of jasmines, and other fragrant shrubs." "The place is peculiarly fitted for social enjoyment, and nothing can surpass the beauty of the landscape,

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 434; Baber, Mem. 136.

[2] Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 240.

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and the purity of the atmosphere." The river of Kabool, though giving name to the great body of water which is poured into the Indus at Attock, adds nothing to the charms of the landscape, at least below the city, being there a small and filthy stream. The city is situated at the western extremity of a plain of considerable extent, and in a recess formed by the junction of two ranges of hills. One of these ranges is on the south, the other on the north-west.[3] On the north-east is another eminence, much smaller than those just mentioned.[4] Baber's tomb is on one of the eminences to the south. The Bala Hissar, at once the citadel and the residence of the sovereign, is on the south-east side of the city, and is built on the acclivity of a hill. It joins the city, the street and lanes of which run up to the counterscarp of the western ditch. It is about half a mile long, and a quarter of a mile broad, the length being from east to west. The walls are of stone, lofty, and strengthened at intervals by towers. A broad stagnant moat defended by a *fausse braye* surrounds the whole. Within this extensive circuit is a small town, of which the population is estimated at 5,000, the rest of the space being occupied by the royal palaces and gardens, and various government offices. The whole is commanded by the upper fort within the same enclosure, and one hundred and fifty feet above the city. Both this upper citadel, and the more extensive enclosure surrounding, are commanded by a steep eminence, which rises above them to the south, but it would be difficult to form batteries on ground so elevated and hard of access. The whole city and its defences are also completely commanded from the eminences on the north-west. The city, about three miles in circuit, is not surrounded by a wall, being merely defended by a line of weak ramparts, running on the western side from one hill to another, and of course, if turned, affording no defence. Its greatest length, in a direction generally east and west, is two miles and one furlong; its breadth at the widest part, which is at the west end, is one thousand two hundred yards, and it narrows to a few yards at the east end, where it joins the Bala Hissar. The entrance near the eastern extremity of the north side is called the Lahore gate; here in former times commenced a wall constructed partly of burnt, partly of sun-dried, bricks, but which has completely fallen to decay. There are two other entrances on the north side, one

[3] Burnes' Bokh. i. 142; Masson. Bal. Afg. ii. 248; Hough, Narr. Exp. in Afg. 284; Forster, Jour. Beng. Eng. ii. 79, 83; Atkinson, Exp. into Afg. 270; Havelock, War in Afg. ii. 136; Eyre, Mil. Op. at Cabul, 30; Allen, March through Sinde and Afg. 301; Kennedy, Sinde and Kabool, ii. 96; Jackson, Views in Afg. 1.

[4] Eyre, Mil. Op. in Cabul (Plan).

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towards the east, another towards the west, but none from the south, probably because the ground is precipitous and elevated in that direction. At the western extremity of the city is a gate admitting the Kandahar road. There are two principal bazaars, running in some degree parallel to each other. The Shor bazaar, the most southern, runs west from the Bala Hissar, a distance of three-quarters of a mile: the other, more north, terminates in the Chahur Chatta, once the finest of the bazaars of Kabool. This consisted of four covered arcades, exhibiting considerable architectural beauty, each of equal dimensions, being one hundred and fifty feet long, thirty high, fifty wide, each separated from the rest by square open areas, containing wells and fountains. Such a construction is judicious in a sultry climate, as is that of Kabool during summer, the shelter above excluding the scorching rays of the sun, while the intervening spaces allowed a free circulation of air. These successive bazaars, with the intervening uncovered spaces, formed a continuous commercial street, which, during the prosperous period of Kabool, had a very fine appearance. Gerard, whose visit was in 1832, describes them as displaying "a scene which, for luxury and real comfort, activity of business, variety of objects, and foreign physiognomy, has no living model in India. The fruits which we had seen out of season at Peshawur loaded every shop. The masses of snow for sale threw out a refreshing chill, and sparkled by the sun's heat. The many strange faces and strange figures, each speaking in the dialect of his nation, made a confusion more confounded than that of any Babel, but with this difference, that here the mass of human beings were intelligible to each other, and the work of communication and commerce went on. The covered part of the bazaar, which is entered by lofty portals, dazzled my sight even quite as much as the snow of the Himalayan peaks when reflected against the setting sun. In these stately corridors the shops rise in benches above each other; the various articles, with their buyers and sellers, regularly arranged in tiers, represent so many living strata. The effect of the whole was highly imposing, and I feel at a loss adequately to describe the scene presented to our eyes."[5] But this magnificent bazaar was demolished by the British on their recapture of Kabool, in revenge of the murderous treachery of the inhabitants a short time previously.

[5] Jour. As. Soc. 1833, p. 3, Route of Burnes and Gerard.

The bazaars during the peaceful occupation of the town by

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the British used to be greatly crowded. Before the shops were counters, on which sat, with heaps of coin before them, the money-changers, and close to these their various wares disclosed to view, goldsmiths, jewellers, silk-mercers, tailors, cap-makers, shoemakers, saddlers, braziers, ironmongers, armourers, book-binders, furriers, and various other tradesmen. Cook-shops abounded, in which, together with more substantial indulgencies, ice and sherbet were to be obtained, and all at very moderate rates. In addition to native wares, the bazaars contained in abundance those of Great Britain, Russia, and India. Of these Russia supplied the largest proportion.

The gold which Kabool receives from Russia is in the form of venetians or ducats, called here *boodkees*, on account of the figure stamped on them. About the value of 20,000*l.* is annually imported in this form, and sent forward to Hindostan; their value at Kabool varies from ten to fourteen shillings. The business done in them is contraband, to avoid the duty of one per cent. on the import, and of one and three-quarters on the export. Gold is also imported from Turkestan, in the form of tillas, of good standard, though not equal to the venetians. Their value is fourteen or fifteen shillings each, according to the demand. Silver is obtained from Russia in the form of *soours*, or roubles, which bear a disproportionate value to gold, being rated in currency of that metal at five shillings. Silver is also brought from China in *yamoos*, small ingots in the form of boats. They have a Chinese stamp in the middle, and are very pure, having only ·01 part of alloy. They are not always of the same weight, but the standard ingot ought to contain four pounds and a half. Gold-dust is brought from Turkestan, where it is obtained from the sands of the Oxus. Some gold-dust is also brought from Russia. The total value imported is about 10,000*l.* or 12,000*l.* This is all sent to Hindostan. Fire-arms are imported in considerable quantities from Russia; but those from England are greatly preferred, being lighter, neater, and more to be depended on. Russian cutlery and locks, needles, pins and trinkets, glass and porcelain, are also of common occurrence. The only paper to be obtained is Russian, and the quality is inferior. The tea brought from Russia is highly prized, and sold at a dear rate, about fourteen shillings per pound; an inferior sort is brought from China, by way of Yarkund, which is

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cheaper, and a small quantity is brought from India, through the Punjab. Russia likewise sends cottons, especially chintzes, broadcloths, velvets, dye-stuffs, particularly *kirmiz*, producing a brilliant crimson, and by some erroneously confounded with cochineal, iron wares, such as trays, cooking utensils, and similar domestic articles, gold, brass, and iron wire. Raw silk, of excellent quality, is brought from Turkestan, to the amount of about two hundred camel-loads, of four hundred-weight each; the total value being estimated at from 40,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* per annum. It is, for the most part, sent to India.[6]

[6] Bazaar of Kabool, 118, 119; Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Bazaar of Kabool, 147, 154.

The manufacture and sale of spirits is confined to the Armenians, who obtain them of great strength from grapes. Abundance of fine white sugar is received from Persia, and of opium from Turkey and India. The tobacco is in general of home growth. The fruit market displays a greater profusion and luxuriance of fruits and flowers than is probably anywhere else to be met with; and the consumption of all kinds, especially melons, is very great. Besides these markets, there are a cattle market, one for wood and charcoal, and two for grain. Provisions are very fine, and, in general, cheap, with the exception of grain, of which there seems scarcely enough for the supply of the population; the consequences are, occasional scarcity, high prices, and even famine, especially in winter, when communication with the country is difficult, from the roads being blocked up with snow.

The city is divided into districts, and these are subdivided into sections, each well enclosed, and accessible only by small gates, which are walled up in time of siege or intestine war, and thus each section becomes a fortress. This arrangement has in general produced a narrow and intricate style of building. The dimensions of the streets are in many cases so contracted as to render it impracticable for two horsemen to pass each other. They are paved with stone, but the pavement is in very bad repair, and in some places broken into deep holes. By the termination of winter, the streets become difficult of passage, in consequence of the accumulation of snow thrown off the roofs of the houses, and never cleared away from the ground. The houses are in general two or three stories high, built of sun-dried bricks, with a large admixture of wood, as a security against earthquakes, which are here not of unfrequent occurrence. The roofs, generally made of wood coated with mud, are flat, and surrounded by a coarse frame-

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work of wood, and here, in warm weather, the inmates sleep. So little attention is paid to comfort, that, notwithstanding the severity of the winters, the windows are not glazed, being closed only by lattices or shutters. The houses of the great have extensive courts and gardens, ornamented with fountains. The mosques and other public buildings have nothing to recommend them in an architectural point of view. There is but one *madressa*, or college, and this has been allowed to fall into decay. The serais, or public buildings for lodging and entertaining strangers, are about fifteen in number, and are remarkable neither for elegance nor convenience. There are several humaums, or public baths, repulsive alike from want of cleanliness and from an offensive smell, originating in the disgusting nature of the fuel used for heating them. Water is sufficiently supplied, both for the irrigation of the adjacent country and for domestic purposes, by the Kabool river. The river is crossed by three bridges. One, the Pul Kuhti, is in the middle of the city, and is substantially built of brick and stone; another, the Pul Noe, is a frail fabric of wood, trembling under the weight of foot-passengers, who alone can cross it; a third, to the west of the town, is a fortified bridge, crossing the river, where it passes through the gorge between the hills which enclose the city on that side, and by this means the lines are continued across the stream.

In the south-west quarter of the town is a strongly fortified district, called Chandol, inhabited by the Kuzzilbashes, or Persians, descendants of those settled here by Nadir Shah, and who have continued a distinct and important class, though exposed to the jealousy and ill-will of the Afghans. For the existence of these feelings there are two causes. The Kuzzilbashes are regarded both as foreigners and heretics. Both Kuzzilbashes and Afghans are indeed Mahometans, but the former are Shias, or votaries of Ali, while the Afghans are furious Sonnees. In spite of these circumstances, however, the Kuzzilbashes contrive to maintain their position and exercise considerable influence. Their number is estimated at between 10,000 and 12,000.* They have sometimes supplied a body-guard to the sovereign, and they exclusively

* 12,000 *familien*, according to Ritter, (Erdkunde von Asien, v. 317); but this, allowing five to each family, would make the number of Kuzzilbashes amount to 60,000, equal to the whole amount of the population. The account here given is carefully collected from the report of Burnes.

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manage diplomatic affairs, every Afghan of importance having a Kuzzilbash secretary.[7] They appear to be decidedly superior to the Afghans, both in talent and civilization, but are reproached with being inferior to them in personal bravery. The Afghans do not in any respect appear to regard them in the light of inferiors, and freely intermarry with them. The mother of Dost Mohamed Khan was of this stock. The people of Kabool, according to Kennedy, who, as a medical man, may be supposed to have particularly directed his attention to their *physique*, present the Jewish type in "their tall figures, dark black eyes, marked features, and western complexion." In fine weather the men live much abroad, so that then the streets are greatly crowded. Women, to whose humanizing influence Christians owe much of their superiority to the rest of the world, here seldom appear out of doors, and when visible they are enveloped from head to foot in the *boorku*, a covering which has a net-work over the eyes and an opening for breathing, but which so completely enwraps the figure, that not a glimpse either of the features or the shape can be obtained. The women of Kabool, however, enjoy the reputation of possessing both beauty of face and elegance of form.

[7] Burnes, Persians in Kabool, 7-13.

As the elevation of Kabool is 6,396 feet,[8] the winters are very severe, setting in at the beginning of October and continuing to the end of March. During this season the more opulent inhabitants rarely stir out of doors, spending their time in such sedentary indulgencies as they can command. They lounge through the day at the *sandali*, which is a table placed over a cavity in the ground or some other receptacle for fire, and covered with a number of thick and large cloths drawn over the lap and lower part of the body; and at night, when settling for sleep, they merely lie back and draw the coverings of the sandali over them. The fuel used is charcoal, and the occasional explosion of an ill-prepared piece sometimes causes severe burns. The fumes of the charcoal are never known to produce death, the reason being that the rooms in Kabool are not sufficiently secured from the access of the external air to admit of such a result. Such a mode of life is necessarily unhealthy, and the limbs become so benumbed and cramped as to require much care and skilful treatment to revive their vigour and flexibility on the return of the fine season. The opening of spring is a time of

[8] Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 68, Grif. Bar. and Ther. Obs. in Afg.

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high enjoyment. The inhabitants then form parties to roam through the country and enjoy the fine scenery, the genial weather, and the expanding beauties of nature; and Elphinstone expresses his surprise at the enthusiasm which these half-civilized people exhibit on these subjects, a taste for which is so intimately connected with refinement. The summer is rather hot, the thermometer in the shade at noon being found to range, on different days in the month of August, from 91° to 75°. Its height generally exceeded 80°, though on one day (13th) it was only 63°.[9]

[9] Grif. ibid.

The higher orders in Kabool speak Persian with fluency and purity, Pushtoo, the vernacular dialect, being for the most part spoken only by the lower classes. From the absence of any police arrangements or any regular administration of the laws, and from the unprincipled character of the people, there is little security either for life or property, and when the British were cantoned near it, in 1839-41, the banditti of the town committed with impunity continual acts of rapine, breaking into houses, murdering the inmates, and carrying off every valuable moveable. Their conduct towards the British during the disastrous events of which their town was the scene, at the commencement of 1842, was characterized not only by the most atrocious cruelty, but by the most abandoned falsehood and treachery.[1]

[1] Sale, Dis. in Afg., passim; Eyre, Mil. Op. in Cabul, passim.

Though the great proportion of the population is Afghan (with the Persian colony already mentioned), there is the usual admixture of Taijiks, Hindoos, Huzarehs, Armenian Christians, Jews, and others. The manufactures of Kabool are few and rude. They consist principally of leather and iron, with the weaving of cotton and of shawls, in imitation of Kashmir. It is supported by the transit trade, which it commands by its position on the great routes from north to south and from east to west. It is further the great mart for the extensive valley of Kabool, and since chosen as the capital by Timur Shah, has continued the seat of such government as existed in this part of Afghanistan.

Kabool, though displaying no important relics of antiquity, is known in history at least from A.D. 977, when Subuctageen, the grandfather of Mahomed of Ghuznee, and the founder of the Gaznevide dynasty, made himself master of it. At the close of the fourteenth century it fell before the arms of Tamerlane; and,

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above a century later, his great-grandson, the illustrious Baber, made it the seat of his government, as it is the resting-place of his mortal remains. In 1738 it was taken by Nadir Shah, after a brief attempt at resistance; and towards the close of the eighteenth century was made the capital of the short-lived Durani empire, by Timur Shah, the son of Ahmed, the founder of the dynasty. The tomb of Timur, though considered one of the ornaments of Kabool, has no pretensions to magnificence or beauty. It is an octagon of brick, surmounted by a cupola, shattered by cannon-shot, aimed at it wantonly by one of the descendants and kinsmen of him who sleeps within. In 1809 the empire was dismembered, and the sovereign, Shah Shooja, expelled by a knot of powerful chiefs. It is unnecessary here to pursue the subsequent history of the country with minuteness. It is enough to state that Herat, Kandahar, and Peshawur, being severed from Kabool, the latter came ultimately into the hands of a chief of some talent and great ambition, named Dost Mahomed Khan, who for some time maintained an unquiet and precarious rule. In 1839 a British army marched into Afghanistan, to restore to the throne Shah Shooja, who took possession of the city of Kabool, and retained it until the commencement of 1842, when a dreadful outbreak of native fury and perfidy deprived them of it. The chief civil officer, Sir William Macnaghten, was basely assassinated, the troops cut off from their magazines and stores, and compelled to attempt a retreat under circumstances which rendered its successful accomplishment hopeless. Of 3,849 soldiers, and about 12,000 camp-followers, only one man, severely wounded, escaped. In the same year a British army took the town, recovered some prisoners, including the heroic Lady Sale, wife of Sir Robert Sale, and having destroyed the principal bazaar and some other public buildings, returned, leaving the place to its fate. The population of Kabool is about 60,000. Lat. 34° 30′, long. 69° 6′.

KABOOL, a province of Afghanistan,[1] of which the city of Kabool is the chief town, once the centre of an extensive but short-lived monarchy. This ephemeral empire was founded by Ahmed Abdalli (subsequently Durani), an Afghan, after the assassination of Nadir Shah,[2] in 1747. It comprised, at the death of its founder, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, Khorasan, Turkestan, Sinde, and the Punjab. After his decease it rapidly

[1] App. iii. to Burnes' Pers. Narr.

[2] Malcolm, ii. 100; Elph. 540-599.

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declined, and, in 1809, on the expulsion of the sovereign, Shah Shooja, by his insurgent chieftains, it fell totally to pieces. Herat was erected into a separate state under Shah Mahmood, brother of Shah Shoojah; Peshawur and the Damaun were overrun by the Sikhs; Kandahar became independent under the Sirdars; the brother of Dost Mahomed Khan, and the last-named personage, seized the province of Kabool. This province extends from Hindoo Koosh, on the north, to some distance south of Ghuznee; and from Bamian in the west, to the Khyber mountains in the east. Its length is about two hundred miles from east to west; its breadth one hundred and fifty from north to south; its superficial extent probably about ten thousand square miles. The principal towns are Kabool, the capital, Istalif, Ghuznee, and Jelalabad. Dost Mahomed is reputed to have drawn from it a revenue of twenty-four lacs of rupees, or 240,000*l.* per annum;[3] but Masson[4] states the amount at only fifteen lacs, or 150,000*l.* per annum. The military force of Dost Mahomed Khan amounted to 2,500 heavy infantry, armed with the formidable jezails or long muskets, fired with a rest, and 12,000 or 13,000 horse, about 1,000 of whom were Kuzzilbashes, or descendants from the colonists planted here by Nadir Shah. About 9,000 of these were considered highly effective, and 3,000 received regular pay. The late violent and well-known revolutions and struggles, and the utter confusion which yet prevails, render it as impracticable to give any account of the present condition of this immature and feeble state, as to indulge in any rational speculation as to its future destiny. The information existing respecting the country over which it extended will be found under the head AFGHANISTAN.

[3] Burnes, ut supra, 370.
[4] i. 407.

KABOOL RIVER,[1] or JUI SHIR,[2] the only great tributary of the Indus from the west, drains the district of Logurh, the valley of Kabool, the Sufeid Koh, and the southern slope of the Hindoo Koosh. The Kabool river is generally supposed to rise at Sir-i-Chushmuh, where, in lat. 34° 21′, long. 68° 20′,[3] at a height 8,400 feet above the sea, a very copious spring bursts out of the ground, and forms the chief source of the principal stream. But the extreme head is about twelve miles farther west, on the eastern declivity of the Oonna ridge.[4] In its course it is joined by many tributaries from much higher regions. It is at first an inconsiderable stream, everywhere fordable for

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Wood, Khyber Pass, i. 7; Lord, Koh-i-Damun, 45.
[2] Moorcroft, Punj. Bokh. ii. 382.
[3] Burnes, Bokh. i. 174; Wood's Oxus, 196; Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 815, Grif. Rep. on Subjects connected with Afg.; Id. 1842, Bar. and Ther. Meas. 68; Sale, Dis. in Afg. 417; Eyre, Mil. Op. at Cabul, 355.
[4] Outram, Rough Notes, 138.

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sixty miles, as far as Kabool; at a short distance beyond which place it receives the river of Logurh from the south, and thence-forward is a rapid river, with a great body of water.[5] About forty miles below Kabool it receives from the north the Punchshir river, which has a course of a hundred and twenty miles, and brings a large accession of water, draining the Kohistan of Kabool and the adjacent part of Hindoo Koosh. About fifteen miles below this it receives the Tagoa river, also from the Hindoo Koosh, and having a course of about eighty miles from the north. The united streams of the Alishang[6] and Alingar, also flowing from the Hindoo Koosh, join the Kabool river about twenty miles farther down, after a course each of about a hundred and twenty miles. At the distance of about twenty miles more, the Soorkh Rood, or Red river, so called from the colour which its water derives from the earth suspended in it, falls into the Kabool river from the south, after a north-easterly course of seventy miles. As it drains the northern slope of the lofty Sufeid Koh, or snowy mountain, it shoots along with great velocity, and discharges a considerable body of water. Twenty miles farther east, the Kabool river receives from the north the river Kama, called also the river of Kooner, which rising in Chitral on the southern slope of the Hindoo Koosh, flows south-west through Kafiristan. Though the course of this last river is above two hundred and twenty miles, it, according to Moorcroft,[7] has no great body of water. After all these accessions, the Kabool river becomes a large stream, sweeping with prodigious rapidity and violence along the northern base of the Khyber mountains, and, in consequence of its boiling eddies[8] and furious surges, not navigable, except on rafts of hides. Eastward of these hills it divides into three branches, which, at Dobundee, twelve miles lower down, reunite, and thence[9] the river is navigable for boats of forty or fifty tons to Attock, near which it joins the Indus. Just below Dobundee it is joined from the north by the Lundye, or river of Panjkora, which, rising[1] in that unexplored region of the Hindoo Koosh lying east of Chitral, passes south-west by Panjkora, receives the river of Sewat from the north-east, and some tributaries of less importance from the west, and has a total course of above two hundred miles. After this confluence, the Kabool river continues to flow eastward for forty miles, and falls into the Indus on the western side, nearly opposite Attock,

[5] Masson, Bal. Afg. Punj. ii. 266.

[6] Id. 177-208.

[7] Punj. Bokh. ii. 357.

[8] Masson, Bal Afg. iii. 238; Panj. Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 817; Grif. Rep. on Subjects connected with Afg.; Burnes' Pers. Narr. 277.

[9] Macartney, in Elph. 656; Wood's Oxus, 16.

[1] Jour. As. Soc. 1839, p. 307; Court, on Alexander's Exploits on the Western Banks of the Indus.

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having a total course of about three hundred and twenty miles. As both the rivers are very rapid, and have great bodies of water, the confluence produces turbulent eddies and violent surges.[2]

[2] Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 71[0].

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KACHEE, in Sinde, a town on the route from Hyderabad to Sehwan, by the way of Kotree, and thirty miles north of Hyderabad. It is situate on the right bank of a large offset of the Indus, and three miles from the main channel of the river. Lat. 25° 54′, long. 68° 18′.

Ms. Survey Map.

KADIRPOOR.—A village in Sinde, between Subzulcote and Shikarpoor, and twenty-four miles west of the former place. It is situate near the left bank of the Indus, in a level country, in some places overrun with jungle, but capable of successful cultivation, in consequence of the facility of irrigation by means of water-courses from the river. Lat. 28° 10′, long. 69° 20′.

Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. iii. 116; Burnes' Pers. Narr. 146; Lord, Koh-i-Damun, 47.

KADURRA.—A town of Afghanistan in the Koh-i-Damun of Kabool, and seventeen miles north-west of the city of that name. Lat. 34° 44′, long. 68° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KAEE, in Sinde, a village on the route from Subzulcote to Shikarpoor, and twelve miles east of the latter town. The road in this part of the route is practicable for wheel carriages, but travellers by it suffer from the quality of the water, which is drawn from wells, and is very indifferent. Kaee is in lat. 27° 50′, long. 68° 52′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KAFFIR KA BUND, in Sinde, a village on the route from Kurrachee to Hyderabad, and sixty miles south-west of the last-mentioned place. Lat. 24° 58′, long. 67° 37′.

KAFIRISTAN.—A country adjoining the north-eastern boundary of Afghanistan, and remarkable because, though surrounded by powerful and implacable enemies, it is not known to have ever been conquered. The name Kafiristan, signifying "land of infidelity" * has been given to the country by the neighbouring Mussulmans, in consequence of the rejection of Mahometanism by the inhabitants. These are called Siyah Posh †, or "black-clad," from wearing black goat-skin dresses.[1] According to Elphinstone, "The people have no general name for their nation. Each tribe has a peculiar name, for they are all divided into tribes, though not according to genealogies, but geo-

[1] Burnes' Bokh. ii. 210; Elph. Acc. of Caubul, App. 619; Jour. As. Soc. 1834, p. 76, 78, Mohun Lal, Information respecting the Siah Posh Tribe; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 212.

* كفرستان [Shakespear in v.]

† سیاہ پوش [Shakespear in v.]

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graphical position, each valley being held by a separate tribe." Burnes, however, states, "in speaking of their nation, the Kafirs designate themselves, as the Mahomedans do, Kafirs, with which they do not couple any opprobrious meaning." Kafiristan is bounded on the north by Badakshan, on the west and south by Afghanistan; the exact boundary on the east does not appear to have been ascertained, as in that direction lies the unexplored country of Chitral. Masson considers the Kama river the eastern boundary. Defined by these limits, this country, which from the undaunted courage and singular character of its inhabitants has excited so much interest and curiosity, is but of moderate dimensions, being a hundred and twenty miles in length from north-east to south-west, sixty miles in breadth from south-east to north-west, and having a superficial extent of seven thousand square miles. It lies between lat. 35° and 36°, and long. 69° 20′—71° 20′. Elphinstone, from the report of an intelligent emissary whom he despatched from Peshawur, thus describes this region: "The whole of this alpine country is composed of snowy mountains, deep pine forests, and small but fertile valleys, which produce large quantities of grapes, wild and cultivated, and feed flocks of sheep and herds of cattle, while the hills are covered with goats. Grain is inferior both in importance and abundance. The common kinds are wheat and millet. The roads are only fit for men on foot, and are often crossed by rivers and torrents, which are passed by means of wooden bridges, or of swinging bridges made of ropes of withy or some other pliant tree."

It is drained by four considerable rivers, the Kama, the Alingar, the Alishang, and the Tagoa, which are reported to rise on the southern declivity of Hindoo Koosh, and which, holding a course generally to the south-west, pass into Afghanistan, and fall into the river of Kabool.[2] Each river flows down a great valley enclosed on each side, south-east and north-west, by lofty mountains, having in various places summits covered with perpetual snow, and furrowed by numerous valleys of inferior size to that through which the river takes its course. The Siyah Posh hold the ravines in the culminating ridge of Hindoo Koosh, and part of its northern slope towards Badakshan, with which last territory they maintain commercial intercourse.[3] So steep are the slopes of the mountains, that in the villages, which are always built on the declivities, probably from re-

[2] Mass. Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 207.

[3] Burnes' Bokh. ii. 210; Wood, Oxus, 287.

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gard to purposes of defence, the houses are reared several stories high, with their backs against the precipice behind, in such a manner that the roofs of one row form the street for the one immediately above it.[4] The more southern part, contiguous to the Afghan district of Lughman, appears to be the most level, and from the Koh Karing, a mountain on that frontier, an extensive view can be had of Kafiristan; which there, according to Masson,[5] consists of low rounded hills, with few prominent ranges, or particular mountains of great elevation. The country is everywhere traversed by innumerable torrents and rivers, but these fail to render it productive in consequence of the deficiency of cultivable soil; though no spot admitting of tillage is neglected, and terraces are formed on the sides of the hills to obtain space for the growth of crops.[6] Baber mentions that rice was largely cultivated; at present the principal crop of grain is either wheat, maize, or millet;[7] but as the cultivated spots are altogether too limited to yield subsistence to the population, they live principally on flesh, cheese, milk, curds, and fruits both fresh and dried. Burnes[8] seems scandalized at their indiscriminate diet, and observes, "the Kafirs appear to be a most barbarous people, eaters of bears and monkeys;" yet these animals are eaten without scruple by civilized Christians in Europe and America. They detest fish, but do not reject any other animal food.[9] They are noted for being addicted to wine. Baber,[1] who made this oppressed people the victims of his remorseless butcheries, mentions that they drank wine instead of water, and "that every Kafer had a *khig* or leathern bottle of wine about his neck." Their wine is prepared by boiling: probably the climate is too cool to produce a must sufficiently strong to yield a generous wine without such management. Besides grapes, there are walnuts, apples, almonds, apricots, and mulberries. Honey is also produced in abundance.

In person, the Siyah Posh are strongly-marked specimens of what is called the Caucasian variety of the human race, and in their fine figures, fair complexions, and regular features, bear a strong resemblance to the Circassians. Burnes, who had many opportunities of marking the physical peculiarities of the Siyah Posh, thus notices them: "He (Deenbur, a Siyah Posh captive) is a remarkably handsome young man, tall, with regular Grecian features, blue eyes, and fair complexion, and is now a slave of the

[4] Elph. 619; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 228.

[5] Ut supra, 210.

[6] Masson, ut supra, 211.

[7] Elph. 619; Mass. ut supra.

[8] Bokh. ii. 211.

[9] Elph. 623.

[1] Memoirs, 144.

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Ameer. Two other Kafir boys, who came along with him, had ruddy complexions, hazel eyes, and auburn hair; they also had less beauty and high cheek bones, but they were still handsome, and remarkably intelligent. None of these Kafirs, or two others which I saw, had any resemblance to the Afghans, or even Cashmerians. They looked a distinct race, as the most superficial observer would have remarked on seeing them.[2]" Wood[3] describes a Siyah Posh with whom he was acquainted, as an uncommonly handsome man, with an open forehead, blue eyes, and bushy arched eye-brows; his hair and whiskers black, and his figure well set and active. He invited Wood to visit Kafiristan, promising him "plenty of honey and oceans of wine." Atkinson[4] thus describes a Siyah Posh woman whom he saw: "She had, as is usual among her tribe, blue eyes and brown hair, but her complexion was dark, though the general tincture of the skin in Kafiristan is comparatively fair." The neighbouring Mahometans give them credit for superior intelligence, comparing them, in this respect, to the Europeans, or, as they call them, Firingi. A Siyah Posh slave is considered worth two of any other race. Wood[5] states that "they pride themselves on being, to use their own words, brothers of the Firingi;" and the Mahometan from whom Burnes[6] derived much of his information assured him "that he had never seen people more resembling Europeans in their intelligence, habits, and appearance, as well as in their hilarious tone and familiarity over their wine." Their intelligence is displayed in the construction of their houses, which are in general of wood, several stories high, and embellished with much carving; for the Siyah Posh are skilful carvers and joiners. They are also good smiths, and take considerable quantities of the iron of Bajour. Their silver drinking cups and bowls are worked and embossed in a very elaborate and tasteful manner.[7] The exercise of their skill in woodwork is encouraged by the abundance of timber in their country; for though in general the Hindoo Koosh is characterized by great barrenness and want of wood, Griffith[8] found that the woody character of the Himalaya continues in the mountains as far westward as Kafiristan. The Siyah Posh appear to be scarcely under the influence of any form of government. Elphinstone observes,[9] "It is uncertain whether there are any acknowledged magistrates; if there are, they have very little power, every thing being done by consultations among the rich men.

[2] Burnes' Siah Posh, 70.
[3] Oxus, 286.
[4] Exp. in Afg. Preface, xi.
[5] Oxus, 289.
[6] Ut supra, 72.
[7] Mass. Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 228.
[8] Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 801; Rep. on Subjects connected with Afg.
[9] Ut supra, 625.

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They seem to practise retaliation like the Afghans, and I know of no other administration of justice." Elphinstone[1] gives the names of nearly forty of their tribes, but it is needless to repeat them here. Masson,[2] on the contrary, states that, "as far as regards the division of the Siyah Posh into tribes, no one knows, or pretends to know, any thing about them." This last-quoted author mentions several towns reported to have some one thousand, some two or three thousand, and one as many as six thousand houses; the latter, if five persons be assigned to each house, containing thirty thousand inhabitants. His remarks on this point appear very just: "It may be reasonably suspected that those calculations are above the truth; still, when it is known that there are large and populous villages in a country, it is difficult to reconcile the fact with so complete a state of barbarism as is imputed to the Siyah Posh, or to avoid the impression, that men assembled in such communities must have a certain kind of order prevalent amongst them, and be subject to some of the influences inseparable from society."[3] Elphinstone,[4] also, remarks, that "the valleys must be well peopled; that of the Caumojee tribe contained at least ten villages, and the chief place, Caumdaish, consisted of five hundred houses." The Kafirs are a very martial race, being engaged in incessant warfare with their Mahometan oppressors by whom they are surrounded. On this point an intelligent Siyah Posh observed to Wood[5]—"The Mussulmans were responsible for the blood thus spilt, for since they hunted down the Kafirs to make them slaves, the latter had retaliated, for the loss of liberty was worse than the loss of life." They bear shields for defence, and for offensive arms, swords, spears, bows and arrows, and knives; of late years they have begun to provide themselves with matchlocks purchased from the Afghans. In the simple language of Mohun Lal[6]—"They fight with great ferocity, gnashing their teeth, and roaring like a lion." Though making a desperate resistance when driven to extremity, they, like most semi-barbarous and undisciplined troops, prefer surprise, stratagem, and ambuscade, to open conflict.[7] Such was the information obtained by Elphinstone[8]—"Their commonest mode is by surprisals and ambushes, and they expose themselves to the same misfortunes by neglecting to keep watch by night. They often undertake remote and difficult expeditions, for which they are well suited, being naturally light and active. When pursued

[1] 619.

[2] Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 216.

[3] Masson, i. 215.

[4] 619.

[5] Oxus, 286.

[6] Jour. As. Soc. 1834, p. 77, Information respecting the Siah Posh.

[7] Wood, Oxus, 421.

[8] Ut supra, 627.

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they unbend their bow, and using it as a leaping-pole, make surprising bounds from rock to rock." Though readily admitted to quarter by the Mahometans, in consequence of their marketable value as captives, they seldom spare the life of an enemy at their mercy. This want of clemency is attributable partly to their fierce hatred towards their persecutors, partly to the high honours and privileges awarded to the slayer of a Mussulman, and the slights endured by such as have not attained that distinction. The successful warrior wears a black fillet, ornamented with cowry shells, one for each slain Mussulman. For each, the victor also is allowed to fasten a small bell to his belt and to insert a feather in his turban. He is further entitled to erect a pole before the door of his house with a hole to receive a pin for every one of these detested enemies whom he has killed, and a ring for every one whom he has wounded, and none but a warrior distinguished by the possession of these privileges is allowed to flourish the war-axe over his head in their solemn dances. According to Masson,[9] on the return of a party from an expedition, those who have slain Mahometans are presented by the maidens with dried fruits, whilst those who failed in attaining this distinction are pelted with ashes and other dirt; and, at the feast of rejoicing which succeeds, the former are regaled with great honour and abundance, the latter receive a scanty portion from the hands of the manager of the feast, who delivers it to them over his shoulder. In case of marriage, a bridegroom who has not slain his enemy is, as a mark of humiliation, given his food behind his back.[1] The female relatives of those who have slain Mahometans are allowed the exclusive use of certain honorary distinctions in dress.

[9] Ut supra, i. 234.

[1] Burnes on the Siah Posh, 71.

The Siyah Posh have made so good use of the natural strength of their country that, as has been already observed, they have never been conquered. Tamerlane, who subdued so many kingdoms and empires, and overcame all other resistance, from the Hellespont to Central India, and from Syria to Moscow, retired baffled from his attempt to subjugate Kafiristan. One of his principal generals, to use the words of Price,[2] with "ten thousand men at his disposal, had fled ingloriously before an inferior force of barbarians;" and Tamerlane, after much loss inflicted and suffered, thought it best to make his way back to his fort of Khawak and proceed on his route to India. About sixty years

[2] Mahometan Hist. iii. 226.

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ago, the adjoining Mahometan powers confederated for the purpose of waging a religious war and forcing this people to embrace Islamism.[3] The Khan of Badakshan, the chiefs of Kooner, of Bajour, and of several of the Eusufzai tribes, by simultaneous marches, met in the heart of Kafiristan, but, unable to keep their ground, were forced to evacuate the country after suffering considerable loss. It seems strange that a people so formidable in war have never burst from their mountain fastnesses in a career of conquest.

[3] Elph. 627.

Our information is very limited and vague respecting the feelings, belief, and practices which hold the place of religion among this rude people. According to Elphinstone,[4] they believe in one Supreme God, called by some Imra, by others Dagun, but they also worship numerous idols, which, they say, represent great men of former days, who intercede with God in favour of their worshippers. It is supposed that in certain instances a resemblance may be traced between their idolatry and some points of Hindoo mythology. Thus they venerate stone posts resembling *lingas*, and make offerings by throwing flour, butter, and water on them; but, on the other hand, they sacrifice various animals, not excepting kine, burning part of the flesh as an offering, and feasting on the rest. The privilege of deification after death is generally attained, like municipal honours with us, by plenteously regaling the community. Elphinstone[5] observes, "Caufirs appear, indeed, to attach the utmost importance to the virtues of liberality and hospitality; it is they which procure the easiest admission to their paradise." At their sacrifices they pray for exemption from sickness and other afflictions, for power to kill Mussulmans, and for admission into paradise. They offer to their idols the arms and clothes of Mussulmans whom they have slain, and should any of these be made prisoners in attacks on the Siyah Posh villages, they are sacrificed as burnt-offerings.

[4] 620.

[5] Id.

Though so furiously hostile to Mahometans, they hold intercourse with various neighbouring tribes, called Nimchas,[6] who profess partial Mahometanism, retaining however their original idolatrous belief, akin to that of the Siyah Posh. By means of traffic with these, they supply themselves with coarse cottons, hardware, firearms, gunpowder, salt, and a few other articles, and in return give dried fruits, honey, wine, vinegar, slaves, and gold.

[6] Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 231; Leech, App. 37.

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The slaves are all of their own nation, as they do not spare the lives of Mahometans. They are captives taken in their intestine wars, or even individuals of their own tribes; for Elphinstone[7] was informed that it was "quite common for powerful men to seize on the children of weak ones, and sell them to the Mussulmans, or keep them for their own use: a person who loses his relations is soon made a slave." The gold[8] is obtained from the sands of their innumerable streams.

[7] 624.

[8] Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 213.

The dress of the poorer Siyah Posh is truly primitive, being composed of four goat-skins, two of which form a vest, and two a kind of petticoat. They are worn with the hair outside, and fastened round the waist with a leathern belt. The arms are left bare, as is the head; but any man who has killed a Mahometan wears a small red turban, or rather bandage, as a distinction. The Siyah Posh allow their hair to fall down in ringlets on each side of the head, and the beard of the chin to grow. Those who can afford it wear trowsers and shirts of cotton or black hair-cloth, and a blanket over the shoulder, after the manner of the Highlander's plaid; they also wear worsted stockings, and short boots of white goat-skin. The women have their hair plaited, and fastened on the top of the head, and over it a small cap, round which is a little turban; their dress in other respects differs little from that of the men. Both sexes wear rings round the neck, bracelets, earrings, and similar trinkets, sometimes of silver, but more generally of brass or pewter. They cannot endure to sit cross-legged, like the other people of this part of Asia, but use habitually stools shaped like drums, and if forced to sit on the ground, stretch out their legs before them.[9] The new-born babe is made to choose its own name, by means of a curious ceremony: when first applied to the breast, a number of names are repeated in succession; and that during the pronunciation of which it begins to suck, is adopted.[11] The age of marriage is from twenty to thirty for men, and about fifteen or sixteen for women. The bridegroom purchases the bride, paying her father a number of kine proportionate to the extent of his means or the ardour of his love. The marriage ceremony consists in procuring two rods or twigs, of the respective heights of the bride and bridegroom, and tying them together. These are preserved by the couple as long as they choose to live together; but if desirous of separating, they break

[9] Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 229.

[11] Elph. 623.

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the twigs, and thus dissolve the union. The women perform not only all the work of the family, but even bear the main part of agricultural labour, and similar out-door toils. It is said that the nuptial bond is little regarded. The bodies of the dead are dressed in their best clothes, and being placed in coffins, are laid in some retired spot, where they are allowed to decay above-ground. A procession of both sexes attends the corpse to its last home, the men performing a war-dance, the women lamenting. In disposition, the Siyah Posh are a jovial race, much addicted to wine-drinking, dancing, and merry-making; and, though beyond measure murderous in hostilities, readily become reconciled to their enemies.

Of their language, according to Klaproth,[2] nothing is known. Elphinstone, however, states unreservedly, "There are several languages among the Caufirs, but they have all many words in common, and all have a near connection with the Shanscrit;"[3] and Burnes[4] observes of the specimens which he examined, that they bear an evident affinity to the Hindoo stock. There is great diversity of belief as to the parentage of this people. An opinion, perhaps first broached in the Ayeen Akbery,[5] and brought into notice by Rennell,[6] attributes their origin to colonists planted by Alexander the Great. Such a claim of descent has also been made respecting the inhabitants of Bulti,[7] of Wakhan,[8] and of various other places, and probably has arisen from some confused traditions respecting the Greco-Bactrian empire. Elphinstone[9] comes to the conclusion that "the most general and only credible story is, that they (the Siyah Posh) were expelled by the Mussulmans from the neighbourhood of Candahar, and made several migrations from place to place before they reached their present abode." Wood[1] supposes them to have been Tajiks, the aboriginal inhabitants of Badakshan, on the north of Hindoo Koosh, who retired to these fastnesses when the low country was conquered by the Mahometans. Not the least plausible opinion is that of the unpretending Mohun Lal,[2] that they are descendants of Greco-Bactrians, who survived the destruction of their empire, by taking refuge in the mountains. They are themselves fond of claiming affinity with the Feringis, or Europeans,[3] and on the invasion of Afghanistan by the British, sent a mission to express their gratification at the arrival of so many brethren.[4] In conclusion, it may be observed, that nothing cogent can be urged

[2] Asia Polyglotta, 44.

[3] 619.

[4] On the Siah Posh, 71.

[5] ii. 171.

[6] As quoted in Elph. 617.

[7] Burnes' Bokh. ii. 214.

[8] Wood, Oxus, 371.

[9] 620.

[1] Oxus, 288.

[2] Jour. As. Soc. 1834, p. 78, Information respecting the Siah Posh.

[3] Wood, Oxus, 288.

[4] Burnes' Pers. Narr. 207.

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against the opinion that they are the aboriginal population of the country which they now inhabit.

KAFIR KILA, in Afghanistan, a village in the Huzareh country. It is situate on a feeder of the river of Andkhoo. Lat. 36°, long. 64° 56′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KAFIR KOTE.—See KAFR KOT.

KAFIR TUNJEE, in Afghanistan, is a foot-path collateral with the most eastern part of the Khyber Pass. It runs from the vicinity of Jamrood to the right or north of the main pass, which it joins about two miles south-east of Ali Musjid, and in consequence is of much importance when the eastern entrance of the pass is contested. It was occupied by the Khyberees when the British commenced operations to force the pass in 1839. Lat. 34° 3′, long. 71° 10′. Hough, Narr. of Exp. in Afg. 231; Mil. Op. in Afg. 134.

KAFR KOT, or THE INFIDELS' FORT.—A huge, lofty, and massive ruin near the west bank of the Indus, and between that river and the Largee valley. It consists of a number of towers bearing every mark of extreme antiquity, rising on the very summit of the mountain chain. These are connected with the Indus by a dilapidated wall extending from them to the edge of the water. Wood, who surveyed the spot, expresses his astonishment at the toil and skill which must have been directed to the construction of this stupendous edifice, singularly contrasting with the mean mud hovels which, with this exception, are the only buildings to be found throughout this region. The time and circumstances of its erection are totally unknown. Lat. 32° 30′, long. 71° 21′. Wood, Oxus, 90; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 102; Burnes' Pers. Narr. 96.

KAGGALWALLA, in Afghanistan, a village in the Daman, is situate on the river Koorum, about three miles west of the place where it falls into the Indus on the right side. Lat. 32° 37′, long. 71° 21′. Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 114.

KAHAG, in Kashmir, a village, the capital of a district of the same name. It is situate at the north-eastern base of the lofty mountain of Pir Panjal, and eighteen miles south-west of the city of Sirinagur, or Kashmir. It is remarkable for a spring of very fine water, with which the old Hindoo monarchs used to be supplied. Lat. 33° 58′, long. 74° 29′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 167.

KAHEE.—See KAEE.

KAHEER, in Sinde, is a mouth of the Indus, by which the Moutnee, formerly a large offset of the Sata, or great eastern E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Carless, Official Survey of the

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Indus, 2; Burnes' Bokh. iii. 237.

branch of that river, discharged its water into the sea. In consequence of the channel of the Moutnee having been almost entirely deserted by the stream, the Kaheer mouth has become little more than a salt-water creek. Lat. 23° 58′, long. 67° 38′.

Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 28.

KAHEREE, in Afghanistan, a village of the Daman, is situate on the right bank of the Indus. Here is one of the principal ferries on that river. It is on the route from Hindostan to Afghanistan, by Dera Ismael Khan and the Gomul or Goolairee Pass. Elphinstone, who crossed here at the beginning of January, when the water is lowest, found the main channel a thousand and ten yards wide, and it is known to be much broader during the swell. Lat. 31° 25′, long. 70° 57′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KAHUN, in Afghanistan, a fort and town among the mountains inhabited by the Murrees Belooches, and extending from the southern extremity of the Suliman range to that of the Hala. It is situate in an extensive valley, or rather plain, fifteen miles long and six broad. It is tolerably well built, and is surrounded by a thin wall, twenty-five feet high, nine hundred yards in circuit, of a hexagonal outline, with six bastions and one gateway. The chief of the Murrees, with his immediate followers, have usually inhabited the town, but the rest of the tribe live in huts of mats outside the walls. The air is very pure, and the heat less than in the plains of Sewestan or of Sinde; but there is a scarcity of water, the town having no supply but from rain, which is collected in a tank before the gateway. In the beginning of May, 1840, a British force, consisting of three hundred of the fifth Bombay native infantry, two twelve-pounder howitzers, and fifty Sinde irregular horse, was pushed forward from Poolajee, in Sinde, to Kahun, which was found deserted, and was forthwith paced by the invaders in charge of a garrison of a hundred and forty men, with one gun. The remainder, having left the fort with a return convoy for Poolajee, were cut off, except about twelve men, who escaped by flight. At the end of the following August, Major Clibborn marched from Poolajee, with a convoy for the relief of Kahun, and, after suffering dreadfully from heat and thirst, reached the bottom of the Nuffoosk Pass, distant from Kahun about four miles. The road through the pass had been rendered almost impracticable by the Beloochees, who, in greatly superior numbers, manned the nearly inaccessible heights which commanded it, and, rushing from various

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fastnesses in rear and flank, commenced a furious and well-sustained attack, destroying with stones the party which attempted to move forward into the opposite gorge. At length the Beloochees drew off, having lost four hundred of their bravest men; but by this time the strength of the beasts of burthen was found so prostrated by the excessive heat and total want of water, that they were totally unable to move, and numbers of men were falling dead from the same causes. In consequence the force was withdrawn to Poolajee, which it reached in a state of the most deplorable exhaustion. On this disastrous occasion one hundred and seventy-nine of the British force were killed, ninety-two wounded, and one thousand and seventy-six camels, a great quantity of ammunition and stores, and three pieces of artillery, fell into the hands of the enemy. At the close of September, the Murrees offered the little garrison of Kahun an unmolested retreat to Poolajee, which place was reached without loss, the Beloochees strictly observing their promise, probably being terror-struck at the carnage of the late action. Kahun is in lat. 29° 20′, long. 69° 15′.

KAILLEEAWALA, in the Punjab, a village thirteen miles south-west of Ramnuggur. It is situate in the level tract between the rivers Ravee and Chenaub, and six miles from the left bank of the latter. Lat. 32° 14′, long. 73° 31′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KAIMPOOR, a village in Bhawlpoor; situate on an offset of the Indus, and about eight miles from the main stream. Lat. 28° 38′, long. 70° 15′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KAJOOR, in Sinde, a halting-place, on the route from Kurrachee to Sehwan, and fifty-eight miles south of the last-mentioned place. It is situate on the right bank of the Pakrun river, lower down called the Dhurwal. There is a good supply of water from the river, but forage is scarce. The road in this part of the route is good, though in a few parts rocky. Kajoor is in lat. 25° 40′, long. 67° 53′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KAJOOR.—See Doobah River.

KAKA, in Sinde, a village situate on the left bank of the Indus, and six miles north-east of Sehwan. Lat. 26° 21′, long. 68°. Ms. Map of Sinde.

KAKAJAN, in Afghanistan, is a village forty miles south of Ghuznee, on the route from it to Dera Ismael Khan, by the Goolairee Pass. The road here is good, and there is a supply of E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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water from a kareez, or subterraneous aqueduct. Lat. 33° 4′, long. 68° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KAKAPORE, in Kashmir, a village situate eleven miles south-east of the town of Sirinagur, or Kashmir, near the left bank of the river Jailum. Lat. 33° 57′, long. 74° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KAKUR, in Afghanistan, a village close to the route from Shawl to Kandahar, and forty miles north-west of the former town. It is situate in the valley of Pisheen, near the south-eastern base of the Amran mountains. Lat. 30° 43′, long. 66° 40′.

[1] Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 87; Burnes' Pers. Narr. 107; Wood, Oxus, 103, Jour. As. Soc. 1838, p. 25, Mohun Lal, Acc. of Kala Bagh.

KALA BAGH.[1]—A town on the right or west bank of the Indus, where it finds a passage through the Salt range, which stretches from Afghanistan into the Punjab. The breadth of the stream, bounded by very lofty and steep banks, is here about three hundred and fifty yards. The road, a gallery cut in the side of the cliff, and about a hundred feet above the edge of the water, is so narrow as not to allow a laden camel to pass. A great part of this excavation is through rock-salt, extremely hard, pellucid, clear, and nearly colourless as crystal. Some specimens are so hard that they are worked into platters. The town rises as though it were stuck against the precipitous eminence overhanging the road and river, and, together with the salt rock, the stream, and the prospect over the country to the east, forms a striking scene. The heat in summer is here excessive, and the air unwholesome, as well naturally as from the effluvia of alum-works. The alum is obtained from a sort of slate, which is in vast quantities in the neighbouring mountains. This is placed in layers between wood, and the pile thus formed is set on fire; the residuum is boiled in iron pans, filtered, and by means of evaporation, rendered solid alum. There are fourteen manufactories for the purification of the mineral. Great quantities of salt are extracted here for the supply of Western India and Afghanistan. There is also coal in its vicinity, but of poor quality, and in inconsiderable seams.[2] The Indus is navigable to Kala Bagh at all seasons. The population probably does not exceed 2,000. Lat. 32° 57′, long. 71° 37′.

[2] Journ. As. Soc. 1842, p. 2, Jameson, Letter from Kala Bagh; id. 1843, 212; Rep. on Geol. of Punj. and Afg. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KALAGUR, in Afghanistan, a village and halting-place on the route from Ghuznee to Dera Ismael Khan, and eighty miles south-east of the former place. The road is indifferent, and the place owes its importance to a supply of water from a stream. Lat. 32° 32′, long. 68° 41′.

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KALAICHI, a town of the Derajat, ten miles south of Dera Ismael Khan, and four miles from the west, or right bank of the Indus, has considerable commerce, so as to be enabled to pay a tribute of about 30,000 rupees annually to the Sikhs. Lat. 31° 43′, long. 70° 50′. Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 75.

KALA KULLAI, in the Punjab, a village thirteen miles north-east of Lahore, and four miles from the right bank of the river Ravee. Lat. 31° 47′, long. 74° 23′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KALEE, CAVE OF.—See HINGLAJ.

KALEESA RABAT, in Afghanistan, a village on the route from Kandahar to Khash, and thirty-five miles west of the former town. Lat. 31° 29′, long. 64° 54′. Walker's Map of Afg.

KALE SURA, in the Punjab, a village and caravanserai on the route from Attock to Rawul Pindee, and thirty-two miles south-east of the former place. It is situate on the river Kalee, a tributary of the Hurroo. The Kalee, though of short course, is deep; the passage across it is effected by an old stone bridge. It is the Toomrah of Walker's Map. At a short distance to the north-west of the village is a *bauli*, or great well, the water of which is reached by a descent of a hundred steps. The surrounding country is remarkably rocky, rugged, and barren, and the roads are rough and difficult. Lat. 33° 44′, long. 72° 49′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Hough, Narr. Exp. in Afg. 338.

KALLOO, in the Punjab, a village situate about sixteen miles west of Lahore, on the road from Ferozpoor to Ramnuggur. Lat. 31° 38′, long. 74° 1′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KALLORA,[1] in Sinde, a village on the route from Hyderabad to Bukkur, and thirty-five miles north of the former town. It is situate twelve miles from the left bank of the Indus, in a level, uninteresting country,[2] in many places overgrown with jungle. Lat. 25° 51′, long. 68° 33′. [1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. [2] Wood, Oxus, 36.

KALOO, in Afghanistan, is a lofty pass on one of those routes into which the Kabool road to Turkestan divides westward of Gooljatooe, and which debouch in various parts of the valley of Bamian. It has an elevation of 12,480 feet, being the highest of the passes, except that of Erak. The Kaloo Pass is in lat. 34° 40′, long. 67° 48′. Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 69, Grif. Bar. and Ther. Meas. in Afg.; Burnes' Bokh. i. 182; ii. 240; Wood, Route of Kabool and Toorkestan, 24; Id. Oxus, 204; Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 385; Outram, Rough Notes, 126.

KAMA RIVER, so called from a district of that name through which it passes, bears also the name of the river Kooner, from a town on its eastern bank. It rises in the valley of Chitral, in the Hindoo Koosh, and, flowing south-west, traverses Kafir- Baber, Mem. 144; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 170; Jour. As. Soc.

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1839, p. 306, Court, Alexander's Exploits on the Western Bank of the Indus; Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 357; Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 355, 655.

istan, whence it proceeds still in a south-west direction into Lughman, a province of Afghanistan, and falls into the Kabool river at its northern side, in lat. 34° 24′, long. 70° 35′. Though about two hundred and twenty miles in length, it is, according to Moorcroft, of no great size.

[1] Burnes' Bokh. iii. 142.

KAMALIA,[1] in the Punjab, a small town five or six miles from the right, or west bank of the Ravee. It has an appearance of antiquity, and is built of burnt bricks. There is a fortress, constructed of the same materials, and a bazaar. Masson[2] supposes "that Kamalia may have been the fortress at which the great Macedonian hero had nearly become the victim of his temerity." Arrian[3] distinctly states that Alexander was marching through the Doab, or peninsula between the Chenaub, or Acesines, and the Ravee, or Hydraotes; that he crossed the Hydraotes[4] in pursuit of some Indians who had fled over it; that he again crossed (re-crossed) the same river in pursuit of the fugitives, and there attacked this unnamed city, in the storming of the citadel of which he received his wound. This certainly very exactly designates the country in which Kamalia is situated, and affords countenance to Masson's opinion, though he states that he had nothing to rely on but his memory. Still there is no sufficient evidence to fix this very town as the actual scene of the event. Kamalia is lat. 30° 44′, long. 72° 38′.

[2] Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 402.

[3] vi. 7, 8.

[4] vi. 7, 23.

Vigne, Kashmir, i. 246.

KAMBAR, in the north of the Punjab, and among the mountains south of Kashmir, is a fort finely situated on an insulated rock to the left of the route from Lahore to Kashmir, by Kotli. At the time of Vigne's visit, it belonged to the powerful Sikh chieftain Dhihan Singh. Lat. 33° 12′, long. 73° 55′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KANAJEE,[1] in Beloochistan, a village on the route from Sonmeance to Kelat, and ninety miles north of the former town. It is situate in a hilly country of considerable elevation, and in consequence of this, notwithstanding the lowness of the latitude, the winters are severe. Pottinger[2] and his party found, on the 1st of February, that "the night was piercingly cold." Kanajee is in lat. 26° 31′, long. 66° 26′.

[2] Beloochistan, 32.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 304.

KANDAHAR,[1] the principal city of Western Afghanistan, and the capital and stronghold of the Duranis, is situate in a fertile and cultivated plain, well watered by canals from the Urghundab river, which flows about four miles to the west of it, and from the Turnak river, at a somewhat greater distance to the

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east. The produce, for a small space round the city, is excellent and abundant, consisting of grains of various kinds, the finest and most delicious fruits, grapes, peaches, figs, apricots, nectarines, and various others.[2] This rich tract is, however, of no great extent, as precipitous and rocky hills rise around it at no great distance on the west and north.[3] Though the present city was built by Ahmed Shah,[4] the founder of the Durani dynasty, and hence in public documents is called Ahmed Shahi, the vicinity has from remote antiquity been the site of a large town, and has repeatedly suffered from the attacks of invaders. Kandahar was taken by Tamerlane, in 1384;[5] by Sultan Baber, in 1507;[6] by Shah Abbas, of Persia, in 1620;[7] by Nadir Shah, in 1751.[8] Nadir founded a new city close to that of which he had made himself master, and styled it Nadirabad; but this fell into total decay on the foundation of Ahmed Shahi.[9] The importance which brought down upon the city these attacks resulted from its commanding the southern route from India to Persia and the west, as Kabool does the northern. The present city is of the shape of an irregular quadrangle, enclosed by a mud wall, twenty-six feet thick at the bottom, fourteen and a half at the top, and twenty-seven feet high, formed of curtains, and semicylindrical bastions, fifty-four in number, strengthened by a low *fausse braye*, and farther protected by a ditch from fifteen to twenty feet wide and ten feet deep, capable of being filled with water from the canals of the Urghundab. The western face of this is one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven yards in length, the northern one thousand one hundred and sixty-four, the eastern one thousand eight hundred and ten, the southern one thousand three hundred and forty-five. The circumference of the city is consequently three miles and one thousand and six yards.[1] There is a large tower at each of the four corners, and each of the six gates is protected by double bastions. The citadel containing the palace where the sovereigns resided is in the middle of the north side, near the gateway. Though originally beautiful,[2] it is now little better than a heap of ruins, both within and without, the defences as well as the enclosed houses having nearly fallen to pieces.[3] Kandahar has two principal streets which proceed from opposite gates and cross in the middle, at right angles, under a large dome, called Charsoo,[4] about fifty yards in diameter, and beneath

[2] Forster, Jour. Beng. Eng. ii. 117.
[3] Id.
[4] Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 279.
[5] Price, Mahomedan Hist. iii. 50.
[6] Memoirs, 229.
[7] Malcolm, Hist. of Persia, i. 544.
[8] Id. ut supra, ii. 69.
[9] Atkinson, Exp. into Afg. 164.
[1] Hough, Narr. Exp. in Afg. 133.
[2] Allen, March through Sinde and Afg. 193.
[3] Kennedy, Sinde and Kabool, i. 252.
[4] Havelock, War in Afg. ii. 8.

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which is a public market-place, surrounded by shops. The private houses are wretchedly built of mud; they are seldom more than two stories high, and, in consequence of the scarcity of timber, the roofs are made of the same material as the walls, the mud being moulded into the shape of a dome. In the few instances where timber is used the roofs are flat. The mansions of the great are enclosed with high walls, and contain three or four courts with gardens and fountains. The accommodations for the inmates generally consist of large halls, into which a number of small apartments open, the walls being ornamented with paintings and mirrors; the intervals between these are covered with a curious coating of talc, finely powdered and thickly dusted over a varnish of size whilst wet, an operation which produces a brilliant frostwork resembling silver. The ceilings are of wood, either painted or curiously carved. The houses of the poorer classes have generally only one room, with no ornament and little furniture; a coarse carpet and a few cushions of felt constituting the whole.

The town in general exhibits strong symptoms of oppression, poverty, and decay. The principal business arises from the transit trade, which brings a great number of foreigners in proportion to the resident population. Hence there is a surprising diversity of costumes in the bazaars, and the more crowded parts of the town. Even among the natives, the variations in costume are considerable. Some wear long cloaks, either of chintz or broad cloth, with huge turbans, and beards of large growth stained red with henna; others are closely shaven, and wear jackets and trousers of blue linen, or tunics of drab cloth with hanging sleeves, and skull-caps of cotton of various colours. The women, when abroad, wear the *boorka*, a long white veil from the top of the head to the feet, a piece of network before the eyes allowing them to see.

The mosques in this city are in general mean; and with the exception of the dome-shaped central bazaar, already mentioned, the only building worth notice is the tomb of Ahmed Shah, the founder of the Durani dynasty; even this, though remarkable from the paucity of architectural decoration at Kandahar, would be little regarded elsewhere. It is raised on a platform of stone, and is an octagonal building, surmounted by a cupola having minarets at the angles. It is about forty feet in diameter,

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and seventy feet high. The materials are mean enough, being coarse stone from the neighbouring hills, intermixed with sun-dried bricks, and having outside a coating of stucco gaudily painted red and blue, and embellished with figures of flowers and other devices. The inside is finished in a similar manner; the pavement is covered with a carpet, and the sarcophagus with a shawl. Twelve smaller tombs of the children of the deceased Shah are ranged about the principal one. Light is admitted by windows of trellis-work in stone; and many a holy text of the Koran strewed around, afford solemn impressions and associations to the Mahometan visitors. An establishment of Moollas is attached to the tomb; one of their number constantly attends in the building, and reads aloud a portion of the Koran.

Kandahar is well supplied with provisions, which are both cheap and of excellent quality. There is great variety of the finest fruits, and these are purchasable at extremely low prices. Several pounds of grapes can be obtained for a sum not exceeding a halfpenny, and in quality they are considered superior even to those of Kabool. Water is excellent and in great abundance; a small watercourse passes through the courts of every residence of importance. This abundance is, however, attended by a serious evil. The site of Kandahar is very moist, and water can in most parts be obtained by digging three or four feet; in consequence, low fevers, dysenteries, intermittents, and liver complaints are very prevalent. Fuel is very scarce and dear, and this is severely felt, as the elevation above the sea being three thousand four hundred and eighty-four feet,[5] the winters are rather cold. The summers are hot, the thermometer sometimes reaching one hundred and ten in the shade.

[5] Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 57, Grif. Bar. and Ther. Obs. in Afg.

The amount of population is variously stated at twenty-five thousand, thirty thousand, eighty thousand, and a hundred thousand. As the greater part of the area within the walls is occupied by courts and gardens, the houses, in proportion to the extent, being few and in general small and ruinous, it is improbable that the population exceeds fifty thousand. The greater part is Afghans, the remainder a mixed multitude of Persians, Usbegs, Beloochees, Jews, Hindoos, and various other races. The commercial transactions are generally managed by Hindoos. Under Ahmed Shah, Kandahar was the seat of government, which was removed to Kabool by his successor,

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Timur. On the dismemberment of Afghanistan, subsequent to the expulsion of Shah Shooja, the brothers of Dost Mahomed, by his connivance, established themselves in Kandahar, and levied contributions over the neighbouring districts. Their weak and pernicious rule was terminated by the occupation of their capital by a British force in 1839. The army of occupation, notwithstanding the frequent and desperate attacks of the natives, made good the defence until the autumn of 1842, when it finally evacuated the place, and commenced its triumphant march on Ghuznee and Kabool. When the British took possession of Kandahar, the revenue of the town and adjacent territory was estimated at 800,000 rupees. It is now suffering all the horrors of the sanguinary anarchy consequent on the murder of the Shah and the evacuation of the country by the British. Lat. 31° 37′, long. 65° 28′.

Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier.

KANDAIROH, in Bhawlpoor, a village in the desert near the south-western frontier. Lat. 28° 1′, long. 70° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KANEGORUM, in Afghanistan, a village on the route from Dera Ismail Khan, by the way of Tak to Ghuznee, and sixty miles north-west of the former place. It is situate in the hilly country between the range of Suliman and the Salt range, and which, though pleasant, well watered, and rather fertile, is rendered nearly a waste by the predatory Vazerees. Lat. 32° 27′, long. 70° 21′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KANGHUR, in Sinde, a town on the route from Shikarpoor to Shahpoor, and twenty-two miles north of the former place. It is situate in a tract overrun with stunted jungle, and where the country assumes the aspect of the *Pat*, or desert stretching to the north-west. Lat. 28° 13′, long. 68° 35′.

KANHI.—See Bolan River.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KANOTEH-KA-GOTE, in Sinde, a town on the route from Hyderabad to Sehwan, by way of Kotree, and twenty-six miles north of Hyderabad. It is situate close to the right bank of the Indus, in a fertile and well-cultivated country. Lat. 25° 43′, long. 68° 27′.

Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 395.

KANTAL, in the north-east of Kashmir, a lofty mountain south of the pass called Bultul by Vigne and modern geographers.* Through this pass lies one of the principal routes

Kaschmir, ii. 165.

* Hugel, however, whose opinion should have great weight, considers the

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from Kashmir to Ladakh and Bultistan. Its crest forms a division between the basin of the Indus and that of the Jailum; the Dras river, which rises here, flowing northwards to the former river, and the Sinde, in a south-west direction, to the Jailum. The elevation of this pass is 10,500 feet. Lat. 34° 10′, long. 75° 15′. (See BUL-TUL.)

KANTASIR, in Sinde, a village on the route from Hyderabad to Lucput, in Cutch, and eighty miles south of the former place. Lat. 24° 12′, long. 68° 41′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KAPOORTHELLA.—See KOPURTHELLA.

KAPOURDIGUERI, in Afghanistan, a village in the Eusufzai country, on the northern boundary of the plain of Peshawur, and forty miles north of the town of that name. Lat. 34° 20′, long. 72° 12′. Jour. As. Soc. 1839, p. 312, Court, Expl. of Alexander. Map.

KARA BAGH.—A town, with a large fort, on the route from Kandahar to Ghuznee, and thirty-five miles south-west from the latter place. The surrounding district, called also Kara Bagh, is remarkably fertile, well cultivated, productive in grain, populous, and crowded with forts and villages, held partly by Afghan Ghiljies, partly by Huzarehs. The elevation above the sea is 7,426 feet. Lat. 33° 10′, long. 67° 59′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 60, Grif. Bar. and Geom. Obs.; Hough, Narr. of Exp. in Afg. 1:6; Leech, Rep. on Sind. Army, 89.

KARACHI.—See KURRACHEE.

KARAILA.—A village in the Punjab, situate near the right bank of the Ravee river. Lat. 30° 33′, long. 72° 34′. Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier.

KARA-SU, or BLACK RIVER, a stream which descends from the Sufeid Koh into the plain of Jelalabad, and falls into the Soorkh Rood, a little above its confluence with the Kabool river, in lat. 34° 24′, long. 70° 14′. Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 181; Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 120, MacGregor, Geog. Notice of the Valley of Jullalabad.

KARA TUPPA FORT, in Afghanistan, a ruined fort on the route from Herat to Mero, and sixty miles north of the former town. Kara Tuppa (black mound) is an artificial hill, a hundred and fifty feet high, crowned by ruined ramparts. It is situate near the left bank of the small river Khooshk, and in a pleasant valley, overlooked by lofty hills on the west. It is a favourite encampment of the Jumsheedee tribe of Eimaks, who may generally be observed here located with their substantial tents of black felt. Lat. 35° 16′, long. 62° 11′. Abbot, Heraut and Khiva, i. 14.

Kantal of the old maps, and described by the missionaries, to be identical with the vast bifurcated summit, Mer and Ser, situate about fifty miles east of Bultul.

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Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier. KARATUPUH, in Afghanistan, a village in the hilly country where the Huzareh mountains sink towards Bokhara. It is situate on the left bank of the river of Andkhoo, and sixty miles south-west of the town of that name. Lat. 36° 15′, long. 64° 48′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KARDO, in Sinde, a village situate on the west bank of the Koree estuary of the Indus, twenty miles from the sea. Lat. 23° 43′, long. 68° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KAREEZ DOST MOHAMED, in Beloochistan, a village on the route from Quetta to Kelat, forty miles south of the former town. It is well supplied with water by means both of a small stream and of a *kareez*, or subterraneous aqueduct, which conducts a supply to the village from some neighbouring hills. The road in this part of the route is excellent, rising with a gentle acclivity southwards towards Kelat. The inhabitants emigrate to Cutch Gundava in winter, to avoid the cold, which is severe, the elevation of the country above the sea exceeding 5,000 feet. Lat. 29° 40′, long. 66° 34′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KARMEL,[1] in the Punjab, a village on the route from Ramnuggur to Pind Dadun Khan, and six miles north-west of the former town. It is situate near the right bank of the Chenaub, and close to the ferry, which is one of great importance, as the river, when fullest, is above a mile broad,[2] and the traffic considerable. Lat. 32° 26′, long. 73° 34′.

[2] Hough, Nar. Exp. in Afg. 343.

E I.C. Ms. Doc. KARORA, in Sinde, a village on the route from Roree to Jessulmair, and sixty miles south-east of the former town. The road in this part of the route is over a sandy surface (often rising into low sandhills), producing a scanty jungle. There are three good wells in the village. Lat. 27° 27′, long. 69° 40′.

Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier. KARUK, in Afghanistan, a village amidst the hills of the Salt range, and on the western route from Kala Bagh to Kohat, from which last town it is distant thirty miles south. Lat. 33° 10′, long. 71° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KASBAH, in Sinde, a village close to the south-eastern frontier, and about two miles from the northern boundary of the Great Western Rin. Lat. 24° 17′, long. 70° 44′.

Hough, 345. KASEE.—A small river in the Punjab, which flows by the fort of Rotas, and falls into the river Jailum, on the right or western side, in lat. 32° 56′, long. 73° 36′. Its course, which is in general from north-west to south-east, is about thirty miles

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long. The bed of this river forms a road or pass into the strong country between the river Jailum and Attock.

KASHGAR.[1]—This name has been given by Elphinstone and Burnes to a locality in the north-eastern part of Kafiristan and the adjacent region. The eminent writer first named describes it as "an extensive but mountainous and ill-inhabited country, lying to the west of Badukshan, from which it is divided by Beloot Taugh, having Little Tibet on the east, the Pamere on the north, and the ridge of Hindoo Koosh (which separates it from the Eusofzyes) on the south."[2] This locality corresponds closely with that which Humboldt assigns to Thsoungling, the supposed junction of the Kouenlun and Bolor ranges.* Burnes[3] gives a very confused account of it from native report, which stated it to be situate north of Peshawur, and in high repute for coarse blankets; and Vigne,[4] in half a dozen words, tells us that Chitral is "called Little Kashghar by the Patans." Wood, who has more extensively explored this region than any other European, does not notice this name in his map.[5] There seems, in fact, to be no evidence for its existence except native report, which, with inaccuracy not unusual in such a quarter, may have assigned a locality too far south to the well-known town and territory of Kashgar, in Chinese Tartary. Such is the view of the subject taken by Klaproth,[6] who, with much vehemence, censures "the mass of absurdities received with open arms by the compilers, and among which the double Kashgar holds the first rank." The question, however, is not to be considered as settled on the authority of Klaproth. Waddington,[7] whose geographical information respecting these regions is entitled to the highest respect, distinctly recognizes the lesser or more southern Kashgar. In Walker's Map of the North-west Frontier, it is set down in lat. 35° 58′, long. 71° 41′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Acc. of Caubul, 629.

[3] Bokh. ii. 225.

[4] Kashmir, ii. 309.

[5] Accompanying his Jour. to the Source of the Oxus.

[6] Quoted by Burnes' Bokh. ii. 225.

[7] Introd. to Baber, xxviii.

KASHMIR, north of the Punjab, is an elevated tract, inclosed by very lofty mountains, having in the middle a level and alluvial soil, watered by the river Jailum, and in all other parts a very uneven surface, formed by numerous ridges and gorges, extending from the plain to the culminating line of the surrounding range. The etymology of the name of this celebrated region has singularly perplexed antiquarians. Wilford[1] derives the name from the *Chasas*, a very ancient and powerful tribe, who inhabited the

[1] On Mount Caucasus, As. Researches, vi. 455, 456.

* See the hypsometrical map accompanying *Asie Centrale*.

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Himalaya and Hindoo Koosh, from the eastern limits of India to the confines of Persia. They are mentioned in the Institutes of Menu and other sacred books of the Hindoos, and still hold large tracts in Northern Hindostan. Baber[2] mentions them under the name of *Kas*, and is of opinion that Kashmir may have taken its name from them; and his judicious commentator, Waddington,[3] observes on this—"The conjecture is certainly happy, and the fact on which it is founded important;" he adds, that *mir* is still united with the name of several districts, as Jeselmir and Ajmir. According to others,[4] it is derived, by the Brahmins, from *Kas*, light, and *Mira*, sea. Humboldt[5] states that its primæval name was *Kasyapamar*, signifying "the habitation of Kasyapa," a mythological personage, by whose agency the valley was drained. Kasyapa, according to the Hindoo authorities,[6] was the grandson of Brahma, and lived as an ascetic on the mountain contiguous to the lake which originally occupied the valley. Having, by his austerities, great influence with the gods, he fervently prayed to Matta, the wife of Siva, that she would change the watery expanse into a garden. Siva, complying with the entreaties of Matta, struck his trident into the bottom of the lake, and made an opening, by which the water passed away. The city founded in the country thus drained was called after the saint, Kasyapur, or "Town of Kasyapa," converted in ordinary pronunciation into Kashappur, and passing ultimately into Kashmir.* Hugel[7] calls the ascetic Kasha, and adds "that *Mar* signifies, according to them (the Hindoos),[8] a garden, and the name *Kaschah Mar*, 'Garden of Kasha,' which the valley thenceforward bore, was subsequently changed into Kashmir." According to Mahometan traditions, the drainage was effected by Kasheb, a *Deo* or *Genie* subject to the power of Solomon, king of Israel, at whose command he performed this work of benevolence.[1]† Vigne[2] states, "The word Kashmir is Kashuf-mir (the country of Kashuf),- as Kasyapa is called by the Mahomedans,—so at least the Shah Sahib and other authorities in the village used to inform me." Abul Fazel, in his abridgement of the Raja Taringini, merely states, that Kushup, an ascetic, first brought the Brahmins to inhabit

[2] Memoirs, 313.
[3] Introd. xxvii.
[4] Von Hugel, Kaschmir, i. 6.
[5] Asie Centrale, i. 102.
[6] F. Von Hugel, i. 6; As. Research. xv. 9; Wilson, Hist. of Kashmir.
[7] Kaschmir, i. 6.
[8] Erdkunde von Asien, iii. 1084-1690.
[1] As. Res. xv. 9.
[2] Kashmir, ii. 47.

* Such is the derivation given by one of the most learned inquirers into the subject—Professor Wilson.[1] It is also adopted by the Rev. Mr. Renouard,[2] and apparently by Ritter.

† Forster attributes the drainage to Solomon himself.

[1] In Conversation with Vigne, Kashmir (ii. 47).
[2] Bernier, Voyages, ii. 268. Jour. Beng. Eng. i. 19.

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the country after the water had subsided.[3] Kashmir has on the north, Bulti, or Little Thibet; east, the mountainous tracts of Zanskar Kishtewar; south, Jamu, Chumba, Rajawur, and some other small hilly districts occupying the southern declivity of the mountains inclosing the valley in that direction, and sloping to the plain of the Punjab; on the west is the wild unexplored country held by the Dardus, and the remnant of that once powerful race—the Guikkers. All these, as well as Kashmir itself, have been overrun by the Sikhs, so that the valley at present is altogether embodied into the dominions of that upstart race. If the limits be considered as determined by the culminating ridge of the tortuous range of mountains which on every side inclose it, Kashmir will be found to be one hundred and twenty miles long, from the snowy Panjal on the south-east, to the Durawur ridge in the north, and seventy miles broad, from the Futi Panjal on the south, to Shesha Nag at the north-east. The superficial extent is about four thousand five hundred square miles, or a little less than four-fifths of the size of Yorkshire.* The shape of the outline is irregular, but has a remote resemblance to an oval. The tract thus defined, lies between lat. 33° 15′—34° 30′, long. 73° 40′—75° 30′. Hügel[4] estimates the plain forming the bottom of the valley to be seventy-five miles long and forty miles broad.

[3] Ayeen Akbery, ii. 157.

[4] ii. 152.

The general aspect of Kashmir is simple and easily comprehended, it being a basin bounded on every side by lofty mountains, in the inclosing range of which are several depressions, called popularly passes, as they afford means of communication between the valley and the adjacent countries. In the middle is an extensive level alluvial tract, intersected by the Jailum and its numerous feeders, which flow down from the mountains, and are fed by the abundant snow and rains falling in those elevated regions. All these numerous streams find their way by the sole channel of the Jailum, through the Baramula Pass, to the plain of the Punjab, in their course to the ocean. With the exception of one summit south of Bultul Pass, the elevation of the inclosing range falls far short of that attained by the summits of the Himalaya or of the Hindoo Koosh. Thus, the elevation of the Pir Panjal, bounding the valley on the south-west, and probably

* The extent of surface given in the text is deduced from Vigne's map, published by Walker. Hügel makes it 5,000 square miles. ii. 154.

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the highest of the Kashmirian summits, is stated by Hügel[5] to be above 15,000 feet.* On the north-eastern side of the valley, the highest summit appears to be that of Haramuk, having an elevation of 13,000 feet.[6] Vigne[7] states, that when he surveyed the valley from an eminence, he found it on every side to be surrounded by snowy mountains; but as he does not mention the time of the year when this view took place, this statement proves nothing as to the general height of the range, or the relation which the elevation bears to the limit of perpetual snow. In his map, however, he distinctly states, that the Pir Panjal, there laid down 13,500 feet high, is always covered with snow, and consequently the limit of perpetual congelation is, on that mountain, below its position in places several degrees farther north.† The less elevation of the limit in the Kashmirian mountains results, probably, from the rapid slope southwards to the vast plain extending to the Indian Ocean, so that there is in that direction no lofty table-land to raise the temperature by the radiation of heat. The Panjals, or mountains forming the range which incloses Kashmir, appear, with little exception, to be of igneous origin, and "basaltic, their usual formation, being a beautiful amygdaloidal trap."[8] Vigne found rocks of this character on the summit of almost all the passes, except that of Dras, which is three days' journey beyond the limits of the valley, and on the crest of which slate occurs.[9] In the north-west, in the vicinity of Baramula, "the bare cliffs of schistoze rock rise perpendicularly to the height of from five hundred to a thousand feet."[1] There are several basaltic eminences of small elevation scattered over the bottom of the valley. Such a physical conformation cannot fail to suggest the notion that this singular region was once the crater of a vast volcano; and such was the first impression of Vigne,[2] on viewing from a commanding eminence the valley in its whole extent. "There are," he observes, "many elevated points of view from which this extraordinary hollow gave me, at first sight, an idea of its having been originally formed by the falling

[5] ii. 180.
[6] Vigne, ii. 151.
[7] i. 287.
[8] Vigne, i. 275.
[9] Vigne, i. 275.
[1] Vigne, i. 278.
[2] i. 283.

* Hügel elsewhere states the elevation at 14,092. (ii. 155.)

† In Pamir, for instance, in lat. 37°, or above three degrees north of the Pir Panjal, Wood[1] found the limit of perpetual congelation to be above seventeen thousand feet; and in Koonawur, only a degree south of the Pir Panjal, Gerard[2] found the limit to be above nineteen thousand feet.

[1] Oxus, 364.
[2] Koonawur, 159.

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in of an exhausted volcanic region." It seems, however, at one time to have formed the bottom of the ocean, as there are in many places great beds of limestone containing organic remains principally marine.[5] Gypsum occurs in the north-west of this region. Primary formations appear of very rare occurrence; erratic blocks of granite are scattered over the slopes of the Haramuk mountain, on the north-east, and in the Baramula Pass, but this formation has nowhere been observed *in situ*.[6] Veins of quartz, however, so usually accompanying schistoze formation, have been observed of large dimensions. The subterraneous disturbance, of the past activity of which the results have been just briefly traced, continues to the present time. In June, 1828, the city of Kashmir was shaken by an earthquake which destroyed about twelve hundred houses and one thousand persons.[7] The earth in several places opened and discharged fetid warm water from the clefts, and masses of rock rolled from the mountains amidst repeated explosions. For above two months, every day, from one hundred to two hundred shocks were felt, each accompanied by an explosion. Deleterious gases appear to have been extricated on that occasion, as the cholera then broke out and caused very dreadful fatality.[7] Abul Fazel,[8] describing the country above two centuries before, mentions the frequency of earthquakes. In his time the houses were framed of timber, as a precaution against destruction by the shocks, and the same precaution is still observed. Some years ago, at Suhoyum, near the north-western extremity of the valley, the ground became so hot, that the sand was fused, and appearances seemed to indicate that a volcanic eruption was about to take place.[9] Moorcroft[1] observes, "Indications of volcanic action are not unfrequent, hot springs are numerous at particular seasons, the ground in various places is sensibly hotter than the atmosphere, and earthquakes are of common occurrence." Vigne supposes that the great calcareous deposits have been raised to their present position, from the bed of the ocean, by the upheaving of volcanic masses from beneath. Pebbly conglomerate, sandstone, and clay, in many places, extensively overspread the mountain slopes.[2]

Besides the low alluvial tract, extending along the banks of the Jailum, and forming the greater part of the cultivable soil of the valley, there are several extensive table-lands of slight elevation, stretching from the mountains[3] various dis-

[5] Vigne, i. 276.

[6] Id. i. 278.

[7] Vigne, i. 281.

[7] Id. i. 282.

[8] Ayeen Akbery, ii. 135.

[9] Vigne, i. 280.

[1] Punj. Bokh. ii. 109.

[2] Vigne, i. 280; Moorcroft, ii. 109.

[3] Vigne, i. 277.

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tances into the plain. These *Karywas*, as they are called by the natives, are described by Vigne as "composed of the finest alluvial soil, usually free from shingle. Their surface is verdant, and generally smooth as a bowling-green, but they are divided and deeply furrowed by mountain streams." He considers the appearance which they present a strong proof of the truth of the tradition, that the whole valley was once occupied by a lake. "The flat surfaces of the Karywas, whose cliffs are from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet above the lowest part of the valley, are attributable to their having for ages remained at the bottom of a still lake, perhaps at least three hundred feet above its present level, at the bottom of that valley."[4] Some who have viewed the scenery of the valley consider that they have found corroboration of the tradition, that it was once occupied by a lake, in a succession of horizontal stages observable on the sides of the mountains, and which apparently have been breaches formed successively by the waters of the lake in the course of subsidence.[5] The soil of the lowest part of the valley appears to have been deposited from a salt lake, as the water obtained from wells dug there is brackish,[6] and none perfectly fresh can be had, except from the river, which is of course supplied principally from the snows and rains falling on the mountains. The great opening at the north-western extremity, by which at present the aggregate waters of Kashmir escape to the lower country, has probably been coeval with the original upheaving of this region, as, though an earthquake might have caused a fissure sufficiently large to drain the supposed lake, it is more difficult to suppose such an event to have removed the enormous mass of matter requisite for filling up the space of the present valley of Baramula. Such is the view taken by Vigne, who considers the Baramula opening to have been from the first filled with submarine shingle and soft conglomerate, through which the Jailum has worked its way, assisted, in some degree, by openings resulting from earthquakes.[7] "So far," observes Rennell, "am I from doubting the tradition respecting the existence of the lake that covered Cashmere, that appearances alone would serve to convince me, without either the tradition or the history."[8] This lake, according to Kashmirian tradition, bore the name of *Satisaras*, or "the lake of the chaste woman," as it was considered peculiarly to belong to Uma, the wife of Mahadeo, one of whose

[4] Vigne, i. 286.

[5] Moorcr. ii. 109; Vigne, i. 277.

[6] Id. i. 285.

[7] Id. i 283, 286, 287.

[8] Memoir of a Map of Hindoostan, 107.

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names is Sati, in the character of a chaste woman.[1] Baron Von Hügel, however, whose opinion unquestionably merits very high regard, is quite incredulous respecting the existence of the lake. He observes, "There is not in the valley the slightest appearance of its having been drained. The pass through which the Jhelum found its way is one of the most beautiful in the world: its bed, 1,000 to 1,500 feet. I do not believe more in the traditions of the Kashmirian Brahmins than in the fables of Manethou."[2]*

[1] Wilson, in As. Res. xv. 8; Ayeen Akbery, ii. 157; F. Von Hugel, ii. 14.

[2] As. Jour. Oct. 1836. p 66, xxi. N.S., Von Hugel on Kashmir.

As might be expected, from the rare occurrence of primary formations in Kashmir, its mineralogy is not rich. Iron-ore, however, abounds,[3] and Vigne[4] says, "veins of lead, copper, and, as I was informed, also of silver, and even of gold, are known to exist in the long grass-covered hills in the neighbourhood, but the iron alone is worked." Such a statement is too vague to be relied on. The iron-ore is found in the south-eastern extremity of the valley, embedded in limestone,[5] near Shahbad. Lead-ore was found in the same vicinity by Jacquemont,[6] and has been worked since 1833. Hügel found copper-ore, but the mines are not worked. He informs us that neither gold nor silver has been found, nor do the streams bear down gold-dust, as in the neighbouring countries. Plumbago abounds in the Pir Panjal mountain.[7] Sulphureous springs are numerous, but the mineral has nowhere been found in a solid state,[8] and the country is supplied with it from the Punjab. Excellent limestone exists in inexhaustible quantities in many places; some kinds of it are a fine black marble. The inclosing range bears different names in different parts: the Snowy Panjal on the east; the Futi Panjal and Panjal of Banihal on the south; the Pir on the west; the Durawur mountain on the north; the Haramuk and Sonamurg mountains on the north-east.† We have no satisfactory data to determine whether they, throughout, enter into the limits of perpetual congelation, but it is probable that such is generally the fact, as travellers frequently mention the striking

[3] Moorcr. ii. 162; F. Von Hugel, ii. 244.

[4] i. 337.

[5] F. Von Hugel, ii. 244.

[6] Id. ib.

[7] Id. ii. 245.

[8] Id. ib.; Moorcr. ii. 163.

* Could Moorcroft and Vigne have mistaken the usual appearance of trap-rocks for beaches formed by the lake in the successive stages of subsidence?

† The Bultul mountain, near the north-eastern boundary, is supposed by Vigne to be the Kantal of the old maps, but Hügel considers the Kantal to be a mountain having two very lofty summits of the same shape and height, the one quite black, the other covered with snow of a dazzling whiteness. These summits are respectively called Mer and Ser. ii. 166.

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effect which their snowy summits produce on the landscape. The fullest information on this point is given by Hügel,[9] who states that the mountains "form a regular oval of snowy summits, which inclose Kashmir. Only south-west of the town, and for a fifth part of the circumference, is the oval interrupted and continued by a lower range." The soft and beautiful scenery of the valley is on the southern side, where the mountains slope gently to the lower part; on the northern side, the scenery is wild and sublime, as there the mountains rise in rugged precipices of stupendous height, down the bare sides of which the numerous streams rush in prolonged cataracts.[1] The scientific traveller so frequently quoted well describes this alpine region. "From the summits one can seldom see any thing of the valley, as it is concealed under the perpendicular brow which first rises from the plain. Wherever the view is directed, little can be seen but endless snow. I know scarcely any prospect more gloomy; no tree, no bird, no living creature can be beheld. On these summits reigns a terrific silence, and the name of *Raan*, 'the waste,' which the natives have given it, is admirably just."[2]

[9] ii. 164.

[1] F. Von Hugel, ii. 181.

[2] Id. ii. 183.

The number of the passes into Kashmir over these mountains is very variously stated; by Abul Fazel[3] at twenty-six, Ferishta[4] at three, Elphinstone[5] at seven. Hügel[6] mentions twelve, and adds that the four following of these are practicable at all times of the year: 1, The Nabog, on the eastern frontier, in lat. 33° 37′, long. 75° 20′; 2, the Banihal, on the southern frontier, in lat. 33° 24′, long. 75° 8′; 3, the Baramula Pass, southwards, or Punch Pass, on the western frontier, and in lat. 34° 2′, long. 73° 54′; 4, Baramula Pass, westward, or Dub Pass, on the same frontier, and in lat. 34° 10′, long. 73° 33′. Vigne[7] enumerates twenty, and adds, that "an active mountaineer could enter the valley in many places besides the regular passes. Eleven of these passes are said to be practicable for horses; there is no carriage-way into the valley, but the Mogul emperors frequently brought elephants by the Pir Panjal Pass, or that through which the Bimber road lies. These huge animals, being wonderfully sure-footed and capable of making their way in difficult places,[8] were used to convey the females of the household. The Sikhs invaded the valley through the Baramula Pass, and took with them a six-pounder,[9] slung on poles and borne by thirty-two men at a time. That European skill and perseverance could make these passes practicable for

[3] Ayeen Akbery, ii. 134.

[4] Hist. iv. 449.

[5] Acc. of Caubul, 506.

[6] ii. 171.

[7] ii. 149.

[8] Bernier, Voyages, ii. 266.

[9] Vigne, ii. 181.

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artillery cannot be doubted. The Pir Panjal Pass is in lat. 33° 32′, long. 74° 27′, its elevation above the level of the sea 11,800 feet.[1] This and the passes of Baramula and Banihal, already mentioned, are the principal between Kashmir and the Punjab. There are two other important passes, that of Bundipur,[2] on the north-east, in lat. 34° 37′, long. 74° 40′, through which lies the route to Iskardo; and that of Duras or Dras,[3] in the east, in lat. 34° 11′, long. 75° 18′; elevation above the level of the sea, 10,500 feet. When the Mogul emperor Akbar visited Kashmir, in 1587, he appointed seven Maleks, or chieftains, as hereditary wardens, one for each of the passes considered to be the most important,[4] and allotted to each a revenue, from lands and villages, proportioned to the support of an armed force deemed requisite to defend the post committed to his care. The descendants of these Maleks retain the titles, but their revenues and powers are now little more than nominal.

[1] Vigne, i. 264.

[2] Vigne, ii. 198.

[3] Oriental Magazine, 1825, March, p. 105, Izzet Ullah, Travels beyond Himalaya; Vigne, ii. 395; Moorcr. ii. 95.

[4] F. Von Hugel, ii. 167.

The grandeur and splendour of Kashmirian scenery results from the sublimity of the huge inclosing mountains, the picturesque beauty of the various gorges, extending from the level alluvial plain to the passes over the crest of the inclosing range; the numerous lakes and fine streams, rendered often more striking by cataracts; the luxuriance and variety of the forest trees, and the rich and multiform vegetation of the lower grounds. The attractiveness of the scenery, the mildness of the climate, and the fertility of the soil, make Bernier[5] conclude that it was actually the site of the garden of Eden; and Abul Fazel describes it "as a garden in perpetual spring."[6] Jacquemont, on the contrary, expresses himself concerning it in very disparaging language. "The appearance of the inclosing mountains (he observes) is grand, rather than beautiful, presenting a striking outline and nothing more, as nature has done nothing to embellish the interior; so that it is a grand frame without a picture, and totally devoid of the picturesque charms of the Alps;"[7] but Vigne, who was infinitely better acquainted with the scenery, and untainted by affectation, is untiring in its praise, calling to his aid the mellifluous eloquence[8] of Milton:

[5] Voyages, ii. 27.

[6] Ayeen Akbery, ii. 194.

[7] Correspond. ii. 90.

[8] ii. 63.

——— "Sweet interchange
Of hill and valley, rivers, woods, and plains;
Now land, now *lake*, and shores with forest crowned,
Rocks, dens, and caves."—*Par. Lost*, ix. 115.

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Whilst Jacquemont accuses Moore of too high embellishment "according to the practice of lying usual among the gentlemen of Parnassus,"[9] Vigne[1] "thought that the departure from truth on the score of ornament was far less wide than might have been expected from a perusal of Mr. Moore's poem."* The extent of the level alluvial tract in the lowest part of the valley is variously estimated—by Hügel,[2] at seventy-five miles in length, and from forty to six in breadth; by Vigne,[3] at ninety miles in length, and twenty-five in breadth; by Moorcroft,[4] at fifty miles in length, and from fifteen to five in breadth. The superficial extent is probably about two thousand square miles, of which by much the greatest part is on the left or south-western side of the Jailum. So flat is this alluvial tract, that the Jailum,[5] which flows through it from south-east to north-west, is navigable for boats of considerable burthen throughout the whole of this part of its course, from Kaniball, within a mile of Islamabad, to Baramula; and as its channel is very winding, scarcely any part of this level is deprived of the benefit of inland navigation. A great part of the alluvial tract is lower than the channel of the Jailum, and preserved by means of embankments from being overflowed. There are three lakes on a level with the Jailum, or Behut, and communicating with it, gradually decreasing as the river deepens the exit at Baramula, or sweeps into them shingle, silt, or other deposits. Though Hügel denies that the whole valley was originally a great lake dried by a vast and rapid efflux of its contents through the Baramula gorge, he admits that there was once a considerable expanse of water, which has disappeared in consequence of the cavity which it occupied being silted up.[6]

The soil on the sides and at the bases of the less precipitous mountains is of clay, and in the level part of the valley a rich vegetable mould, which, where uncultivated, throws up a thickly-matted turf, of fiorin or other natural grasses, unmixed with rank vegetation.[7] Hügel describes it as a light slimy earth of a clear colour, and mixed with fine sand, its appearance not indicating its wonderful fertility. The most fertile part of the country is that in the vicinity of Pampur, ten miles south-east of the capital. The soil there con-

[9] ii. 74.
[1] ii. 62.
[2] ii. 153.
[3] i. 283.
[4] ii. 112.
[5] Moorcr. ii. 111; F. Von Hugel, ii. 191.
[6] Kaschmir, ii. 186.
[7] Moorcr. ii. 109.

* Those who have had occasion to direct their researches to the subjects on which Moore's oriental fictions turn, have found that his information is both extensive and in general accurate.

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tains a large admixture of loam, and is reserved principally for the cultivation of saffron, for which Kashmir is highly celebrated. At the base of the Pir Panjal, on the south-west side of the valley, are several gorges, the bottoms of which are filled, to a great depth, with rich, dark-coloured mould, the result of the decay of leaves and other vegetable matter. Where the highlands have mould, it consists of peat.[6] The eminences throughout the valley, except those connected with the great inclosing range, are few and inconsiderable. According to Vigne, Huri Purbut rises two hundred and fifty feet above the City Lake.[7] Tukt-i-Suliman, at no great distance from it, rises to the height of four hundred and fifty.[8] The hill of Shupeyon,[9] at the south-eastern extremity, to three hundred and fifty feet. Aha Thung, in the north-east, three hundred.[1] There is no other eminence of any importance. As the city of Kashmir is situate on the Jailum, which is navigable both upwards and downwards from it, the elevation at that place may be taken as the average elevation of the valley, which may be set down at between 5,500 and 6,000 feet.*

[6] F. Von Hugel,

[7] Vigne, ii. 85.

[8] Id. ii. 42.

[9] Id. i. 287.

[1] Id. i. 7.

The three principal lakes of Kashmir are on a level with the Jailum, and communicate with it. They all are on the right, or north-eastern side of the river, and in the following order down the course of the stream. The City Lake,[3] generally called emphatically *Dal*, "the Lake," is close to the city on the north-east, and communicates with the river Jailum by a channel, about two miles in length, the lake itself being six miles long, and four broad. The Manasa Bul, the most beautiful lake in Kashmir, is a mile and a half long, three-quarters of a mile wide, and in general very deep. The Great, or Wulur Lake, is about twenty miles † long, and nine wide, and is merely a shallow expansion of the river Jailum. Between the City and Manasa lakes, on the right side

[3] F. Von Hugel, ii. 193; Vigne, ii. 89; Moorcr. ii. 112.

* Hugel states the elevation of the valley, as determined by the thermometer, at 5,818 feet. He states it elsewhere at 6,300 feet.[1] Jacquemont,[2] at 5,350. Humboldt, in his hypsometrical map accompanying Asie Centrale, at 910 toises, or 5,733 feet. Vigne,[3] at 5,000 feet.

[1] As. Jour. 1836, Oct. p. 67.
[2] Corresp. ii. 63.
[3] i. 253.

† The editor of Moorcroft (ii. 111) states that Hügel gives the length of this lake at thirty miles, quoting, no doubt, from a communication published in Jour. As. Soc. Beng. 1836, p. 186. But the baron, in his later and (as may be presumed) more correct work on Kashmir,[4] states the dimensions as given above in the text. "Der Wuller-See ist der Grösste und erstreckt sich 21 meilen, vielleicht etwas weniger von W. nach O., und 9 von N. nach S."

[4] Kashmir, ii. 193.

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[4] Vigne, ii. 147.

of the river, are two small lakes, the Opun and Wusikura.[4] There are several small mountain-lakes, or *tarns* as they would be called by a North Briton, as Nandan Sar, and Kosah Nag, in the south, Shesha Nag in the east, Gunga Bul in the north-east, and a few others not worth notice. The water-system of the valley is very simple, consisting of several tributaries, all discharging themselves into the Jailum, by which their aggregate contents are conveyed through the Baramula Pass to the low country of the Punjab. They are the Breng, or Bureng, Sandren, Lidur, Sinde, Rembeara, Chanz, Lolab, besides a great number of small streams too inconsiderable for separate notice. No country more perfectly enjoys the advantages of extensive irrigation without the inconvenience of attending general periodical inundations.

TABLE OF HEIGHTS.

	FEET.
[5] Jacquemont, Voyage Dans L'Inde. v. 310. — Mountain south of Bultul Pass,[5] lat. 34° 10′, long. 75° 5′, estimated,*	19,650
[6] F. Von Hugel, ii. 180. — Pir Panjal,[6] south-west side of valley, lat. 33° 50′, long. 74° 15′	15,000
[7] Id. ii. 182; Jacquemont, v. 264. — Range[7] north side of the valley, lat. 34° 15′, long. 74° 50′	15,000
[8] Jacquemont, v. 220. — Highest Point[8] reached by Jacquemont on Pir Panjal, lat. 33° 40′, long. 74° 20′	14,300
[9] Id. 237. — Mountain east of the Pergunna of Vehi,[9] lat. 34° 5′, long. 74° 55′	13,100
[1] Vigne, ii. 151. — Haramuk Mountain,[1] lat. 34° 25′, long. 74° 40′ ...	13,000
[2] Id. i. 276. — Shesha Nag,[2] lat. 34° 7′, long. 75° 35′	13,000
Pir Panjal Pass,† lat. 33° 30′, long. 74° 25′	12,500
[3] Vigne, i. 292. — Kosa Nag,[3] lat. 33° 25′, long. 74° 45′	12,000
[4] Id. ii. 151. — Gunga Bul,[4] lat. 34° 25′, long. 74° 42′	12,000
[5] Id. i. 212. — Nabog Nye,[5] summit of pass above, lat. 33° 45′, long. 75° 20′	12,000

* Six thousand metres, estimating the metre at 39·3 inches. See Lambton in As. Res. xiii. p. 117.

† By Hugel,[6] 12,952; by Vigne,[6] 11,800; by Jacquemont,[7] 11,970.

[5] ii. 155.
[6] i. 264.
[7] v. 225.

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	FEET.	
Crest dividing the water systems[8] of Bulti and Kashmir, lat. 34° 12′, long. 75° 18′	11,708	[8] Jacquemont, v. 364.
Ratan Panjal,[9] south-west of Pir Panjal, Lat. 33° 40′, long. 74° 10′	11,600	[9] F. Von Hugel, ii. 162.
Boheur, or Mirbul Pass,[1] lat. 33° 20′, long. 75° 30′ ...	11,400	[1] Jacquemont, v. 258.
Nunnenwarree,[2] highest point of the pass from Bundurpur to Iskardo, lat. 34° 40′, long. 74° 40′	11,271	[2] F. Von Hugel, ii. 155.
Summit over Banihal Pass,[3] lat. 33° 25′, long. 75° 10′ .	10,807	[3] Jacquemont, v. 157.
Bultul Pass,[4] lat. 34° 10′, long. 75° 15′	10,500	[4] Vigne, ii. 395.
Wurster Wun mountain,[5] lat. 33° 58′, long. 74° 55′ ...	10,116	[5] Jacquemont, v. 237.
Small glacier on northern slope of Futi Panjal,[6] lat. 33° 30′, long. 74° 50′	9,800	[6] Id. 263.
Pass of Banihal,[7] * lat. 33° 25′, long. 75° 7′	9,690	[7] Id. 256.
Bultul[8] village, lat. 34° 8′, long. 75° 12′	9,660	[8] Id. 304.
Poshiana,[9] lat. 33° 33′, long. 74° 23′	9,500	[9] Vigne, i. 260.
Doubjonn,[1] lat. 33° 35′, long. 74° 32′	9,160	[1] Jacquemont, v. 222.
Sonamurg,[2] lat. 34° 13′, long. 75° 10′	9,120	[2] Id. 303.
Duras village,[3] lat. 34° 24′, long. 75° 37′	9,000	[3] Vigne, ii. 393.
Punch Pass,[4] lat. 33° 52′, long. 73° 54′ †	8,500	[4] Id. i. 249.
Huripur,[5] lat. 33° 40′, long. 74° 40′	8,180	[5] Jacquemont, v. 222.
Height in Kol Naruwa Ridge,[6] lat. 33° 30′, long. 74° 55′	8,180	[6] Id. 262.
Dudina summit,[7] lat. 33° 54′, long. 75° 5′	8,100	[7] Vigne, ii. 25.
Sar-i-Bul,[8] lat. 33° 21′, long. 75° 20′	8,000	[8] Id. i. 337.
Summit of Shupeyon,[9] lat, 33°. 42′, long. 74° 48′ ...	7,480	[9] Jacquemont, v. 219.
Tukt-i-Suliman,[1] lat. 34° 5′, long. 74° 44′ ‡	6,950	[1] F. Von Hugel, ii. 155.
Ilahabad, in the Punch Pass,[2] lat. 34°, long. 73° 55′ ...	6,860	[2] Id. 169.
Baramgula,[3] lat. 33° 30′, long. 74° 17′	6,800	[3] Vigne, i. 259.
Summit of Aha Thung,[4] lat. 34° 14′, long. 74° 35′ ...	6,600	[4] Jacquemont, v. 314.
Shupeyon town,[5] lat. 33° 42′, long. 74° 45′	6,500	[5] Vigne, i. 271.
Suhoyum,[6] lat. 34° 16′, long. 74° 4′	6,100	[6] Id. ii. 281.
Khund,[7] lat. 33° 30′, long. 75° 4′	6,000	[7] Id. i. 322.

* Vigne estimates the height of the pass at 8,600 feet. i. 332, 335.

† 8,780, by Jacquemont, p. 169.

‡ Jacquemont makes the height of Tukt-i-Suliman 6,396. v. 219.

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		FEET.
[8] Vigne, i 332.	Shahbad,[8] lat. 33° 30′, long. 75° 9′	5,600
	City of Kashmir, * lat. 34° 5′, long. 74° 41′	5,500
[9] Jacquemont, v. 168.	Kahouta, in Punch Pass,[9] lat. 33° 58′, long. 73° 54′ ...	4,720
[1] Id. 165.	Serai, in Punch Pass,[1] lat. 34° 2′, long. 73° 54′	2,734

In consequence of the great elevation of Kashmir, the cold of winter is considerable, being, on an average, much more severe than in any part of the British Isles, and this in a latitude lower than that of Sicily. Snow usually begins to fall early in December.[3] Night frosts set in as early as the middle of November, and, by the end of that month, the trees are stripped of their leaves, and all annual vegetation is cut off. A thick haze overspreads the whole valley, and the lakes and rivers send up clouds of vapour. Every movement of men or beasts raises great quantities of dust, and the haze becomes so great, that even at midday, and under a cloudless sky, no object can be seen at a mile's distance. This murky state of the air extends for about two hundred feet above the level of the valley, and those who ascend beyond that height see the snowy mountains of a dazzling whiteness, and the sun shining clearly in a cloudless sky, whilst the low country lies hidden in dim obscurity.[4] The first fall of snow restores the clearness of the air. Though snow lies to the average depth of two feet from the early part of December to the middle of April, the cold in general is a few degrees only below the freezing point. The Jailum is seldom completely frozen over, though ice invariably covers the surface of the lakes to a considerable distance from the banks. The snow begins to disappear in March. "The end of March and beginning of April are distinguished by the popular term of dirty spring or mud season, and these appellations, in regard to the mire of the surface and the rapid succession of gusts of wind and hail with short gleams of sunshine, are well deserved."[5] Up to the beginning of June much rain falls, though Kashmir is beyond the

[3] F. Von Hugel, ii. 196; Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 107; Vigne, ii. 88.

[4] F. Von Hugel, ii. 196.

[5] Moorcr. ii. 108.

* Hügel, in his communication in Jour. As. Soc. Beng. 1836, p. 185, states the height at 6,300 feet. He seems elsewhere to intimate it to be 5,818 (Kashmir, ii. 155). Jacquemont states it (Correspondence, ii. 65) at 5,350, and (Voyage, 219), at 1,635 metres, or 5,354 feet. Humboldt, in the hypsometrical map accompanying *Asie Centrale*, states it at 610 toises, or 5,733 feet. Vigne vaguely intimates it to be 5,000 (Kashmir, i. 253).

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influence of the periodical monsoon, which so extensively deluges parts of Asia.[6] During the April which Moorcroft passed in Kashmir there were only three days of sunshine, and in the following May scarcely a day passed without a shower. After a prolonged residence in the very arid climate of Middle Tibet, he, on entering Kashmir, found reason, from the contrast, to complain of the humidity of the atmosphere, and considered it more favourable to vegetable than to animal life.[7] Hügel,[8] on the contrary, considers the air dry, and supports his opinion by reference to the facts, that mosses and lichens are rare, and that a decayed tree is not to be found throughout the valley. This dryness of the air he attributes to the lightness of the soil, which quickly absorbs the rain and melted snow, though the volume of water derived from these sources is sometimes so considerable as to cause the Jailum to rise thirty feet. The air of Kashmir is in general remarkable for stillness. According to Hügel,[9] "the wind is never violent; the extensive surface of the Wulur lake is at no time ruffled by a wave, and a boat passing over its mirror-like surface leaves a trace extending for miles until lost on the distant bank." This statement, however, must be received with considerable qualification, as, according to Vigne,[1] "the surface of the Wulur lake, like every other lake surrounded by mountains, is liable to the action of sudden and furious hurricanes, that sweep over it with such extraordinary violence, that no boatman can be induced to face it."* A gust of this kind, encountered by him, made the surface of the lake one sheet of foam like that of the sea under the influence of a white squall. In the passes, the wind is in general very violent, the cold air of the adjacent elevated tracts rushing in to supply the place of that which ascends from the low and warm parts of the valley. In consequence of the general stillness of the air, the heat appears much greater to the feeling than it is ascertained to be by the thermometer. Jacquemont describes his sufferings from this cause as excessive, and he found no relief by immersion in the neighbouring lake, as the water gave no sensation of coolness.[2] He remarks, however, that such high temperature is of rather unusual occurrence in Kashmir, and was felt so distressing and injurious by the natives, that they had recourse to religious processions and supplications to implore

[6] F. Von Hugel, ii. 195.
[7] ii. 107.
[8] ii. 197.
[9] ii. 196.
[1] ii. 150.
[2] Corresp. ii. 141.

* See also, with reference to gusts of wind in the spring, the quotation from Moorcroft, supra.

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a remission of it from heaven. The hottest season is from the middle of July to the middle of August, during which time the thermometer in the shade at noon ranges from 80° to 85°. In June, the average height of the thermometer at noon is about 75°. Kashmir has this great advantage respecting climate, that any depression of temperature can be obtained by a journey of a few hours in ascent of the mountains. Moorcroft[3] intimates that the climate is unwholesome; and Vigne[4] states, "though nothing can be more delicious than the air of the valley, yet in many places it is affected by a miasma from stagnant water." Yet Jacquemont[5] expresses his surprise at the extremely rare occurrence of intermittents, amidst so many causes which elsewhere invariably produce them, and Hügel styles the climate of Kashmir one of the best and healthiest in the world.[6] The remarkable fecundity[7] of marriages among the Kashmirians may perhaps be regarded as evidence of the salubrity of the climate.

[3] ii. 108.
[4] ii. 88.
[5] Voyage, 322.
[6] ii. 197.
[7] Forster, ii. 25.

The zoology of Kashmir does not appear to be rich. Bears, both brown and black, are very numerous.[8] The brown bear is between six and seven feet long, and, though a very formidable animal, does not molest man unless previously attacked, when his onset is most ferocious. The black bear, though much smaller, is far more dangerous. They are said at particular seasons to descend from the mountains and rob the fruit-trees. The wolf is rare; Vigne mentions the hyena, but doubts its existence. A panther, or sort of leopard, of a white colour with small black spots, is common in the mountains. The other beasts of prey are the jackal, fox, otter, mongoose or ichneumon, and stoat. A large and fine variety of stag occurs wild in the more retired valleys, and sometimes in severe weather great herds enter from the neighbouring wilds and commit great havoc in the cultivated grounds. The gazelle, ibex, wild goat, musk-deer, and some other species of deer frequent the wilder parts. The wild goat, though not larger than the common tame goat, has enormous horns, those of a specimen examined by Hügel being four feet long, and so heavy that the pair formed a load for an able-bodied porter. It also yields a remarkably fine wool or fur, which is wrought into highly-prized cloths. The flying squirrel, and various other sorts of that animal, some varieties of marmot, and divers marine animals, may be considered to complete the list of quadrupeds. There are no hares[9] in

[8] F. Von Hugel, ii. 292; Vigne, ii. 16.
[9] F. Von Hugel, ii. 292; Vigne, i. 17.

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Kashmir. Birds of prey are numerous. The highest mountains are the haunt of a huge species of vulture, according to Hügel[9] the largest in the world. As they cannot suddenly rise from the ground, the natives steal cautiously towards them, and often succeed in killing them by the throw of a cudgel. The naked skin of the breast is formed into a cap, to which the credulity of the natives attributes various marvellous qualities, and, in consequence, it is very highly valued.[1] These wild tracts are also frequented by the bearded vulture of the Himalaya, the black vulture of Hindostan, and the white-winged and black-winged vulture. Here are also a brown variety of eagle, another variety of a dark-brown colour, with white on the shoulders, and a fishing-eagle of a brown and white plumage. There are several kinds of falcons and hawks. The heron[2] is considered important, as yielding the feather-tufts worn in the turbans of the Sikh chieftains of rank. Each heron has two feathers, which grow downwards from the back of the head; and these, in the moulting-season, are carefully collected by men who watch in the heronries for this purpose. The birds are also often netted, and, after their feathers have been plucked, are set free. A fine of five hundred rupees is inflicted for killing one. The finest feathers only cost a rupee each; and the feather tuft, the badge of Sikh dignity, consists of from ten to twenty, fixed in a funnel-shaped stem, covered with gold wire, and often richly jewelled. There are two other species of herons, but they do not bear the valued feathers. The gigantic crane frequents the marshes on the banks of the Jailum. There are also various kinds of geese, ducks, divers, bitterns, baldcoots, snipes, woodcocks, and a small kind of pelican. So numerous are they, that in some places they almost hide the surface of the water on which they alight. The gallinaceous tribe contains peacocks, pheasants, partridges, both the common red-legged kind, and a gigantic species four or five times its size. The *bulbul*, or nightingale, of Kashmir is a distinct species from the genuine one of Europe, and greatly inferior in note, but amusing, on account of its bold familiar habits, taking greedily the food offered to it, and expressing its gratification by warbling. A kind of *maina* (coracias Indica), a species of jay, is very common, and being a restless, bold, turbulent bird, is the tyrant of the grove. The hoopoe is also common. A bird, resembling the thrush in size and shape, enlivens the wood with

[9] F. Von Hugel, ii. 293.

[1] F. Von Hugel, ii. 293.

[2] Jacquemont, Voyage, v. 262; Vigne, ii. 306; F. Von Hugel, ii. 294.

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its beautiful plumage and full melodious song. There are a vast number and much variety of the smaller kinds of birds. To this last circumstance must be attributed the paucity of insects for which Kashmir is remarkable.[2] The purple butterfly of Kashmir, introduced by Byron into one of his most beautiful similes, may be regarded as called into existence by the imagination of the poet, as Hügel found no butterfly peculiar to the valley.[3] Bees abound, and are skilfully managed so as to yield very fine honey. There are no scorpions nor poisonous centipedes; venomous serpents are rare, though the cobra di capello is sometimes found. Vigne[4] asserts that the boa constrictor is known in Kashmir, but as that terrible reptile delights in the swamps and forests of the warmest countries, it is scarcely credible that it could live in a climate so cool as that of Kashmir. Vigne[5] mentions, under the name of *aphia*, a venomous snake about a yard long, and another of a smaller size, which darts upwards to seize the throat of the person whom it attacks. Lizards are rare, but frogs are very numerous. Hügel enumerates fourteen kinds of fish found in the waters of Kashmir; of these, the largest, called *shiruh*, is often taken of the weight of twenty-four pounds: it is firm and of fine flavour. Moorcroft,[6] who, as manager of the East-India Company's studs, must be believed to be a competent judge, considers the horses of Kashmir to be but indifferent; and Jacquemont,[7] describes them as miserable ponies. The opinion of Hügel is much more favourable. By him[8] they are described as excellent; though small, strong, lively, of great bottom, and very tractable. It is represented as amusing to see one of them, mounted by a native, dash at a gallop across a shallow river, over the bed of which, covered with loose stones, no other horse could venture but with the greatest caution. Hügel has known these hardy creatures carry each a weight of three hundred pounds during the course of a day nearly forty miles across the elevated Pass of Pir Panjal. Their price is usually from two to three pounds sterling. There are very few kine, and those few are ugly, wretched animals. The natives do not like milk, and prefer vegetable oils to butter; and, as their fanatic Sikh tyrants prohibit the slaughter of kine under pain of death, there is no inducement to incur the care, trouble, and expense of keeping these animals during the long winter. Sheep are numerous,

[2] Id. ii. 290.
[3] ii. 290.
[4] ii 21.
[5] ii. 21.
[6] ii. 152.
[7] 236.
[8] ii. 287.

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and their flesh and that of goats constitute the animal diet of the natives. Moorcroft[9] states that the mutton is well flavoured, and the fat particularly white; while Hügel,[1] describing the sheep as hideous, lean, and frowsy, with its neglected fleece hanging in tatters about it, adds that the quality of the flesh is suitable to its wretched appearance. Though the climate is so cold, the Kashmirians unaccountably make scarcely any use of the native wool. The *dumba*, or broad-tailed kind, in these regions, called *hindu*, has become extinct.[2] Goats are very numerous; of sheep the breed is small but good, and yields excellent milk; the price of one is seldom more than two shillings. Asses and mules abound. Dogs are abhorred, as among other Mahometans, and are in general wretched animals. The mountaineers, however, keep a very fine breed for protection against wild beasts. This variety is about the size of a small Newfoundland dog, which it resembles in the head and curling tail, but is more strongly built. It has short pricked ears, is covered with long black hair, intermixed with tawny, and has close to the skin a short fine fur or wool, resembling that of the shawl-goat.[3]

[9] ii. 152.

[1] ii. 289.

[2] F. Von Hugel, ii. 289.

[3] Vigne, ii. 149; F. Von Hugel, ii. 289.

The climate, in its effect on vegetation, is described by Jacquemont[4] as wonderfully resembling that of Lombardy, and we consequently are not surprised at finding its flora bearing a strong affinity to that of Europe.[5] Of the character of the vegetation, an accomplished naturalist, Dr. Royle, remarks, that there is "so great an extension of the herbaceous parts as well as of the flowers of plants, that many of them rival in luxuriance those of tropical climates." Of trees, the *deodar*, or Himalayan cedar (*cedrus deodara*), merits the first notice. Its botanical range extends from seven thousand to twelve thousand feet above the level of the sea, and in its most congenial locality attains a great height and a circumference of above thirty feet.[6] When young it closely resembles the real cedar, but never sends forth spreading branches. The cone resembles that of the cedar, and is preceded by a catkin of a bright yellow colour, so that the tree when in full blossom appears covered with a rich mantle of gold.[7] These catkins are loaded with a golden dust, which the wind shakes from the branches in such quantity that the ground, for a considerable distance about the tree, becomes as it were sheeted with gold. So durable is its timber, that some

[4] Corresp. ii. 80.

[5] Royle, Botany of the Himalaya.

[6] Royle, ut supra, 350; Hugel, ii. 245.

[7] Id. ii. 246.

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used in the building of one of the wooden bridges over the Jailum was found little decayed, after exposure to the weather for above four hundred years.[8] The forests of Kashmir also contain the *pinus longifolia*, and two other species of pine, a species of fir, one of yew, and one of juniper. The cypress, and a variety of *thuja*, are common in gardens, but they do not appear to be indigenous. The chunar (*platanus Orientalis*) is also considered an exotic, but is probably nowhere found more abundant or luxuriant than in Kashmir. By order of the Mogul emperors, a grove, composed of chunars and poplars, was planted in every Kashmirian village; and these, now arrived at their full growth, are among the greatest ornaments of the valley. Most of these are ascribed to the philanthropic governor of Kashmir, Ali Mirdhan Khan, who exercised his office under Shah Jehan from 1642 to 1657. So tastefully have they been disposed, that, according to Hügel, a judicious landscape-gardener could scarcely wish one to be added or removed throughout the whole valley. They are protected by a fine equal to fifty pounds sterling for each tree cut down; but as this penalty does not reach the governor, the tasteless Sikhs have destroyed many. Hügel proves the chunar to be exotic, from the fact that it has ceased to be reproductive in this soil, and as many of the trees already exhibit symptoms of decay, the valley is likely soon to be deprived of these magnificent ornaments. The wood is highly esteemed for purposes requiring a tenacious grain. Poplars and lime-trees attain great size and luxuriance. The mountain glades produce a species of wild chesnut-tree,* which attains a size in general far exceeding that of the European variety. Hügel met with some, of which the trunk measured a hundred feet from the ground to the parting of the branches, and the total height exceeded that of the tallest pines. This author does not mention the oak. Dr. Royle[1] states, on the authority of Falconer, "that few, if any, oaks descend on the northern side of the Pir Panjal into the valley." The maple, willow, and white thorn are common. Birch and alder trees approach the limit of perpetual congelation, and as their trunks and branches are weighed down by deep snow for the greater part of the year, they never recede more than five feet from the surface of the steep declivities of the mountains, though their total length is generally thirty feet or more. The birch is more hardy than the

[8] Moorcr. ii. 152.

[1] In Vigne, ii. 458.

* Probably the *Castanea Indica* of Royle and Roxburgh (Royle, 345).

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alder, and extends to a greater elevation. The inner bark is called *tus*[2] by the natives, who were accustomed to write on it, before the introduction of paper; its present use is principally to furnish wrappers for packing fruit for exportation; it is also wound round the long curved tubes of hookas. The *sanjit*, a species of *elæagnus*, according to Moorcroft[3] is of "a beautiful appearance; its flowers are exquisitely sweet, and its fruit, by distillation, yields a beverage which the Chinese hold to be not inferior to that of the grape." He states that it is plentiful in Kashmir; but Hügel is silent on the subject, and there is reason to conclude that it is not common. Junipers and rhododendrons grow on the mountains at the elevation of eleven thousand feet. There is also a species of *daphne*, and several of barberry; one of these last bears clusters of blue berries the size of a small plum, and of a sweet and pleasant taste. Roses, both wild and cultivated, grow in vast profusion, besides syringa, jasmine, ivy, and a species of smilax. Of wild plants, the most deserving of notice are rhubarb, various kinds of *chrysanthema* and *primulæ*, and saxifrage, lilies, narcissuses, crocuses, irises, and a host of annuals.* Ferns are scantily produced, but funguses abundantly, and the edible sorts are gathered in great quantity, and form an article of traffic. Hügel, a sound and well-informed botanist, considers Kashmir superior to all other countries in the abundance and excellence of its fruits. Those which attain maturity are the apple, pear, peach, apricot, plum, almond, pomegranate, mulberry, walnut, hazel-nut, pistachio, and melon. Neither orange, lemon, nor any other species of *citrus* arrives at maturity, though many attempts have been made to introduce them, as the cold of winter proves invariably fatal to them. No mention is made by travellers of fig or olive trees in Kashmir. The most valuable product of the uncultivated vegetation is the *singhara*[2] (*trapa bispinosa*), or water-nut, which grows on the bottom of the Wulur lake in such quantity that sixty thousand tons are raised every year, affording subsistence to twenty thousand persons. These nuts are eaten raw, boiled, roast, or ground into flour, and made into gruel, and though insipid, are so nutritious that those who live exclusively on them, are in no respect inferior in strength or condition to the rest of the

[2] F. Von Hugel, ii. 250; Ayeen Akbery, ii. 136.

[3] ii. 151.

[2] Royle, Botany of the Himalaya, 211; F. Von Hugel, ii. 278; Moorcr. ii. 136; Forster, Jour. Beng. Eng. ii. 33.

* Much valuable information is given on this subject by Royle in his great work on the Botany of the Himalayas, and in his Appendix to Vigne's Kashmir.

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population, and find this diet so agreeable to their constitution, that they sicken if obliged to have recourse to any other. The inhabitants consider this nut so great a blessing, that they attribute its introduction to Lacshoni, the goddess of prosperity. As the superficial extent of Wulur lake is about one hundred square miles, it supports two hundred persons to the square mile, or a number shewing a relative density of population greater than that of France. The *Nymphæa lotus*, or Egyptian water-lily (*nelumbium speciosum*), adorns the City Lake, and most other standing waters, with its foliage and large poppy-like rose-coloured flowers.[3] The beans which it bears are regarded as a delicacy when eaten unripe, and the leaf-stalks are consumed in great quantities, being boiled till tender, in which state they are both a palatable and nutritious food.[4] As the flowers and leaves are never covered by water, it is regarded by the Hindoos as a mystic emblem of the reappearance of the world after having been submerged beneath the ocean. Hence it is viewed with the utmost reverence,[5] and its introduction attributed to the deity Vishnu. Rice is the principal crop, and the staple article of diet in Kashmir. It is cultivated with great skill and corresponding success, in consequence of the fertility of the soil, the facility of irrigation, and the warmth of the summer. The returns are from thirty to forty fold, and in favourable seasons sometimes as high as fifty or sixty.[6] The other sorts of grain cultivated are wheat, barley, millet, maize; but in consequence of the scanty rains in summer, the produce is both precarious and small, being often only two-fold. Gram and other kinds of pulse, buck-wheat, and amaranth (*celosia cristata*), are also extensively cultivated. Artificial floating gardens are common on the City Lake, where they produce abundant crops of fine cucumbers and melons. For forming these islands, choice is made of a shallow part of the lake, overgrown with reeds and other aquatic plants, which are cut off about two feet below the surface, and then pressed close to each other without otherwise disturbing the position in which they grew. They are subsequently mowed down nearly to the surface, and the parts thus taken off are spread evenly over the floats, and covered with a thin layer of mud drawn up from the bottom; on the level thus formed, are arranged, close to each other, conical heaps of weeds, about two feet across and two feet high, having each at top a small

[3] Royle, Botany of the Himalaya, 65.

[4] Id. 65; F. Von Hugel, ii. 284; Moorcr. ii. 137.

[5] F. Von Hugel, ibid.; Vigne, ii. 331.

[6] F. Von Hugel, ii. 272; Moorcr. ii. 135.

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hollow filled with fresh mud. In each hollow are set three plants of cucumber or melon, and no farther care or trouble is required but to gather the produce, which is invariably fine and abundant. Each bed is about two yards wide; the length is variable; the bed is kept in its place by a stake of willow sent through it at each end and driven into the bottom of the lake. The melons produced in this way are obviously wholesome, as those who live entirely on them during the season soon become fat.[7] Tobacco is cultivated to a very limited extent;[8] cotton (*gossypium herbaceum*), more largely, for the manufacture of cloth, both for home consumption and exportation. Kashmir supplies most of Hindostan with saffron: it is produced almost exclusively in the district of Pampur, on the right bank of the Jailum, from three distinct varieties of crocus; the root of one sort continues productive for fifteen years; of another, for eight; of the third, for five.[9] As vegetable oil is a favourite article of diet with the Kashmirians, sesame, mustard, flax, hempseed, and some others, are cultivated for the purpose of obtaining it. Wild hemp, or *bang*, is used for its inebriating qualities. Those addicted to it, either smoke the dried blossoms or swallow confections or decoctions of the resinous secretion with which it abounds.[1] The climate, soil, and disposition of the surface in Kashmir, appear well suited for bringing the grape to maturity; but as the management neither of the vine nor of its produce is well understood there, the wine made is very poor.[2] This inferiority is probably the result of the prohibition of fermented beverages during the Mahometan sway, which preceded that of the Sikhs. At present, vinegar and brandy, as well as wine, are obtained from grapes. There is great variety and abundance of esculent vegetables,—the kidney-bean, turnip, cabbage, beet-root, radish, capsicum;[3] and Hugel enumerates fifteen different sorts not known in Europe.[4] Grass is stored for winter fodder by being formed into thick ropes and hung on the branches of trees.[5] The leaves and small branches of walnut, willow, mulberry, elm, and many other trees, are cut in their most succulent and luxuriant state, and packed in the forks and between the large branches, and thus preserved to the severe part of winter. The cattle greedily eat this provender, which is considered more warming and nutritious than any other.[6] Clover[7] and the *prangos* are largely used for winter fodder. Though mulberry trees abound,

[7] Moorcr. ii. 144.
[8] F. Von Hugel, ii. 277.
[9] Id. 275.
[1] Id. ii. 282.
[2] Moorcr. ii 151.
[3] Royle, Botany of Himalaya, 27.
[4] F. Von Hugel, ii. 209.
[5] Moorcr. ii. 153.
[6] Id. ibid.
[7] Royle, Botany of the Himalaya, 29.

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and the climate well suits the silkworm, very little silk is produced.

The most celebrated manufacture of Kashmir is that of shawls. The wool used for this purpose is of two kinds: one called *pashm shal* (or shawl wool), and obtained from the tame goat; the other, the fleece of the wild goat, wild sheep, and other animals, named *asali tus*.* In all instances it is a fine down, growing close to the skin under the common coat, and is found not only on the animals just mentioned, but also on the yak or grunting ox, and on the dog of the intensely cold and arid tracts of Tibet.[8] The greater part is supposed to be produced in Chan Than, a tract in the west of Tibet, and is in the first instance sold at Rodokh, a fort near the frontier towards Ladakh, to which it is conveyed on the backs of sheep, there usually employed as beasts of burden. It is purchased by the Kashmirians at Le, the chief place of Ladakh, and carried thence to Kashmir, either on men's shoulders or on the backs of horses. There is also some brought by Moguls from Pamir, or from the vicinity of Yarkund.[9] About a third of the quantity imported is dark-coloured, and the price of this is little more than one-half that of the white, in consequence of the latter being better suited for dyeing. At the time of Vigne's visit, the white sort sold at the rate of about four shillings a pound. The long hairs are picked out by the hand, and this is of course a very tedious process. The residue is carefully washed, rice-flour being used as an abstergent instead of soap, and then hand-spun by women, who are stated by Moorcroft[1] not to earn more than half-a-crown a month by incessant toil. There is much division of labour in this manufacture: one artisan designs the patterns, another determines the quality and quantity of the thread required for executing them, a third apportions and arranges the warp and woof (the former of which is generally of silk) for the border. Three weavers are employed on an embroidered shawl, of an ordinary pattern, for three months; but a very rich pair will occupy a shop for eighteen months. They are dyed in yarn, and carefully washed after the weaving has been finished. The Kashmirian dyers profess to use sixty-four differ-

[8] Vigne, ii. 124.

[9] Moorcr. ii. 166.

[1] ii. 173.

[1] ii. 165.

[2] ii. 305.

* Such is the account of Moorcroft,[1] who must be allowed to be the highest authority on the subject. Bernier is censured by Hugel[2] for calling the wool *touz*, but his criticism seems erroneous.

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ent tints, and some of these are obtained by extracting the colours of European woollens, imported for the express purpose. The embroidered border of the finest shawls is generally made separately, and joined skilfully by sewing to the field or middle part. According to Hügel,[2] shawls of this description are altogether patchwork, consisting of as many as fifteen pieces, joined by seams. The charge incurred for bringing a pair of fine shawls to market is thus stated by Hügel — for the labour of twenty-four artisans, for twelve months, 80*l.*; materials and dyeing, 30*l.*; duty, 70*l.*; charges of the establishment 20*l.*; total, 200*l.* The highest price mentioned by Moorcroft,[3] for any fabric of this kind, is 700*l.* He states the total annual value of the shawls manufactured in Kashmir at 300,000*l.* The amount is now much less, the diminution having resulted from several causes. Hügel computes that 13,000 weavers perished, in the course of a few years, from cholera and famine. Great numbers have emigrated to avoid the intolerable oppression practised by the Sikhs in the valley. The demand also for shawls has much diminished in Hindostan, where British officers have to a great extent superseded the class of natives with whom this sort of manufacture was in chief demand. The reduced prosperity of the Ottoman and Persian nations has also greatly contracted the demand from those quarters. In Europe the taste for these costly articles is on the wane, and even in India shawls of British manufacture are beginning to displace those of Kashmir. To give full effect to these various causes of decay, the Sikh governors, with short-sighted rapacity, have so completely wrung capital from the merchants and manufacturers that they are destitute of means to carry on the process of production. The manufacture neither of sheep's-wool, cotton, nor silk, appears at any time to have been extensive. Kashmir has been long famous for gun and pistol barrels. The artisans employ extraordinary pains, care, and time in the process of fabricating them, and succeed in producing work of great beauty and excellence and of various kinds—plain, twisted, or damasked. The iron employed is that brought from Bajour, in the Eusufzai country, and, though loaded with impurities, in consequence of the rude mode of smelting practised in the first instance, it is sold in Kashmir for three times the price of that raised in the valley, or the neighbouring mountains, and by suitable processes is rendered a mate-

[2] ii. 310.

[3] ii. 191.

[4] Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 83, Drummond on Min. Resources of Afg.

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rial of great purity, tenacity, and strength.* This manufacture, like all others, has much decayed under the domination of the Sikhs, who are furnished with arms from Lahore. The Kashmirians manufacture excellent leather for saddlery. Moorcroft[5] describes it as "strong, solid, heavy, and pliable, without any disposition to crack; some of the pieces had been in use eighteen or twenty years, and were none the worse for constant wear." The paper of Kashmir is the finest manufactured in India,[6] its superiority consisting in its great smoothness and whiteness. The inferior qualities are made of rags, ropes, and sacking; the finest, of the filaments of wild hemp. These materials are reduced to pulp, under hammers worked by water-power, and the sheet of paper is formed on a fine mat instead of wire-work; it is then pumiced, receives a thin coat of rice-paste, and is finally polished very carefully with an agate. It is very dear, a quire of twenty-four sheets of the finest costing from five to six shillings. There are seven or eight hundred copiers of MSS. in Kashmir. They are wretchedly remunerated, the best not earning more than threepence per day, and the results of their labour may be had for a very low price. Thus a copy of the Shah Nameh, which contains sixty thousand distichs, costs only seven or eight pounds sterling.[7] The lacquered-ware of Kashmir is very fine, comprising bedsteads, seats of various kinds, cabinets, boxes, pencases, and similar articles, tastefully painted and ornamented with foil and overlaid with a fine hard varnish.[8] The lapidaries of Kashmir have produced specimens of their skill and taste far superior to any in Europe. They principally work in the rock crystal and chalcedony of Iskardo; and Hügel[9] saw a vase of the former material, which four men could scarcely lift; but this branch of elegant industry is fast disappearing amidst the depression and misery produced by Sikh oppression. The essential oil, or celebrated attar, of roses,† made in Kashmir, is considered superior to any other; a circumstance not surprising, as, according to Hügel,[1] the flower is here produced of surpassing fragrance as well as beauty. A large quantity of rose-water twice distilled is allowed to run off into an open vessel, placed over night in a cool running stream, and in the morning the oil is

[5] ii. 214.

[6] Jacquemont, Voyage, 204; F. Von Hugel, 328; Moorcr. ii. 217.

[7] Jacquemont, v. 211.

[8] F. Von Hugel, 328; Moorcroft, ii. 215.

[9] ii. 328.

[1] ii. 329.

* The ingenious process by which those admirable fire-arms are made is given very fully and satisfactorily by Moorcroft. ii. 195-213.

† Vulgarly called otto of roses.

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found floating on the surface in minute specks, which are taken off very carefully by means of a blade of the sword-lily. When cool, it is of a dark-green colour, and as hard as resin, not becoming liquid at a temperature below that of boiling water. Between five hundred and six hundred pounds weight of leaves are required to produce one ounce of the attar. It is never an article of commerce, being reserved for the use of the Sikh court; and that which is known in Europe under the name of Persian is a very inferior article to the produce of Kashmir. The species used for distillation is the *Rosa biflora*. Some other fragrant oils are also made in Kashmir. There is an inconsiderable manufacture of glass, producing a few bottles, small mirrors, and other trifling articles.

The Kashmirians have a strong natural bias to commerce, but this has been almost utterly crushed by their unfortunate political circumstances. Hügel estimates the total value of the exports at 400,000*l.*, which he thus apportions: woollens of all kinds, 250,000*l.*; rice, 100,000*l.*; other articles, 50,000*l.* The imports he values at 50,000*l.*; of which, the value of the shawl wool is 34,000*l.* The enormous excess of exports over imports would be regarded by a political economist of the old school as evidence of great prosperity; but it is in reality the amount wrung from the industry and talent of the natives by the rapacity of the Sikhs. The commercial intercourse is principally with Ladakh, Afghanistan, the Punjab, and the remoter parts of Hindostan. So vigorous and efficient are the measures of the Sikhs, in matters of police, that open robbery is unknown, and two or three men can conduct in safety a string of twenty ponies laden with merchandise.[1] The weights most in use are— [1] F. Von Hugel.

1 Kurwar	...	...	...	=	16	Tarock.
1 Tarock	...	...	...		6	Pau.
1 Pau	...	...	...	...	74	Tola.

The kurwar is equal to one hundred and ninety-seven pounds twelve ounces avoirdupois.* The Kashmirians do not use either dry or liquid measures, weighing not only grain and similar articles but even fluids.†

* The weights of Kashmir do not appear to be given either by Prinsep (Tables), or Kelly (Oriental Metrology); the appreciation of them in the text is from Hügel. ii. 149.

† Runjeet, in his carousals, used to drink by weight. (Burnes' Bokhara, i. 30.)

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The measures of length are the—

Kro	=	10 Tenab.
Tenab		400 Guz.

[2] F. Von Hugel, ii. 242.

The Guz contains thirty-three inches,[2] and consequently the kro is equal to eleven thousand feet, or two miles one hundred and forty-six yards.

Superficial measures are the—

Bega...	=	900 Danda.
Danda		4 Square Guz.

Calculations are universally made in the decimal notation and Arabic cipher.

The currency consists of a great variety of coins struck at different times and under various authorities. The gold *mohur* of Runjeet Singh is worth fifteen *Nanakshi rupees*, each equal to a *sicca rupee*.* The Herat *dinar* is worth six of the same denomination of rupee. The Iskardo *hun* is a small, thin, gold coin worth 1·6 sicca rupee. The Kabool rupee is equal in value to the sicca; the rupee of Hari Sing, 1·4 of the sicca. The *anna* is the money of account, and the sicca rupee is worth sixteen of them. The *anna* contains five *pau*, the *pau* twenty *ganda*, the *ganda* four *kouri;* the ganda is actually an almond, the kouri the small shell (*cypræa moneta*), so well known in semi-civilized commerce. There is the utmost confusion in the copper currency; in the names, forms, and value of which there is almost endless diversity, and coins of very remote ages and countries are found in the bazaars. According to Forster,[3] the revenue,† in his time (1783), amounted to between 200,000*l.* and 300,000*l.* Elphinstone,[4] about thirty years after, states it at nearly 500,000*l.* Moorcroft,[5] in 1823, estimated it at 290,000*l.*, besides a considerable sum extorted fraudulently from the people. In 1836, Hügel[6] estimated the revenue at from 200,000*l.* to 220,000*l.*; but adds that if the country had a short respite from oppression the amount would soon increase to 340,000*l.* from the following sources:—

[3] Jour. Beng. Ind. ii. 32.

[4] Acc. of Caubul, 507.

[5] ii. 127.

[6] ii. 351.

Government share of the produce of the soil and of the *singhara* nut	£284,000
House-tax in Kashmir	20,000

* The sicca rupee is of the value of 2*s.* 0½*d.* (E.I.C.'s Records.)

† In the Ayeen Akbery, an account is given of the revenue, but Abul Fazel is there inconsistent with himself and altogether unintelligible. ii. 240.

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Tax on boats	5,800
Duty on shawls and other woollens	25,000
Monopolies	2,200
Tribute from neighbouring petty powers ...	3,000

The annual expenditure amounts to about 115,000*l.*, which would consequently leave 225,000*l.* to be transmitted to the Maha Raja of the Punjab, but it is supposed that latterly he has not been able to draw 100,000*l.* annually.[7] The government of Kashmir, since its conquest by the Sikhs in 1819, has been conducted by an officer of that nation, as a representative of the authority of the Punjab. He has under his command two regiments amounting in the aggregate to about fifteen hundred men. The nominal pay of a private is sixteen shillings a month, with arms and ammunition and a red frock every year. A lieutenant has three pounds a month, a captain four, the commanding officer fifty.[8] The pay, however, is very irregularly disbursed; Vigne[9] mentions that one regiment had not been paid for fourteen years.

[7] Vigne, ii. 119.

[8] F. Von Hugel.

[9] ii. 119.

The greater part of the population are Mahometans, of whom the Sunis, or those considered the orthodox class, are much more numerous than the Shias, or votaries of Ali. All the Afghans, and those descended from that people, are Sunis, the Shias are generally either Persians or of Persian descent. There are also a few of the mystic Mahometan sectarians called Sufis. The Sikhs do not allow[1] the *muezzin* to intonate from the mosque the solemn call which summons the people to prayers, in countries where the Mahometans have the supremacy. All the Hindoos of Kashmir are Brahmins, who are, in a physical point of view, distinguished from the rest of the population by darker complexions, a circumstance the reverse of that observable in other parts of India, throughout which that caste is remarkable for the comparative lightness of their hue. The native Brahmins in Kashmir informed Hügel, that subsequently to the establishment of Mahometanism, the number of their caste was by oppression reduced to eleven, and that it was recruited by the settlement of 400[2] Brahminical families from the dark-complexioned natives of the Deccan. Their number is at present estimated at 25,000. Their only visible object of worship is the *linga*, though there are various other idols in Kashmir set up by foreign Hindoo pilgrims. The Mahometan rulers prohibited *satis*, or widows from being burned

[1] F. Von Hugel, ii. 362.

[2] Id. ii. 365.

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with the corpses of their husband: there have been a few instances of these revolting murders since the Sikh conquest.[3] The Sikh population consists almost exclusively of the troops and the followers of the governor, and the entire number does not exceed two thousand. All classes of Kashmirians are remarkably superstitious. They visit in pilgrimage numerous places of reputed sanctity, and they firmly believe in the existence of various supernatural beings, resembling in character the fairies, satyrs, and similar phantoms, which haunt the imagination of the credulous in other countries.[4]

[3] Vigne, ii. 151.

[4] Id. i. 328-330; F. Von Hugel, ii. 378-389.

The Kashmirians probably excel all other branches of the great Indian nation in physical qualities. Vigne[5] describes the men as of "broad Herculean build and manly features;" Moorcroft regards the aboriginal race as in general tall and of symmetrical proportions, and adds that amongst the peasantry "are to be found figures of robust and muscular make, such as might have served for models of the Farnesan Hercules."[6] Elphinstone[7] and Forster[8] also bear evidence to their athletic and finely proportioned conformation. The porters in the service of Hügel carried each a burden of above a hundred pounds, besides his bed, cooking utensils, and provisions for eight or ten days; and one of them, without complaining, carried over the Pir Panjal a load considered too heavy for a mule.[9] Forster expresses himself rather disparagingly respecting the beauty of the females; but Vigne[1] and Hügel[2] represent them as having full-formed symmetrical figures, being light brunettes in complexion, with regular and beautiful features, blooming cheeks, fine white teeth, and large, clear, dark eyes. These attractions make them in great request in the Punjab and adjacent parts of Hindostan, where they are frequently found as dancing girls or inmates of the harem. They have generally aquiline noses, and bear so strong a resemblance to the Jews, as to induce Bernier to maintain them to be sprung from the lost tribes of Israel.

[5] ii. 141.

[6] ii. 128.

[7] Acc. of Caubul, 506.

[8] Jour. Beng. Ind. ii. 24.

[9] F. Von Hugel, ii. 428.

[1] ii. 153.

[2] ii. 430.

Lively, ingenious, witty, and good-humoured,[3] the Kashmirians are much addicted to the never-failing vices of slaves, lying and trickery, and inordinately devoted to amusement and pleasure.[4] Moorcroft, engaged against them in a course of commercial rivalry, shews no mercy in delineating their moral qualities:—"In character, the Kashmirian is selfish, superstitious, ignorant, supple, intriguing, dishonest, and false; he has great ingenuity as a

[3] Vigne, i. 325; Moorcr. ii. 128.

[4] Forster, ii. 26.

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mechanic, and a decided genius for manufactures and commerce, but his transactions are always conducted in a fraudulent spirit, equalled only by the effrontery with which he faces detection."[5] Hügel[6] describes them as venal, dishonest, and dreadfully addicted to sexual immorality, the diseases resulting from which nowhere appear in more numerous or appalling forms.* Among their most estimable qualities is their remarkable aversion to shedding blood; and hence crimes of violence are almost unknown.[7] Though at a remote period of their history not devoid of martial qualities, a long course of oppression seems to have so broken their spirit, that they never entertain the notion of throwing off the foreign yoke which so frightfully afflicts them.

[5] Moorcr. ii. 128.

[6] ii. 431-433.

[7] F. Von Hugel, ii. 429.

The dress of both sexes is very simple, consisting of a long loose wrapper and trousers, the former of woollen cloth.[8] In cold weather both sexes carry a small wicker basket, containing an iron or earthenware vessel about five inches in diameter, holding lighted charcoal. This contrivance, which is called a *kangri*,[9] is carried within the dress, and applied to such parts of the body as require to be warmed. Very severe burns are sometimes caused by this practice, and invariably the skin suffers a discoloration which never can be effaced. In hot weather the whole female population repair twice a day to the nearest water, and, placing on their heads their simple costume in the form of a rude turban, bathe, without the slightest covering or precaution, before all who may happen to be in view.[1]

[8] Moorcr. ii. 131.

[9] F. Von Hugel, ii. 397; Vigne, i. 317.

[1] F. Von Hugel, ii. 399.

The population is calculated at present not to exceed 200,000 persons,[2] to which number it has been in twenty years reduced from 800,000 by the awful dispensations of earthquake, pestilence, and famine. In 1828 a dreadful earthquake destroyed 1,200 persons, and was in two months followed by the cholera, by which 100,000 perished in the course of forty days.[3] In 1833, an unseasonable fall of snow caused the failure of four-fifths of the rice crop. The roads were covered with the corpses of those who perished of want in attempting to emigrate. Parents frequently sold a child for a rupee to prolong existence for two or three days; mothers killed and devoured their own offspring. Pestilence followed; and from these successive calamities resulted the almost unexampled depopulation stated above. The population of the

[2] Id. ii. 358.

[3] F. Von Hugel, ii. 213.

* This, however, seems hardly reconcilable with the testimony borne by this author, as well as others, to the strength and beauty of the Kashmirians.

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capital, Serinagur, which was estimated by Elphinstone[4] at from 150,000 to 200,000, is now not more than 40,000.[5] The other towns, besides the capital, are Islamabad, Shupeyon, Pampur, Sopur, Bijbahar, Baramula, Shahbad. The country was formerly considered to consist of two parts, Eastern Kashmir, or Merraj, and Western, or Kamraj;[6] but this division has become obsolete. It is at present subdivided into thirty-six * *pergunnahs* or districts.[7]

[4] Acc. of Caubul, 507.
[5] F. Von Hugel, ii. 221, 258.
[6] Ayeen Akbery, ii. 150.
[7] F. Von Hugel, ii. 206; Moorcr. ii. 113; Vigne, ii. 272.

The language of Kashmir is a dialect of Sanscrit,[8] and is written in the Devanagari character. It contains a large admixture of Persian, in which the records and correspondence of government are written. The pronunciation of the Kashmirians is remarkably broad, coarse, and uncouth; and the Sikh commanders cause those who wish to enlist to pronounce certain words as a means of ascertaining whether the proposed recruits be Kashmirians, as these are rejected.

[8] Ayeen Akbery, ii. 136; Adelung Mithrirdat, i. 195; Forster, Jour. Beng. Eng. ii. 23; Vigne, Kashmir, i. 368; ii. 430; Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 1038, Edgworth on Cashmiri Language.

Kashmir abounds in monuments of a peculiar style, generally indicating very remote antiquity, and clearly referable to a period previous to the Mahometan invasion. Nearly all have been reduced to obscure and shapeless ruins, and the work of demolition is generally ascribed to a native of the valley, a fanatical convert from Brahminism to Islam, who was born A.D. 1350, and, in 1396, returned home with an order, as it is said, from Tamerlane[1] to destroy all the temples which throughout Kashmir were dedicated to the worship of idols. His zeal and perseverance are recorded by the huge blocks of marble which in many places still attest the size and massive style of the edifices which he is alleged to have destroyed; and his memory is famous among Mussulmans under the name of Secunder Budh Shikan, or Alexander the Iconoclast; but the fact that Tamerlane was never master of Kashmir appears to throw doubt on the story of his commission and achievements. A few buildings at the south-eastern extremity of the valley escaped the general destruction, by whomsoever perpetrated; but they have suffered so much from earthquakes, and from the removal of materials to be employed in other erections, that only one remains in sufficient perfection to give an adequate impression of the early architecture of Kashmir. This ruin, called Korau Pandau by Hügel,[2] the Temple of Martund by Vigne,[3] Khana Panduwa by Moorcroft,[4]

[1] F. Von Hugel, ii. 435.
[2] Kaschmir, ii. 452.
[3] i. 385.
[4] Punj. Bokh. ii. 254.

* Abul Fazel states thirty-eight or forty-one.

Ayeen Akbery, i. 150.

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and Srinaghur by Jacquemont,[5] is situate two miles north-east of Islamabad, on an eminence rising from the surface of a *Karywah*, or elevated table-land of alluvial earth, and which, in the present depopulation of Kashmir, is nearly uninhabited. The great size of the blocks of hard black marble, from six to nine feet in length, the excellence of the cement, and general massiveness of the proportions, might seem calculated to have secured this edifice from the partial ruin to which it has been reduced, probably by earthquakes. The intelligent and well-informed travellers just referred to agree that no building ever excited in them a stronger sensation of the sublime—in this instance, unconnected with size, as the structure is not of very large dimensions. Of all orders of architecture known in Europe, it appears most to resemble the Tuscan, with perhaps some admixture of the heavy Saxon. It is briefly sketched by Vigne in the following words:—"At present all that remains of the Pandu Koru, or Temple of Martund, consists of a central and rectangular building, surrounded by a court, or quadrangle, and rectangular colonnade, facing inwards. The length of the outer side of the wall, which is blank, is about ninety yards, that of the front is about fifty-six. The remains of three gateways opening into the court are now standing." "There are twenty pillars of the colonnade along the inside of the wall now remaining out of more than double that number. The height of the shaft of each pillar is six feet, of the capital twenty inches, and of the base two feet."[6] The height of this enclosing wall is about fifteen feet, the thickness six. In the middle of this court is the temple, about sixty feet long, thirty wide, and forty high. It is probable that it was formerly much higher, as there are indications of its having been surmounted by a pyramidal roof of stone, the solid fragments of which are now scattered over the ground, where they were probably thrown by an earthquake. Of the era and object of this building there is no certain knowledge; some consider it of Buddhist, some of Hindoo, origin. Hügel supposes it to have been intended for enshrining the *Linga*.

[5] Voyage, v. 248.

[6] Vigne, i. 387.

The early history of Kashmir, which lies rather within the province of the oriental antiquarian than the limits of the present work, has been drawn from darkness and methodized by the varied

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learning and cultivated judgment of Professor Wilson.* Still there is much uncertainty regarding it until the reign of Shums-ud-Din, who ascended the throne in 1315,[9] and introduced Mahometanism. In 1586† the country was conquered by the Mogul emperor Akbar, and became an integral part of his vast empire.[1] In 1752[2] it was subjugated by the Afghan Ahmed Shah, the founder of the Durani empire, and remained under Afghan sway until 1819,[3] when it was conquered by the Sikhs, and since that time has been ruled by a governor appointed by the Maharajah of the Punjab.

[9] Ferishta, iv. 451; Ayeen Akbery, ii. 155.

[1] Ferishta, iv. 530.
[2] Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 548.
[3] F. Von Hugel, ii. 151.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KASIEN, in Afghanistan, a village on the route from Ghuznee to Kohat, and seventy-five miles east of the former town. Lat. 33° 36′, long. 69° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KASIMPOOR. — A village in the Punjab, situate on the road from Ferozepoor to Ramnuggur, thirty-six miles south of the latter place, and thirty-two miles south-west of Lahore. Lat. 31° 52′, long. 73° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KASON, in Sinde, a village situate nine miles from the left bank of the Indus, and twenty-six north-east of Hyderabad. Lat. 25° 42′, long. 68° 32′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KASSYE GOPANG, in Sinde, a town on the route from Hyderabad to Sehwan, by the way of Kotree, and twenty-eight miles north of Hyderabad. It is situate on the right bank of the Indus in a fertile and well-cultivated country. The road in this part of the route is occasionally cut up by water-courses, and in some parts liable to be swampy in time of inundation. Lat. 25° 46′, long. 68° 22′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KASUNKA, in Bhawlpoor, a village situate four miles from the left bank of the Ghara river. Lat. 30° 5′, long. 73°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KATACHEE, in Afghanistan, a village about eighty miles north-east of Subzawur, and nearly the same distance south-east of Herat. Lat. 33° 49′, long. 63° 20′.

Map of N.W. Frontier. KATAIKE.—A village of north-eastern Bhawlpoor, situate on the left bank of the Ghara river, in lat. 30° 15′, long. 73° 20′.

Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 325; Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. i. 202. KATAKCHUND, or KARTAKSHE, as it is called by Moorcroft, in Bultistan or Little Tibet, is a town with a fort on

* See his History of Kashmir, As. Res. xv., pp. 1—120; also Prinsep's Tables, 101—104.

ii. 169. † In the Ayeen Akbery this conquest is stated as having taken place under Humaion, 1570.

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the right or north bank of the Indus, here called the Sinh-khabab. Previously to the recent conquest of this country by the Sikhs, this town belonged to the raja, the nephew of the sovereign of Bultistan. The inhabitants are remarkable for their zeal as Shia Mussulmans. Lat. 34° 52′, long. 76° 10′.

KATAWAS, in Afghanistan, a village situate on the route from Ghuznee to Dera Ismail Khan through the Gomul Pass. Lat. 33° 3′, long. 68° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KATEYCHEE-KE-GHURREE, in Afghanistan, a fort in the mountainous tract between Hurrund and Kahun, and twenty-six miles east of the last-mentioned place. It is situate on the left bank of the torrent or river of Illiassee, and is well supplied with water and forage. Lat. 29° 14′, long. 69° 44′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KATIA, in Sinde, a village on the route from Omercote to Nuggur Parker, and twenty miles south-east of Omercote. Lat. 25° 7′, long. 70° 2′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KATOR, in Sinde, a town situate on the route from Bukkur to Omercote, near the right bank of the eastern Narra river. Lat. 26° 51′, long. 69°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Corresp. on Sinde, 498.

KAUHEE.—See Bolan River (and Bolan Pass, p. 109).

KEDJE, or KEDGE, in Beloochistan, the capital of the province of Mekran, is situate on the Mooleanee river, which more to the north is called the Badoor, farther south the Bhugwar, and subsequently the Dustee. The river here is described by Pottinger as an abundant and never-failing stream. The fort of Kedje is built on a high precipice, on the left or eastern bank of the river, and its site is so defensible and strong by nature, that the natives consider it impregnable. The town entirely surrounds three sides of the base of the eminence on which the fort stands. It once contained three thousand houses, and carried on a brisk trade with Kandahar, Kelat, Shikarpoor, and the landing-place on the coast of Beloochistan; but, as of late years the Khan of Kelat has failed to protect commerce and property here, the place has much decayed, and the Hindoos and other opulent traders have removed elsewhere. It is governed by a chief, who formerly was subject to the Khan of Kelat, but has for some time ceased to pay him even nominal obedience. The revenues are very trifling, and the governor's armed force consists merely of a few hundred Arabs. The adjacent district also bears the name of Kedje. Lat. 26° 20′, long. 62° 15′. Belooch. 306.

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Carless, Official Survey of the Indus, 1; Burnes' Bokh. iii. 236.

KEDYWAREE, in Sinde, is the mouth of an offset from the right or western side of the Sata, or great eastern branch of the Indus. It is broad and shallow, and is little frequented except for the purpose of cutting firewood; yet is of importance, as since the closing of the Hujamree branch it appears to be the only navigable channel, except the Kookewaree, for gaining access from the sea to the main stream of the Indus. Lat. 24° 7′, long. 67° 28′.

Kennedy, Sinde and Kabool, i. 192.

KEECHREE.—A small town of Cutch Gundava, on the route from Larkhana to Gundava. It is situated at the base of a rocky, rugged, and bare range of hills, is well supplied with water, and has a bazaar. Lat. 27° 56′, long. 67° 31′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KEEHAL, in Afghanistan, a village of the Daman, between Dera Ghazee Khan and Mittunkote, and thirty-five miles south of the former town. It is situate on the right bank of the Indus, in a tract enclosed between an offset of that river and the main channel. Lat. 29° 35′, long. 70° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KEEHAL, in the Punjab, a village situate on the left bank of the Indus, about thirty miles south-east of Dera Ghazee Khan. Lat. 29° 41′, long. 70° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KEER, in Sinde, a village situate on the right bank of the Indus. Lat. 27° 31′, long. 68° 19′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KEERTAR.—A range of mountains of inconsiderable height, in the western part of Sinde, being an offset of the great Hala range farther west. Their average height is probably below two thousand feet, but neither as to dimensions nor in a geological point of view have they been well explored. They lie between lat. 25° 50′—26° 40′, and about the meridian line of long. 67° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KEERTEE, in Sinde, a village situate in the Little Desert, twenty miles from the north boundary of the Great Western Rin. Lat. 24° 30′, long. 69° 51′.

KEEWA.—See Kheewa.

KEHCHEE.—See Keechree.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KELAL, in the Punjab, a village situate about three miles from the right bank of the Chenaub river, and sixty miles north-east of Mooltan. Lat. 30° 56′, long. 71° 59′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KELAT, a small province of Beloochistan, is bounded on the north, north-east, and west by Sarawan, and south and south-east by Jhalawan. It lies between lat. 28° 32′—29° 12′, long. 65° 25′—66° 50′, is a hundred miles long, forty

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miles broad, and contains about two thousand square miles of surface. Though the smallest of the provinces of Beloochistan, it is the most important, as it contains the capital and almost the only place in the country which deserves the name of a town. The elevation is very great, that of the town of Kelat being 6,000[1] feet, and no part of the province having probably a less height than 5,000 feet; hence the cold in winter is so severe, that the Khan and all who can afford it migrate at that season to the low and warm plain of Gundava.[2] Pottinger thus describes the climate of the province of Kelat: "The heat is at no time unpleasantly great, unless it may be a few days at the close of summer; but, on the other hand, the cold is intense during the winter and attended by a north-easterly wind, that blowing without intermission, and sometimes with extreme violence, not only through that season, but the spring months, brings with it heavy falls of snow, sleet, and rain."[3] During the stay at Kelat of the traveller just cited it snowed incessantly for fifteen days in February, and he ascertained that the frost sets in early in October and continues to March. This surprising severity of climate takes place in a latitude nearly the same as that of Delhi, of the Canary Islands, and of the great sultry Desert of Africa.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Pott. Belooch. 321.

[3] Ut supra, 319.

KELAT, the chief place of the province of the same name, and the capital of Beloochistan, is situate on the eastern acclivity of a hill called Shah Mirdan. The town is in the form of an irregular quadrangle,[1] six hundred yards long from north to south, three hundred yards wide from east to west, and is commanded by the citadel, built on an eminence on the west side, and enclosed within the wall of the town. This wall is of mud, about twenty feet high, flanked with bastions, and pierced with innumerable loopholes for musketry, but not strong enough to be mounted with heavy cannon. It has three gates; one on the north, another on the east, another on the south side. The residence of the Khan is within the precincts of the citadel, and is an irregular collection of mud buildings with flat terrace roofs. The houses of the town are wretchedly built of mud, strengthened by wooden frames, and the streets are filthy in the extreme. The bazaar is well supplied with wares and provisions, which are cheap and of excellent quality. There are two suburbs outside the walls, one

[1] Outram, Rough Notes, Plan, 186; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. ii. 96; Pott. Belooch. 48; Jackson, 17.

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on the west, the other on the south side. Fine water is supplied abundantly from a spring which issues in a very copious stream from the hill over the town. The water, according to Pottinger,[2] is warm previously to sunrise; then it becomes excessively cold.

[2] 50.

Kelat has some little transit and retail trade, and a few coarse manufactures; the principal being the making of matchlocks, swords, and spears.[3] It is the seat of the government (such as it is) of Beloochistan. On the advance of the army of the Indus through the Bolan Pass, in March 1839, Mehrab Khan, the ruler of Beloochistan, was considered to evince such hostile feeling towards the British, as required that he should be chastised, and rendered incapable of future mischief; and in the following November, on the return of the Bombay column from Kabool to Sinde, Major-General Willshire was detached from Quetta against Kelat. One of the gates was knocked in by the fire of two of the horse-artillery guns which accompanied the force,[4] and the town and citadel immediately stormed, the Khan being killed fighting sword in hand, and with him above four hundred of his troops: nearly all the rest, amounting to about two thousand men, were made prisoners. The British force, on this occasion, consisted of 1,261 men, and six horse-artillery guns. Their loss was thirty-one killed, and a hundred and seven wounded. In the following year, a weak garrison of sepoys was overpowered by some insurgent Belooches, who made themselves masters of the town,[5] deposed the Khan placed in power by the British, made prisoner the British officer in command, and subsequently put him to death. In the close of the same year the place was retaken by General Nott.[6] In 1841, the British government recognized as ruler, Nasir Khan, the youthful son of Mehrab Khan, and subsequently withdrew their troops from his dominions. The population of the town and its two suburbs is about 12,000. The elevation above the level of the sea is 6,000 feet.[7] Humboldt, in the hypsometrical map accompanying *Asie Centrale*, states the elevation at less than its real degree, as he sets it down at 903 toises, or 5,688 feet. He does not give his authority for the estimate. Lat. 28° 52′, long. 66° 29′.

[3] Pott. 66.

[4] Willshire, Desp. in Hough, App. 24; Outram, 164.

[5] Masson, Kalat, 175.

[6] Masson, ut supra, 264.

[7] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KELAT-I-GHILJIE.—See KILAT-I-GHILJIE.

KEMANG, in the Punjab, a village thirty-four miles north-

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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east of Vazeerabad, on the route from thence to Punch. Lat. 32° 59′, long. 74° 12′.

KEN, in Sinde, a village situate near the right bank of the Indus. Lat. 28° 24′, long. 69° 38′. Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier.

KEPRA, in Sinde, a village situate on the route from Bukkur to Omercote, and thirty miles north-west of the latter place. Lat. 25° 40′, long. 69° 33′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KERIS, in Bulti, or Little Tibet, a small town with a fort on the right bank of the Shyhyok, or great northern feeder of the Indus, and close to the confluence. The Shyhyok here flows over more level ground, and is, in consequence, broader than the Indus, as it has a width of one hundred and fifty yards, whilst the principal stream, rushing through a rocky defile, is not more than eighty yards wide; but is of great depth and velocity. The Baltis characterize the relative importance of these rivers by styling the Shyhyok Tsuh-Mo, or female river—the Indus, Tsuh-Foh, or male river. Keris is in lat. 35° 8′, long. 75° 48′. Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 317.

KERKU.—A village in Little Tibet. Lat. 35° 8′, long. 76° 10′. Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier.

KERNASHEEN, in Afghanistan, a village situate on the left bank of the river Helmund. Lat. 30° 46′, long. 63° 10′. Walker's Map of Afg.

KETTAS, in the Punjab, a village situate about thirty miles west of Julalpoor. Lat. 32° 47′, long. 72° 45′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KEYPUR, in Sinde, a village ten miles from the left bank of the Indus, and twenty-one miles north-east of Hyderabad. Lat. 25° 38′, long. 68° 33′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KEYRA GURRIE.—See KYREE GURREE.

KHAIRABAD.—A village on the right bank of the Indus, opposite Attock, and at the Peshawur or western extremity of the ferry, or of the bridge of boats which affords the means of communication during the season of low water. It is a poor place, with a small mud fort, built, according to some, by Akbar, according to others, by Nadir Shah; but there is a good aqueduct for the purposes of irrigation. It is commanded by the high grounds on both sides of the river. Lat. 33° 54′, long. 72° 18′. Leech, Attok, 15; Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 73; Hough, Narr. of Exp. in Afg. 334; Burnes' Pers. Narr. 118; Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 324.

KHAIRR.—A village in Sinde, on the route from Shikarpoor to Larkhana, and twelve miles south-west of the former town. It is supplied with water from wells. The population is about 400. Lat. 27° 50′, long. 68° 40′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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KHAISA GHAR.—See TUKHT-I-SULIMAN.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc; Conolly (A.), Jour. to India, ii. 59.

KHAJEH OURIEH, in Western Afghanistan, a ziearat, or place of pilgrimage, on the route from Kandahar to Herat, and sixty miles south of this latter place. It is a ruin strikingly situated on the summit of a rocky hill, at the base of which runs a stream slightly brackish, yet fit for drinking. Lat. 33° 29′, long. 62° 17′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHAK-I-CHAPAN, in Western Afghanistan, a halting-ground on the route from Kandahar to Herat, and fifty-one miles west of the former place. The road in this part of the route is rather level and easy for travelling, but in some places sandy. There are a few villages, considerable cultivation, and a moderate supply of water from Kareezes or subterraneous aqueducts. Lat. 31° 40′, long. 64° 40′.

Wood, Oxus, Bolleau, Rajwara. Map.

KHANBAILA, in Bhawlpoor, a considerable town near the left bank of the Punjnud. The neighbouring country is very fertile, and, in the season of inundation, overspread by the waters of the river, so that the dense population, by light labour, draw from it abundant and rich crops, especially of rice, wheat, and barley. When visited by Wood, so early as the end of April "the surface was often, as far as the eye could range, one continuous corn-field. It was harvest-time, and crops of wheat and barley stood ready for the sickle, dressed in the rich livery of the season." When the waters retire, the seed is thrown down, and the farmer has no further trouble till the harvest calls him forth to husband his crops. Khanbaila is in lat. 29°, long. 70° 52′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHANDEARAH, in Sinde, a village on the middle route from Roree to Hyderabad, and forty-two miles south of the former town. Lat. 27° 6′, long. 68° 52′.

E I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHANGAUM, in Sinde, a town close to the north-western frontier, and on the south-eastern border of the *Pat*, or desert of Shikarpoor. Lat. 28° 11′, long. 68° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHANGUR, in the Punjab, a village situate on the route from Shoojuabad to Dera Ghazee Khan, two miles from the right bank of the Chenaub river, in lat. 29° 49′, long. 71° 12′.

Bolleau, Rajwara and Bahawulpoor, 61.

KHANGUR, in the Punjab, a village situate on the right bank of the Punjnud river, twenty-four miles from its confluence with the Indus. Lat. 29° 10′, long. 70° 48′.

Id. Map.

KHANGURH, in Bhawlpoor, a village situate in the Desert,

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eighty miles south of the town of Bhawlpoor. Lat. 28° 25′, long. 71° 45′.

KHANJEE, in Afghanistan, a village a short distance to the north of the Pisheen valley. Lat. 30° 41′, long. 67° 7′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHANKAIL, in Afghanistan, a village situate on the right bank of the Urghundab river, and on the route from Giriskh to Bamian, thirty miles north of Kelat-i-Ghiljie. Lat. 32° 32′, long. 66° 57′. E.I.C. Ms.Doc.

KHANPOOR,[1] in Bhawlpoor, a flourishing commercial town, with a good roofed bazaar, is situate on the Ikhtiarwah, a navigable canal from the Punjnud. There is a ruinous mud fort two hundred yards long and a hundred and twenty broad. The surrounding country is populous, and, where irrigated, fertile, but in general of lighter quality than the region to the south and west, as the eastern desert here begins to be observable. The route from Islamgurh, situate fifty-five miles south, is through the sandy desert, in which the characteristic features of such frightful tracts are peculiarly striking. They are well described by Boileau:[2] "Long and lofty ridges of sandhills follow each other in ceaseless succession, as if an ocean of sand had been suddenly arrested in its progress, with intervals of a quarter or half a mile, or even more, between its gigantic billows; for, after ascending many hundred yards along a gradual slope, we would suddenly come to a steep descent, when our path lay across the line of waves; and on other occasions we would perhaps move parallel to them with a steep wall of sand on one hand, and a gentle rise on the other." Khanpoor has many symptoms of having been formerly a place of much greater importance than now. Population, 20,000.[3] Lat. 28° 38′, long. 70° 39′.

[1] Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 389; Conolly(A.), Jour. to India, ii. 282.

[2] Rajwara and Bahawulpoor, 52.

[3] Hough, 13.

KHANPOOR, in the Punjab, a village situate about seven miles from the right bank of the Chenaub river, and sixteen miles north-east of its confluence with the river Jailum. Lat. 31° 19′, long. 72° 19′. Burnes, Bokh. i. 70.

KHANPOOR, in the Punjab, a fort at a short distance east of Attock, is situated at the foot of the low range of mountains forming the first stage of the ascent from the plain to the Himalaya. It is surrounded by a fertile country, containing beautiful gardens. Lat. 33° 52′, long. 73°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHARAN, a small district of Beloochistan, having Nooshky on the north, Jhalawan on the east, Mooshki to the south, and Masson, Kalat, 286; Pott. Belooch. 261.

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Punjgoor to the west. It is, in general, arid and barren, yielding a little wheat and barley, but not sufficient for the support of the inhabitants, who barter some articles of the scanty native produce for the grain of Nooshky and other places. The principal export is a sweet gum, which exudes from a variety of the tamarisk, and is in much request in the neighbouring countries as an ingredient in sherbet. Dates and melons abound in the level country, and the hills produce Assafœtida. Kharan lies between lat. 27° 50′—28° 40′, long. 64° 10′—64° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Masson, Kalat, 286.

KHARAN, in Beloochistan, the capital of the small district of the same name, is worth notice merely as being, with the exception of Waskak, the only place which can be called a town in this part of the country. Lat. 28° 10′, long. 64° 33′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHARDOO CHUMMUM, in Afghanistan, a halting-place on the route from Ghuznee to Shawl, and about a hundred miles north of the latter place. There is a good stream of water here, but the country is barren and almost uninhabited, and the road uneven and difficult. Lat. 31° 28′, long. 67° 25′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHARUCK, in Western Afghanistan, a mountain on the route from Herat to Kandahar, and a hundred and ten miles south of the former place. The pass over it is rather difficult for wheel-carriages, but it may be turned by a road striking off to the south-west, about three miles north of Kharuck, and rejoining the Kharuck road fifteen miles further south. The country about the Kharuck Pass is barren and devoid of supplies, but water is fine and abundant. Lat. 32° 52′, long. 62° 30.′

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 713, 714, Conolly (E.), Physical Geogr. of Seistan; Leech, Descrip. of Seisthan, 152.

KHASH, in Afghanistan, a town with a fort near the western boundary, which separates the Afghan territory from Seistan. It is situate near the left bank of a stream, called from it the Khash Rood, or river of Khash. The population is about two thousand. Lat. 31° 36′, long. 62° 40′.

KHASH RODUK.—See Khash Rood.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Map; Conolly (A.), Jour. to India, ii. 78.

KHASH ROOD, or RIVER of KHASH,[1] in Afghanistan, is a considerable river crossing the route from Kandahar to Herat, one hundred and fifty miles west-north-west of the former place, in lat. 32° 19′, long. 63° 29′. It apparently takes its rise in a very lofty range of mountains, south of Ghore, sometimes denominated the Toot-i-Gusserman range. The source is probably not far from lat. 32° 50′, long. 63° 35′. It holds a south-westerly course of about a hundred and eighty miles, and, passing

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by the small town of Khash, expands into the reedy swamp of Aishkeneik,[2] near the eastern border of the lake of Hamoon, in lat. 31° 22′, long. 62° 14′. At the point where it crosses the route from Kandahar to Herat, at a distance probably of about fifty miles from its source, it was found, at the beginning of July, to be thirty-seven yards wide, eighteen inches deep, and having a current of one mile and a half per hour. It is subject to great floods, which detain caravans for weeks together. In the lower part of its course, the greater portion of its waters is drawn off for the purpose of irrigation, and in summer, water is to be met with only in artificial reservoirs, or in natural pools in the channel of the river. The Khash Rood flows through a rugged, barren, desolate country, rising into hills of conglomerate, among which numeous torrents wind. It forms the boundary between the territories of Kandahar and Herat.

[2] Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 713, Conolly (E.), Sketch of the Seistan.

KHATIAN, in Sinde, a village situate near the left bank of the Indus, seven miles east of Sehwan. Lat. 26° 19′, long. 68°.

Ma. Map of Sinde.

KHAWAK, the most eastern of the explored passes over Hindoo Koosh, forms the communication between the head of the Punchshir valley and the valley of Inderab. In consequence of the sanguinary hostilities of the Kafirs and of the inhabitants of Punchshir, it is scarcely frequented, though, from Wood's account, it may be considered the most practicable of all the lines of communication between Kunduz and Afghanistan. It was in consequence chosen by Tamerlane, in his march on Hindostan, at the close of the fourteenth century. On that occasion, he made an unsuccessful attack on the Kafirs, and retreating precipitately from their country, resumed his route southwards, having repaired the fort of Khawak, which he found in ruins. The Pass of Khawak has an elevation of 13,200 feet. Lat. 35° 42′, long. 69° 53′.

Wood, Oxus, 416; Price, Mahomedan Hist. iii. 222.

KHEDAREE, in Afghanistan, a village in the valley of Pisheen, and on the route from Shawl to Kandahar, and thirty miles north of the former place. It is situate in a well-cultivated country, having numerous villages. The elevation above the sea is 5,063 feet. Lat. 30° 33′, long. 66° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Hough, Narr. of Exp. in Afg. 77.

KHEDIWAREE MOUTH.—One of the mouths of the Indus. Lat. 24° 9′, long. 67° 29′.—See INDUS.

KHEEWA, or KEEWA, in the Punjab, a village situate

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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three miles from the left bank of the Chenaub river. Lat. 31° 21′, long. 72° 33′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Hough, Narr. of Exp. in Afg. 145.

KHEIL-I-AKHUND, in Afghanistan, is a village containing the mausoleum of an *akhund*, or Mahometan pastor, whence it has its name. It is situate near the right bank of the Turnak river, on the route from Kandahar to Ghuznee, and twenty-nine miles north-west of the former place. The Turnak is here a clear, rapid river, from five to eight yards wide. The valley through which it flows is fertile and well cultivated. The elevation above the sea is 4,418 feet. Lat. 31° 41′, long. 65° 59′.

KHELAT-I-GHILJIE.—See KILAT-I-GHILJIE.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHENGUNPOOR, in the Punjab, a small town situate on the road from Ferozpoor to Mooltan, thirty-five miles south-west of the former, and ten miles from the right bank of the Ghara river. Lat. 30° 45′, long. 73° 57′.

Walker's Map of Afg.

KHENJ, on the northern frontier of Afghanistan, a village in the Punchshir valley, which furrows the southern declivity of Hindoo Koosh. Lat. 35° 25′, long. 69° 38′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHEORAH, in the Punjab, a village twenty-six miles north-west of Julalpoor, and six miles north of Dadun Khan Pind. Lat. 32° 42′, long. 72° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHER.—A village of the valley of Suwat, in Northern Afghanistan, about three miles from the left bank of the river Suwat. Lat. 34° 44′, long. 71° 59′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHEWA.—A village in Afghanistan, situate on the right bank of the river Kooner, twenty-two miles north of Jelalabad. Lat. 34° 38′, long. 70° 40′.

Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier.

KHIMPOOR, in the Punjab, a village situate about five miles from the right bank of the Ghara river. Lat. 29° 44′, long. 72° 6′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHIRPOOR, in the Punjab, a village situate on the river Indus, seventeen miles north of the confluence with the Punjnud river. Lat. 29° 10′, long. 70° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHIRPOOR, in the Punjab, a village situate six miles from the right bank of the river Punjnud. Lat. 29° 19′, long. 70° 51′.

Hough's Narr. of Exp. in Afg. 351.

KHOAR.—A small town of the Punjab, on the route from Jailum to Ramnuggur, and near the left or eastern bank of the river Jailum. There is here a small mud fort. Lat. 32° 49′, long. 73° 37′.

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KHODABAD,[1] in Sinde, is a ruined town, thirty miles north of Hyderabad, and ten miles east of the Indus. Little more than thirty years ago it rivalled Hyderabad in size and population, yet now not one habitable dwelling remains. The ruins cover two square miles. On this Wood[2] remarks, "How perishable must be the architecture of Sinde!" It had been a favourite residence of the Talpoor chiefs of Sinde, and here the remains of several of them rest in tombs of neat but plain construction. Lat. 25° 48′, long. 68° 32′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Oxus, 38.

KHODAD KHAN, in the Punjab, a village situate about nine miles from the left bank of the Indus, and thirty miles south of Attock. Lat. 33° 28′, long. 72° 12′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHOJA AMRAN.—See Amran.

KHOJA KHIDREE JULGHA, in Afghanistan, a collection of forts in a grassy tract in the Khoja Kedari, a district on the eastern boundary of the *dasht*, or plain of Begram. Here, to use the words of Masson, "are numerous castles, much cultivated land, and, as the name Julgha implies, a large extent of pasture." It is situate on the banks of the Punchshir river, forty-five miles north-east of Kabool. Lat. 34° 57′, long. 69° 33′.

Bal. Afg. Panj. iii. 153.

KHOJUCK.—See Kojuk.

KHOLOO CHOYTYALLY.—See Chotyaali.

KHOOD ZYE, in Afghanistan, a village situate on the right bank of the Indus, ten miles south-west of Kala Bagh. Lat. 32° 53°, long. 71° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHOOSH-AB.—A small town of Afghanistan, on the route from the Kojuk Pass to Kandahar. It is situate in a well-cultivated country, very productive of grain, especially wheat; has a good supply of excellent water; and is surrounded by a mud wall. Lat. 31° 30′, long. 65° 34′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Hough, Narr. of Exp. in Afg. 93; Havelock, War in Afg. i. 328; Atkinson, Exp. into Afg. 160.

KHOOSHK-I-SUFAID.—See Kooshk-i-Saffeed.

KHOOSHK NAKHOOD, in Western Afghanistan, a halting-place on the route from Kandahar to Herat, and forty miles west of the former place. The road in this part of the route is level, hard, and good; there is abundance of water, and the neighbourhood is highly cultivated, containing numerous groves and orchards, especially of pomegranates. About two miles west are the ruins of a large fort called Killa-i-Nadir. Lat. 31° 33′, long. 64° 54′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Conolly, Jour. to India, ii. 92.

KHOOTPOOR, in the Punjab, a village on the route from

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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Lahore to Mooltan, and twenty-eight miles south-west of the former town. It is situate on the left bank of the Ravee river. Lat. 31° 22′, long. 73° 55′.

Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 317.

KHOPALU, in Bultistan or Little Tibet, a fort built on the summit of a rock, nearly isolated in an expanse, on the left bank of the Indus. This open space is described by Vigne as a sloping bank "of two or three miles in extent, and exhibiting a green and shady confusion of stone walls, cottages, and fruit-trees." The eminence on which the fort stands is more than a thousand feet above the Indus, and commands a very grand view. Lat. 35° 3′, long. 76° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHORZANA KOTUL, in Afghanistan, a pass on the route from Kandahar to Ghuznee, and distant fifty-five miles north-east from the former place. The road in this part of the route, though stony, presents no great difficulty, there being only a moderate ascent of two furlongs, and a descent of about the same length. There is abundance of water, and supplies may be obtained in considerable quantity. Lat. 31° 54′, long. 66° 15′.

Walker's Map of Afg.

KHOWALI SYAKUK.—A village in Northern Afghanistan, on the road from Bamian to Siri Pool. Lat. 35° 29′, long. 66° 22′.

Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. ii. 41; Pott. Belooch. 36.

KHOZDAR, in Beloochistan, a small town in the province of Jhalawan, of which it is considered the chief place. It is situate in a narrow, fertile, well-watered, and highly-cultivated valley, amidst gardens and orchards. When Pottinger visited it, about thirty years ago, it contained five hundred houses, inhabited chiefly by Hindoos, who had here a temple, dedicated to Kalee, the goddess of fate. Masson found it, a few years ago, greatly decayed, not having above sixty mud-built houses, of which three only belonged to Hindoos. It is enclosed by a mud wall, and close to it is a ruinous mud fortress. The neighbouring hills abound in rich lead ore. Lat. 27° 50′, long. 66° 23′.

Vigne, Kashmir, i. 322.

KHUND, or KOOND, in Kashmir, a valley furrowing the northern side of the Panjal, or mountain Barichal. It is three miles long, displays great picturesque beauty, is well cultivated, and contains some villages. The less cultivated part is covered with wild apricot-trees, "whose blossom," Vigne observes, "in the early spring, yields a perfume so fragrant and powerful, that the Kashmirians come far and near to inhale it." So romantic a spot could scarcely be without one of those legends

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so rife in Kashmir; accordingly, Vigne was informed, "that the place was infested by a serpent, so long, that his tail was perceived at the bottom of a hill when his head might be seen moving on the top of it." It is so embosomed in lofty mountains that its climate is said to be the coolest in the lowlands of Kashmir. Vigne estimates its elevation above the level of the sea at 6,000 feet. Lat. 33° 30′, long. 75° 2′.

KHURBUZY SERAI, in the Punjab, a halting-place situate on the road from Attock to Ramnuggur, forty miles south-east of the former place. Lat. 33° 41′, long. 72° 57′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHURD KABOOL, or Little Kabool, a village sixteen miles south-east of Kabool, situate in a pleasant valley on the southern route through the Kurkutcha ranges, just after it emerges from the Boothauk defile, and before it enters that of Tangee Turkai. Here, the British troops, in their attempted retreat to Jelalabad from Kabool, in 1841, became totally disorganized, and yielded themselves up without resistance to the butchery by the Afghans. Here, also, the British army, under General Pollock, encamped in September 1842, on the night after the decisive defeat of the Afghans at Tezeen. The elevation of Khurd Kabool above the sea is 7,466 feet. Lat. 34° 21′, long. 69° 18′. E.I.C. Ms. Map; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 188; Hough, Narr. Exp. in Afg. 295; Sale, Dis. in Afg. 234; Eyre, Mil. Op. at Kabool, 250; Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 73; Grif. Bar. and Ther. Meas. in Afg.; Mil. Op. in Afg. 396.

KHURTOOT, in Afghanistan, a village on the route from Giriskh to Bamian, and fifty miles north of Kandahar. Lat. 32° 15′, long. 65° 54′. Map of Afg.

KHURWAR PASS, in Afghanistan, fifty miles south of Kabool. Lat. 33° 47′, long. 68° 51′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHUT-I-KHURGA OONA, in Afghanistan, a village situate on the Gomul Pass, and near the Gomul river. Lat. 31° 58′, long. 69° 29′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHYBER MOUNTAINS,[1] in Eastern Afghanistan, rise west of the plain of Peshawur, and connect the most southern and lowest range of Hindoo Koosh with the Sufeid Koh, the Salt range, and the Suliman mountains. They, at first sight, present the appearance of a mass of hills irregularly grouped, but a careful observer will find the distinct arrangement of a chain separating the plain of Peshawur on the east from the plain of Jelalabad and the uneven surface of Nungnehar on the west. They generally consist of slate and primary limestone, with a small proportion of overlying sandstone. The sanguinary and rapacious character of the population has prevented their mineral

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Map; Leech, Description of Khyber Pass, 8; Wood, Khyber Pass, 3; Lord, Koh-i-Damun, 45; Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 356; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 162; Moorcroft, Punj. Bokh. ii. 353; Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 79, Grif. Bar. and Ther. Obs. in Afg.

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deposits from being explored; they are, however, known to abound in antimony, which so strongly impregnates the water at Ali Musjid, as to render it highly deleterious. The Tatara summit is the most elevated in the range, being 3,500 feet above the plain of Peshawur, and 5,100 above the sea. The breadth of the Khyber range may be stated at about twenty miles; the length, from the base of the nearest and lowest range of the Hindoo Koosh to the Sufeid Koh and Salt range, at about fifty. It is cross cut by two great natural channels—the Khyber ravine or pass, and, further north, the channel of the Kabool river. These, in the opinion of Lord, drained a vast lake, which once occupied the extensive valley of Kabool, an opinion strengthened by the nature of the soil of Peshawur, which, near the pass, for a great depth, consists of fragments of slate and limestone, the constituent substances of the Khyber range. Griffith,[2] however, urges some forcible objections to this hypothesis of Lord. The Khyber mountains are supposed to be so called from the Khyber tribe who inhabit them, and these are divided into the Afreedees, Shainwarries, and Oruk Zais. As this range is lower than the Hindoo Koosh to the north, and the Sufeid Koh, the Salt, and the Suliman ranges to the south, the most practicable passes from Hindustan to Northern Afghanistan lie through it. There are four of these passes, leading from east to west, and lying in the following order from south to north:—First, the Khyber Pass, the most level and the only one practicable for cannon. Second, the Tatara Pass, commencing near the eastern entrance of the Khyber Pass, taking a circuit northwards, and then running in some degree parallel to it, and finally rejoining it at Duka, at the entrance of the valley of Jelalabad. Third, the Abkhana Pass, by which the Abkhana route proceeds. This crosses the Kabool river at Muchnee, and recrosses it at Abkhana, where it enters the Khyber mountains, and proceeds along the southern bank of the river to Duka, joining the Tatara and Khyber Passes. Fourth, the Carapa route, which crosses the Kabool river above Dobundee, then crosses the Lundye from east to west, and proceeding nearly due west to Lalpoor, recrosses the Kabool river, and joins the main road proceeding westward. The Khyber range lies between lat. 33° 30′—34° 20′, and long. 71° 10′—71° 30′.

[2] Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 806, Rep. on Subjects connected with Afg.

KHYBER PASS,[1] the principal pass in the north between Afghanistan and Hindustan, as the Bolan is in the south; hence

[1] Same authorities as on Khyber Mountains.

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it is called the Key of Afghanistan. It commences at Kadam, a remarkable collection of caves, about ten miles west of Peshawur, and extends about thirty miles in a tortuous, but generally north-westerly course, to Duka, at the entrance of the plain of Jelalabad. Havelock, considering the pass to commence at Huzarnow on the west, estimates its entire length at fifty miles.[2] It lies for the most part through slate rock, and along the bed of a torrent, liable to be filled with a sudden fall of rain, and then so violent as to sweep away every thing in its course. At other times the bed is dry, or the water shrunk to a small rill, sometimes disappearing under the gravel, or running on one side. There are two peculiarly difficult portions of the pass. One of these is close to Ali Musjid, where the road is merely the narrow bed of a rivulet, enclosed on each side by precipices, rising to the height of six or seven hundred feet, in some places to a thousand or twelve hundred, at an angle of seventy or eighty degrees, and overhung by the small fort of Ali Musjid. This petty fort occupies the summit of a peaked rock, but is of small value as a military position, from want of water, and from being commanded by adjacent heights. Its possession was obstinately contested during the late military operations in Afghanistan. The Afghans in garrison evacuated it as soon as they found it commanded by the hostile artillery, and the British occupied it, but being ultimately in peril from the Khyberees, retreated, though with considerable loss. The air in this gorge, though dry, has been considered remarkably deleterious, as most of the troops posted in it perished by disease. Some, however, with more reason, attribute the mortality to the poisonous nature of the water, which is impregnated with antimony.[3] At Lalabeg, about midway through, the pass expands into a small valley, in which is a great tope, or artificial mound, on the north side of the road.—(See LALABEG.) Near Landee Khana,[4] the road is for a great distance a gallery of about twelve feet wide, having on one side a perpendicular wall of rock rising to a great height above, and on the other a deep precipice. The pass rises gradually from the eastern entrance, but has a steep declivity westward, though the descent is not so great in that direction, as the plain of Jelalabad is more elevated than that of Peshawur. The height of the summit of the pass is 3,373 feet above the sea,[5] and about 2,300 above Peshawur. As the Khyberees are a predatory

[2] War in Afg. ii. 187.

[3] Hough, Nar. of Exp. to Afg. 315.

[4] Havelock, War in Afg. ii. 189.

[5] Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 78, Grif. Bar. and Ther. Meas.

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and ruthless race, well armed with long rifled matchlocks, jezzails, or jingels, which take effect at greater distance than muskets, it is necessary that those who have occasion to use the pass should purchase their forbearance, and for this purpose, the Durani monarchs paid them 130,000 rupees annually. The slender resources of Dost Mahomed Khan obliged him to reduce this allowance to 20,000 rupees, distributed among 26,000 fighting men. Nadir Shah,[6] is said to have disbursed a sum equal to 100,000*l.* for an unmolested march through the pass; but, according to Masson,[7] he turned it by taking a southern route through Tira. The Khyber Pass was the scene of obstinate and sanguinary conflicts during the war in Afghanistan. It was forced by the British after their first occupation of Kabool.[8] A similar attempt, made after the disastrous retreat from Kabool, failed, with great loss, but subsequently, though obstinately defended by a large body of men, it was again forced in April, 1842. The eastern entrance of the Khyber Pass is in lat. 33° 58′, long. 71° 30′.

[6] Hough, Narr. of Exp. in Afg.
[7] Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 162.
[8] Hough, 219, 228; Havelock, ii. 191; Mil. Op in Afg. 130, 237.

KHYERPOOR,[1] a town of Sinde, is situated about fifteen miles east of the Indus, in a country of alluvial formation, but in which, as bordering on the Thurr, or eastern desert,[2] sand is largely intermixed with the clay deposited by the river. A large canal, called the Merwah, from the Indus, yields water both for irrigation and drinking, that obtained from wells being in general brackish, unpalatable, and unwholesome. One well in the palace yields very fine water. The canal receives its water a few miles below Roree, and in time of inundation, by means of numerous ramifications, overspreads the country. Part of the water finds its way back, in many small streams, to the Indus, in the lower part of its channel; the rest is finally lost by absorption and evaporation. When the river is very low, the canal is sometimes destitute of water. The town,[3] originally a military cantonment, has grown into its present importance in consequence of having been selected as the residence of the chief Ameers of Northern Sinde. But notwithstanding this, it is but a large collection of mud hovels, with a few houses of a better description scattered about; destitute of fort or defence, unless the embattled mud-wall, enclosing the residence of the Ameer, can be deemed such. This palace is situate amidst the bazaars, and presents little worth notice, except a mosque crowned with a cupola covered with gaudy lackered tiles of various hues. The town

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Lord, Med. Rep. on the Plain of the Indus, 68; Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 1187, Westmacott, Acc. of Khyrpoor.
[3] Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 363; Conolly, Jour. to India, ii. 255; Burnes, Bokh. iii. 273; Havelock, War in Afg. i. 130.

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is very filthy; from this cause, together with the heat of the climate, and the deleterious influence of the stagnant marshes around, it is unhealthy. The population is estimated at 15,000.[3] There is no manufacture, except to a very small extent in weaving and dying coarse cottons. During the Talpoor dynasty, the Ameers of Khyerpoor held the northern and finest part of Sinde, but as it was much inferior in size to the dominions of their kinsmen, the Ameers of Hyderabad, the former were subordinate, though allowed an influential voice in all questions considered to affect the general welfare. The territory subject to the Ameers of Khyerpoor was one hundred and twenty miles long, and of the same breadth. The government, it need scarcely be added, was a military despotism; the power, military resources, and revenue being divided in various proportions between a great number of the ruling Belooche family of Talpoor, of whom the eldest in lineage was regarded as the chief. Though mild as affecting life, the rule of this multitude of chieftains was in all fiscal matters so oppressive and rapacious as to be productive of rapidly progressive ruin and desolation. The revenue of the Khyerpoor Ameers was estimated at 120,000*l.* per annum.[4] * The military force appears to have been based on a rude and ill-compacted feudal system; the chiefs having allotments of lands on condition of bringing forward and supporting a proportionate force of armed men, who were paid partly in money, partly in grain. The number of men which might be raised on emergencies was from 10,000 to 12,000. Khyerpoor is about seventeen miles south-west of Roree, the road from which place is good. Lat. 27° 31′, long. 68° 45′.

[3] Mohun Lal on the Trade of Khyrpoor, 36.

[4] Westmacott, 1098; Burnes states 100,000*l.*, Bokh. iii. 213.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHYRABAD.—See KHAIRABAD.

KHYRABAD, in Afghanistan, a village in that part of the Huzareh country where the mountains slope downwards to Bokhara. It is situate on a feeder of the river of Andkhoo, near its confluence with the main stream. Lat. 36° 12′, long. 64° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHYREE DEREE.—See KYREE DERA.

KHYRGAON, in Sinde, a town on the west bank of the Koodun, a branch of the western Narra, the great offset leaving the Indus near Bukkur and terminating in lake Manchur, from which this town is distant about thirty miles north. Though, as

* Pottinger (400) states the revenue at 70,000*l.*, and the military force between 4,000 and 5,000 men.

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Acc. of Khyrpoor, in Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 1207.

Westmacott observes, it has not yet found a place in the map, it is of considerable importance, having seven mosques, and between 2,000 and 3,000 inhabitants, of whom a fifth part are Hindoos. It has a handsome bazaar, well supplied with cottons. Lat. 26° 55′, long. 67° 50′.

Ms. Map.

KHYROODDEN, in the Punjab, a halting-place on the route from Loodiana to Lahore, and twenty miles south-east of the latter town. Lat. 31° 31′, long. 74° 47′.

Jour. As. Soc. 1837. p. 197, Mackeson's Jour. of Wade's Voyage.

KHYRPOOR, in Bhawlpoor, a town situate a mile from the left bank of the river Ghara. The sand-hills of the Thurr, or great sandy desert, are, on the east, so close to the town, that the extremities of the streets in that direction open on a dreary waste of sandhills, ruined houses, and walls half buried by the sand, which is continually encroaching on the cultivated ground along the river. The rapidity of the encroachment may be estimated from the fact that a few years ago the boundary of the desert was two miles east of the town. In time of inundation, the town only intervenes between the water's edge and the desert. The houses are built of unburnt brick, which are found to last long, as rain seldom falls; the round domes of the mosques are generally built of the same material, the great mosque alone being constructed of burned brick. This last edifice is embellished with tiles, varnished, of various colours, but has been allowed to fall greatly into decay. There is a tolerable bazaar, containing about four hundred shops; but the number of these was greater formerly, all trade having here, of late years, fallen away considerably. It is, however, still a small mart for cafilas, or caravans, resorting from the desert to obtain various articles of commerce. The neighbourhood abounds in small, ruined, mud forts, formerly held by petty chiefs, who resisted the authority of the ancestors of the present Bhawl Khan. Khyrpoor is in lat. 29° 34′, long. 72° 7′.

Masson, Bal. Afg Panj. i. 376.

KHYRPOOR DAHR, in Sinde, a town between Subzulcote and Roree, and fifty miles north-east of the latter place. It is of considerable size, and has a good bazaar. The surrounding country consists of fine gardens and richly-cultivated land, irrigated by water-courses from the Indus, distant twelve miles to the north-west, or from wells. Lat. 28° 6′, long. 69° 34′.

KIDUR, in Kashmir, a village fourteen miles north-east of Islamabad. Lat. 33° 53′, long. 75° 9′.

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KIJREEAREE, in Sinde, a village in the desert, eight miles south of the fort of Oomercote. Lat. 25° 15′, long. 69° 48′.

KILA AMEER KHAN, in Afghanistan, a fort in the hilly country north-east of Furrah, and thirty miles distant from this town. Lat. 32° 30′, long. 62° 40′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Walker's Map of Afg.

KILA BUDUL, in Afghanistan, a fort situate on the bank of a feeder of the river Moorghab. Lat. 35° 43′, long. 63° 56′. Map of Afg.

KILA HAJEE, in Afghanistan, a fort in the Koh-i-Damun, ten miles north of the city of Kabool. It is situate on a small stream, a feeder of the Punchshir river. Lat. 34° 40′, long. 69° 5′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. iii. 146.

KILAH DOLLAH, in the Punjab, a fort twenty miles north-east of the town of Bukkur. Lat. 31° 45′, long. 71° 29′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KILAKAZEE, in Afghanistan, a fort twenty miles north of Kabool, and five miles east of Istalif. Lat. 34° 48′, long. 69° 2′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KILA KHARZAR, in Afghanistan, a fort on the route from Kabool to Bamian, twenty-eight miles south-east of the latter. It is situate at the eastern base of the Hajeguk ridge, in the fork formed by two small streams which, uniting, constitute the nascent river Helmund. Lat. 34° 34′, long. 68° 4′. E.I.C. Ms. Map.

KILA NOW, in Afghanistan, a fort sixty-three miles north-east of Herat, on the route from thence to Bamian, through Siri Pool. Lat. 34° 52′, long. 63° 5′. E.I.C. Ms. Map.

KILAT-I-GHILJIE,[1] or "Fort of the Ghiljies," on the route from Kandahar to Ghuznee, and eighty-four miles north-west from the former place, was, when the British army arrived there in its progress to Kabool, completely in ruins. The site is admirable, occupying a conical and very steep hill about three hundred feet high, having on its summit space for a considerable fortress, and two abundant springs of water. Close to it, on the north-west, are two small walled villages. The fort was repaired and garrisoned by the British, who successfully resisted all attempts to dislodge them, and were withdrawn without loss on the evacuation of the country in 1842. The evil reputation of this place and its neighbourhood has caused the use of the high road on which it is situate to be in a great degree discontinued, it being scarcely possible for travellers to escape being plundered by the Ghiljie chiefs or their emissaries. Kilat-i-Ghiljie was, in 1505, taken by Sultan Baber.[2] Elevation, 5,773 feet. It is eight miles and a half from Azeree Chukee. Lat. 32° 8′, long. 66° 45′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Hough, Narr. Exp. in Afg. 148; Havelock, War in Afg. ii. 45; Kennedy, Sinde and Kabool, ii. 8; Mil. Op. in Afg. 313.

[2] Memoirs, 171.

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Walker's Map of Afg.

KILA TUKUH, in Afghanistan, a fort forty-two miles south of Siri Pool. Lat. 35° 34′, long. 65° 46′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Hough, Narr. of Exp. into Afg. 78; Atkinsan, Exp. into Afg. 143, Kennedy, Sinde and Kabool, i. 234.

KILLA ABDALLA, in Afghanistan, a village with a fort two or three miles left of the route from Shawl to Kandahar, and forty-eight miles north-west from the former place. Here is a good stream, a feeder of the river Lora: the fort is in good repair, is strengthened with bastions, and well supplied with water from a tank. The adjacent country is a plain broken by small hills, and the beds of mountain streams, but tolerably fertile and well cultivated. Lat. 30° 42′, long. 66° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Wood, Oxus, 170.

KILLA ASSEEN, in Afghanistan, a fort on the route from Kabool to Jelalabad, by the Kurkutcha Pass, the most southern of the four collateral routes crossing the Kurkutcha range. It is thirty-three miles south-east of Kabool, and has the elevation of 8,000 feet. Lat. 34° 17′, long. 69° 36′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KILLAEE TILLA.—A village in Afghanistan, forty miles west of Ghuznee, and situate on the route from Giriskh to Bamian. Lat. 33° 27′, long. 67° 33′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc; Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 58, Grif. Bar. and Ther. Meas.; Hough, Exp. into Afg. 144; Atkinson, Exp. into Afg. 181.

KILLA-I-AZIM KHAN, in Afghanistan, is a fort surrounded by a village on the route from Kandahar to Ghuznee, and fourteen miles in a direction nearly east from the former place. The fort is built of mud, and is of a square form with a round tower at each angle. There are several streams, some of good and some of brackish water. The neighbouring country is fertile and well cultivated. The elevation above the sea is 3,945 feet. Lat. 31° 38′, long. 65° 47′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KILLA-I-BUKSHEE, in Afghanistan, is a collection of walled villages on the route from Ghuznee to Shawl, and thirty-six miles south-west from the former place. It is situated in a fertile and extensive valley, bounded on the north by a high range of mountains, and on the south by another of inferior elevation. The road in this part of the route is good, save that it is crossed by several water-courses. Lat. 33° 8′, long. 67° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 321, Conolly (E.), Jour. in Seistan.

KILLA-I-DOOKTER, or "Maiden's Castle," in Afghanistan, a small ruined fort on the left bank of the Adruscund river, and on the extremity of a spur proceeding from the Subzawur mountains. Opposite to it is a fort, also in ruins, called Killa-i-Pisr, or "the Youth's Fort." Both are much celebrated in the fables and traditions of the inhabitants. Lat. 33° 19′, long. 62° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KILLA-I-HAJEE, in Afghanistan, a village on the route

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from Ghuznee to Kabool, and seven miles west from the latter place. The surrounding country is an expanse of groves, gardens, and orchards, watered by channels drawn from the Kabool river. Lat. 34° 27′, long. 68° 56′.

KILLA-I-JAFFREE, in Afghanistan, a fort on the route from Kandahar to Ghuznee, and one hundred and thirty miles north-east of the former place. It is situate near the left bank of the river Turnak, in a fertile and well-cultivated country. Lat. 32° 34′, long. 67° 20′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KILLA-I-KHALEKDAD KHAN, in Afghanistan, a ruinous village on the route from Kandahar to Ghuznee, and thirteen miles east of the former place. It is situated in an open, level, but ill-cultivated country, through which the road is good. Lat. 31° 38′, long. 65° 48′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KILLA-I-KHUROTEE, in Afghanistan, a village on the road from Ghuznee to Dera Ismael Khan, by the Gomul Pass. Lat. 32° 32′, long. 68° 48′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KILLA-I-LUNGUR, in Afghanistan, a fort on the road from Ghuznee to Dera Ismael Khan, twenty-five miles north-east of Lake Abistada. Lat. 32° 51′, long. 68° 29′. E.I.C. Ms. Map.

KILLA-I-MURGHA, or NOWA MURGHA,[1] in Afghanistan, was a fort, the residence of Abdul Rehman Khan, the principal chief of the Ghiljies. So powerful was the father of this chieftain, that at the head of fifty thousand men, he contested the sovereignty with Shah Zeman, the brother of Shah Shooja. Abdul Rehman having shewn the most inveterate enmity against both Shah Shooja and his British auxiliaries, Major Outram, in 1839, invested Killa-i-Murgha, in which he had taken refuge. It is described as "a well-constructed fort, possessing a high citadel and a wet ditch,"[2] which had defied the power of Shah Shooja, who twice besieged it without success. Abdul Rehman had eighty chosen horsemen, and expected a large reinforcement promised by another chieftain, who did indeed arrive at the head of his troops, but immediately joined the besiegers. In the ensuing night the little garrison forced its way through the British lines, and escaped without loss, carrying with them the three wives and the sister of their leader. The deserted fort was then totally destroyed by mines exploded under the citadel, towers, and gateway. Killa-i-Murgha is in lat. 32° 18′, long. 67° 30′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Outram, Rough Notes, 150; Jackson, Views in Afg.

KILLA-I-NADIR, in Afghanistan, a ruined fort of great E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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dimensions, situate on the route from Kandahar to Herat, and forty-two miles west of the former place. There is a good supply of water, and the adjacent country is well cultivated. Lat. 31° 23′, long. 64° 48′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KILLA-I-RAMAZAN KHAN, in Afghanistan, a small fort in the valley of the Turnak river, on the route from Kandahar to Ghuznee, and distant from the former place ninety-one miles north-east. The road in this part of the route is stony, running among low hills, but is practicable for artillery. Lat. 32° 2′, long. 66° 45′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KILLA-I-SHA MEER, in Afghanistan, a fort between Kandahar and Khash, and fifty miles south-west of the former town. It is situate on the left bank of the Urghundab river. Lat. 31° 30′, long. 64° 42′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KILLA-I-SOBHA, in Afghanistan, a fort thirty miles north-east of Kandahar, on the route from thence to Kilat-i-Ghiljie. Lat. 31° 44′, long. 65° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Atkinson, Exp. into Afg. 366. KILLA KASSIM, in Afghanistan, an old, deserted fort on the route from Kabool to Ghuznee, and thirteen miles west of the former place. It is situate in a beautiful and highly-cultivated valley near the bank of a feeder of the Kabool river. Lat. 34° 28′, long. 68° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KILLA RAHIM KHAN, in Afghanistan, a fort on the route from Ghuznee to Shawl, by the western shore of Lake Abistada, and sixty miles south of Ghuznee. Lat. 33°, long. 68° 10′.

Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier. KILLAWALLA, in the Punjab, a village seven miles from the right bank of the Ravee river. Lat. 30° 49′, long. 72° 48′.

Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 724, Conolly (E.), Phys. Geogr. of Seistan. KIMBULDAI, in Afghanistan, a village thirteen miles north of Khash. Lat. 31° 48′, long. 62° 41′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KINJIR, in the Punjab, a village situate three miles from the left bank of the Indus. Lat. 29° 52′, long. 71° 1′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Wood, Oxus, 12. KINJORE, in Sinde, a lake, or, as it is vernacularly called, a *dund*[1]—an extensive and permanent piece of stagnant brackish water, left by the Indus after it has retired to the channel to which

[2] Burnes' Pers. it is confined in the season when it is lowest.[2] The dund of Kinjore is about three miles westward of the channel, and is a beautiful expanse of water. It is one of three which extend north and

[3] Wood, 23. south about twenty miles,[3] and swarm with fine fish, caught with much skill and in great abundance by the fishing population on

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the banks, and forming their principal subsistence. Lat. 24° 51′, long. 68° 8′.

KIRKUNEE, in Afghanistan, a village situate on the Suliman mountains. Lat. 32° 20′, long. 70°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KIRMAN, in Afghanistan, a village about twenty miles south of the Sufeid Koh mountains. Lat. 33° 39′, long. 70° 17′. Walker's Map of Afg.

KIRTA or KISTA.—See BOLAN PASS.

KIRTARPOOR, in the Punjab, a small town about twenty miles east of the river Beas, and near the southern base of the Himalaya. Lat. 31° 30′, long. 75° 35′. Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. i. 118.

KISHAN, in Beloochistan, a village on the route from Kelat[1] to Beebee Nanee, in the Bolan Pass, and eighteen miles north-east of Kelat.[2] The road has a considerable descent from that place, falling four thousand three hundred and five feet, between it and Beebee Nanee, a distance of eighty miles. It is passable for horses and camels, but by no means for wheel-carriages. It is locally important, as being a great channel of the emigration which yearly, on the approach of winter, takes place from the cold highlands of Kelat to the warm plain of Cutch Gundava. The village of Kishan scarcely contains one hundred inhabitants. It is supplied with water from a stream, and there is some cultivation in the vicinity. Lat. 28° 58′, long. 66° 42′. [1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. [2] Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 54, Grif. Bar. and Ther. Obs. in Afg.

KISHANEE, in Afghanistan, a collection of villages on the route from Ghuznee to Shawl, and one hundred and seventeen miles south-west of the former. The road northward of this place is good, but southward very bad, so as to be with difficulty practicable for wheel-carriages. Lat. 32° 13′, long. 67° 35′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KISHENGUNGA, in the Punjab, a large river, which, rising in the mountains forming the north-eastern boundary of Kashmir, sweeps round the north of that valley, and, after a course of about one hundred and twenty miles, falls into the Jailum at Mazufurabad, in lat. 34° 11′, long. 75° 25′, being little inferior there to the principal stream. It was formerly crossed by a wooden bridge, but this has been destroyed, and the communication is now kept up by a ferry. Moorcr. Punj. Bokhara, ii. 307; Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 184, 206; F. Von Hugel, ii. 117; iv. 133; Oriental Mag. 1825, p. 105, Izzet Ullah, Travels beyond the Himalaya.

KISHT, in Afghanistan, a village on the route from Kandahar to Khash, ten miles east of the latter town. Lat. 31° 40′, long. 62° 52′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 724, Conolly (E.), Sketch of Phys. Geog. of Seistan. Map.

KISHTAWAR, in the north of the Punjab, and on the southern slope of the Himalaya. It is situated in a small plain near Vigne, Kashmir, i. 292; F Von Hugel, Kaschmir, i. 35.

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the left bank of the Chenaub, which here rushes through a ravine having precipitous sides of gneiss rock about a thousand feet high. A little up the river, and on the opposite side from the town, is the confluence of the Muru Wurdwun, a considerable river from the north. It is a small town of ill-built flat-roofed houses, with an insignificant bazaar and a fort. There are trifling manufactures of shawls of inferior quality and of coarse woollens. The population, mixed, of Mahometans and Hindoos, are at present proverbially poor, the place having suffered excessively from the oppression of the Sikhs since the expulsion of the rightful rajah, who ruled over the surrounding territory, which bears the same name, and whose power extended northwards as far as Ladakh. Kishtawar is situated five thousand feet above the sea, and in lat. 33° 15′, long. 75° 46′.

KISTA.—See Bolan Pass.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOBUL, a village in North-eastern Afghanistan, situate on the right bank of the Indus, thirty miles north-east of Attock. Lat. 34° 16′, long. 72° 40′.

Leech, Rep. on Manufacturing Towns of Sinde, 32.

KODA, a town of Sinde, situate twenty-three miles south-west of Khyerpoor. Population 2,200. Lat. 27° 25′, long. 68° 52′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOHARE, in Sinde, a village on the route from Larkhana to Jull, and eight miles north-west of the former town. It is situate on a torrent, which, flowing from the Hala mountains, discharges itself, in time of inundation, into the water-courses in the vicinity of Larkhana. Lat. 27° 36′, long. 68° 9′.

KOHAT.—A valley in Afghanistan.—See the succeeding article.

Wood, Oxus, 141; Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 40; Lord, Koh-i-Damun, 44; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 113.

KOHAT.—A town in the hilly tract north of the Salt range of mountains, and in the valley of Kohat, which is about seven miles in diameter, populous, fertile, well watered by the river Teo and by numerous springs. The town, which is surrounded by a wall, is meanly built, but has a good bazaar and a fine mosque. Its beautiful situation, and the luxuriant vegetation of the surrounding country, render it a delightful place, though it has suffered much from the devastation of the Sikhs, who have cut down its fine groves and orchards for fuel. These invaders, to control the population, have erected a triangular fort two hundred yards long and fifty wide. The great route from Peshawur to Kala Bagh passes through Kohat, as does also westward

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an important route by Bungush to Khorasan. Kohat is the capital, not only of the village of the same name, but of the extensive and fertile valley of Bungush. At Sheikh, which is situate a few miles east of the town, are springs of naphtha and very rich and extensive deposits of sulphur. Kohat is in lat. 33° 31′, long. 71° 29′.

KOHEE.—See KAHEE.

KOHEE MERWITTY, in Afghanistan, a village twenty-five miles west of the Suliman mountains. Lat. 32° 31′, long. 69° 40′. Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier.

KOH-I-BABA,[1] in Afghanistan, a lofty mountain at the south-western extremity of Hindoo Koosh, with which it is connected by the transverse ridges of Kaloo and Hajeguk. Its appearance is very sublime when viewed from the east; its extremity in that direction presenting the form of a vast rounded mass, and the culminating ridge rising above it in a succession of lofty peaks stretching westward as far as the eye can reach. Still farther to the west it sinks into the mazy mountains of inferior height, forming the Huzareh highlands. If viewed from the north, it appears surmounted by three vast snowy peaks, the upper parts of which are reported to be inaccessible. Griffith, who, in August, ascended this mountain to the height of 13,500 feet, found patches of snow at that elevation lying in the more sheltered spots, and saw it also occurring in various places towards the summit, the more exposed points being free. "The upper portion of the range," he observes, "appeared entirely bare." Lady Sale[2] also saw it without snow in the end of August. This circumstance leads to the conclusion that it does not rise beyond the limit of perpetual congelation; but this limit is very variable and anomalous in the mountains of Central Asia. Lord[3] states the limit to be as high as fifteen thousand feet on the neighbouring Hindoo Koosh; and if it be assumed at the same elevation at Koh-i-Baba, which is a full degree lower in latitude, it follows that the height of the latter mountain does not exceed fifteen thousand feet. All, however, who have made conjectures as to its elevation have concluded it to be higher than this. Burnes[4] and Lady Sale[5] give eighteen thousand feet; Outram,[6] twenty thousand; but such estimates, formed with the nerves disturbed by the intense cold of those elevated regions and the eyes dazzled by vast expanses of snow, can be little depended on. As its summit is

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Map; Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 803, Grif. Rep. on Subjects connected with Afg.; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. ii. 333; Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 386; Eyre, Mil. Op. in Afg. 357.

[2] Dis. in Afg. 419.

[3] Koh-i-Damun, 48.

[4] Bokh. ii. 241.

[5] 419.

[6] Rough Notes, 127.

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regarded as inaccessible, barometrical measurement is not available; and it does not appear that any trigonometrical observations have been made on this point. The elevation may perhaps with some probability be stated at sixteen thousand feet. Humboldt, in the hypsometrical map accompanying *Asie Centrale*, states the height at 2,800 toises, or 17,640 feet, but does not give the grounds of this estimate. The range of Koh-i-Baba, about sixty miles long, extends along lat. 34° 30′, and between long. 67° 30′ and 68° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Lord, Koh-i-Damun; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. iii. 120; Burnes, Pers. Narr. 120; Baber, Memoirs, 147.

KOH-I-DAMAN, or the Mountain-skirt, an elevated tract north of Kabool, extends over the eastern declivity of the Pughman range of mountains. It slopes towards the north-east, the numerous small streams by which it is intersected flowing in that direction, and falling into the Punchshir river. The elevation in general exceeds seven thousand feet, and the climate in consequence is severe in winter and rather cool in summer, though sufficiently genial to mature the fruits of the finest part of the temperate zone, and for productions of this kind its rugged surface is much more suitable than for the growth of grain. In consequence of the scarcity of corn, the population is largely supported on mulberries, dried, and either eaten without further preparation, or ground and made into bread. This diet is considered very heating, and the inhabitants attribute their own irritable and sanguinary character to this quality. The population consists for the most part of Tajeks, who are generally in rebellion against the government of Kabool. In summer, the purity of the air, the scenery, in some places sublime, in others soft, and everywhere highly picturesque, and the luxuriant groves and orchards, render this one of the most delightful regions in the world. The principal towns are Istalif, one of the largest in Afghanistan, Charikar, and Isturgeteh. The Koh-i-Daman is about twenty miles long and fifteen broad, and lies between lat. 34° 40′—35° 5′, long. 68° 50′—69° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Conolly (A.), Jour. to India, ii. 77.

KOH-I-DOOZD, or "Thieves' Mountain," in Western Afghanistan, on the south of the route from Herat to Kandahar, and one hundred and fifty miles north-west of the latter place. Its name has been given in consequence of the predatory Afghans taking post on it to look out for travellers. Lat. 32° 15′, long. 63° 12′.

KOH-I-KHARUK.—See KHARUCK.

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KOHOO, or KOHOW.—See MOOLA PASS.

KOHUK, in Western Beloochistan, a town fifty miles north-west of Punjgoor. Lat. 27° 38′, long. 61° 56′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOHUK, in Afghanistan, a village six miles west of Kandahar, near the right bank of the Urghundab river. Lat. 31° 38′, long. 65° 22′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOJUK PASS,[1] in Afghanistan, crosses the Amran mountains, from the valley of Pisheen on the east, to the plains of Kandahar on the west. There are two ridges * traversed in travelling by this pass. The ascent of the first, from the eastward, is gradual for six miles six furlongs; the road then contracts to a width of from twelve to twenty feet, and for six furlongs becomes steeper, then still more so for two furlongs, and steeper still for forty yards, near the top. A spring of water crosses the road half-way up the steep part of the ascent. The descent, on the other side, is almost as steep as the ascent. A good stream of water here crosses the road, and another road joins from the left, by which part of the baggage was conveyed during the advance of the British army in 1839. The ascent of the next ridge is nearly as steep as that of the first, and extends two furlongs and a half. About half-way up, the best road for camels turns off to the left from the gun road. It holds its way along a small water-course, but admits only one camel at a time. A path turns off to the right, but should be carefully avoided, as it is very difficult, and numbers of the British force fell in attempting to proceed by it. The road from the summit descends for three furlongs and a half, and is here steeper than in the other parts of the pass, turning sharp round a point near the top, on the brink of a precipice. As no cattle could be employed in such a situation, the battering and field-train and carriages of the British army, in its progress through this pass, were dragged up and lowered down by the astonishing exertions of parties of European infantry. It is said that a better road than that above described runs off to the right, after passing the stream of water at the foot of the first descent, and rejoins it at a distance of two miles and a half beyond the bottom of the last descent by a more gradual slope. This pass was found to offer much greater obstruction to the passage of troops than the

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Hough, Narr. of Exp. in Afg. 79; Havelock, War in Afg. i. 292; Atkinson, 144; Outram, Rough Notes, 83; Kennedy, Sinde and Kabool, i. 235.

* Havelock mentions three (War in Afg. i. 297, 298).

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Bolan Pass, which was surmounted without much difficulty: the British army was five days in making the passage through it. The eastern brow of the pass is 6,848 feet[2] above the level of the sea; the summit, 7,449. The mountains are in general of slate and overlying sandstone, and, where not too steep and bare of earth for vegetation, are covered with grass, flowering shrubs, and a great variety of fragrant and beautiful plants. Wild rhubarb, here called *ruwash*, is peculiarly abundant, and is eaten in great quantities by the inhabitants. The main road from Sinde to Kandahar by the Bolan Pass lies through the Kojuk; that to Ghuznee turning off northwards, about thirty miles south-east of the pass. The difficulties of the Kojuk Pass were again overcome by a British army in April, 1842, when General England,[3] having forced it, formed a junction with General Nott at Kandahar; and on the final evacuation of Afghanistan, the pass was once more traversed by General England,[4] in his march from Kandahar into Sinde. The Kojuk Pass is in lat. 30° 45′, long. 66° 30′.

[2] Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 56, Grif. Bar. and Ther. Meas. in Afg.

[3] Mil. Op. in Afg. 260.

[4] Id. 420.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KOKARAN, in Western Afghanistan, a village at a ford over the Urghundab, on the route from Kandahar to Herat, and seven miles west of the former place. The river is here about forty yards wide and two feet and a half deep, when not in inundation. The water is drawn off in numerous channels to irrigate the country, which is fertile and well cultivated. Lat. 31° 37′, long. 65° 21′.

Vigne, Kashmir, i. 330. KOKER NAG, in Kashmir, a celebrated spring at the northern base of the Panjal of Banihal, bounding the valley on the south. It gushes with a copious volume of water out of six orifices at the bottom of a limestone cliff. A considerable stream is thus formed, which flows into the Bureng river. The water is celebrated for its excellence, and the Afghan court, when established in Kashmir, drank no other. Koker Nag is in lat. 33° 30′, long. 75° 12′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KOL, in Kashmir, a village fifteen miles south-west of the town of Islamabad. Lat. 33° 31′, long. 74° 54′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KOLALGOO, in Afghanistan, a village thirty-two miles east of Ghuznee. Lat. 33° 29′, long. 68° 49′.

Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier. KOLBEE, in the Punjab, a village situate on the left bank of the river Jailum. Lat. 32° 28′, long. 72° 32′.

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KOLEEGRUM, in Northern Afghanistan, a village situate on the right bank of the Kooner river, sixty miles north-east of Jelalabad. Lat. 35° 8′, long. 70° 56′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOLGUI, in Northern Afghanistan, a village situate on the left bank of the Alishang river. Lat. 35° 29′, long, 70° 27′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOL NARAWA.—A pass into Kashmir, over the Banihal mountain, lies at the base of the Kol Narawa summit. The elevation of this summit is 12,500 feet. The pass is in lat. 33° 28′, long. 75° 2′. Vigne, i. 304.

KONDILAN.—See Bolan Pass.

KOOBREE, in Sinde, a village near the south-western frontier, and eight miles from the border of the *Rin*, or Salt Desert of Cutch. Lat. 24° 43′, long. 70° 58′. Map of Sinde.

KOOCHEN, in Afghanistan, a village in the desert which extends over the south-western part of the country. Lat. 29° 56′, long. 63° 19′. Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier.

KOOCHLAK, in Afghanistan, a small mud-built town situate in the Pisheen valley, two or three miles south of the base of Tukatoo mountain, and on the route from Shawl to Kandahar, being eleven miles north of the former place. Here, in April, 1842, a skirmish took place between the Afghans and the British army under General England, on his retreat to Shawl, after the reverse which he suffered at Hykulzye. Lat. 30° 16′, long. 66° 51′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Mil. Op. in Afg. 222; Havelock, War in Afg. i. 282; Leech, Rep. on Sind. Army, 89.

KOOJLA, in the Punjab, a village on the route from Vazeerabad to Julalpoor, and distant twenty-nine miles from the latter town. Lat. 32° 34′, long. 73° 50′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOOKEWAREE, in Sinde, is the principal mouth for the discharge of the water of the Sata, or great eastern branch of the Indus, and consequently for that of the main stream itself. The width at the mouth is eleven hundred yards. Lat. 24° 2′, long. 67° 32′. Carless, Official Rep. on the Indus, 2-9.

KOOKSHEH, in Afghanistan, a village situate on the Furrah river, eighteen miles below the town of Furrah. Lat. 32° 13′, long. 61° 59′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOOLAJ, in Beloochistan, a town forty-eight miles south of Kedje, and eight miles east of the river Dustee, in lat 25° 42′, long. 62° 2′. E.I.C. Ms. Map.

KOOLAZY, in Afghanistan, a large village lying immediately E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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to the left of the route from Shawl to Kandahar, and forty-two miles north-west of the former place. The surrounding district being part of the valley of Pisheen, is fertile and well cultivated. Lat. 30° 37′, long. 66° 42′.

Walker's Map of Afg.

KOOLOOKAIL, in Afghanistan, a village situate on the left bank of the Urghundab river. Lat. 32° 23′, long. 66° 48′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOOLY WALLEE, in Afghanistan, a village situate on the right bank of the Indus, and six miles north-east of Dera Ghazee Khan. Lat. 30° 9′, long. 70° 52′.

KOOND.—See KHUND.

Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier.

KOONDEEAN, in the Punjab, a village situate on an offset of the Indus, two miles from the left bank of the main stream. Lat. 32° 28′, long. 71° 31′.

Walker's Map of Afg.

KOONDUL, in Afghanistan, a village in the Daman, is situate on the right bank of the Indus. Lat. 32° 34′, long. 71° 24′.

KOONER.—See KAMA.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Masson, Kalat, 315, 316.

KOOR, in Beloochistan, a small town, the principal place of a petty district of the same name. It is situate twenty miles north-west of the town of Kelat. Lat. 28° 59′, long. 66° 9′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOORANIA, in Sinde, a village on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and twenty-one miles north of the former place. It is situate a mile and a half from the right bank of the Indus, in a level, fertile country, mostly covered with grass, but diversified by occasional patches of cultivation. The road in this part of the route is in general good, though in a few places rough; but everywhere practicable for wheel-carriages. Lat. 26° 38′, long. 67° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOORD, in the Punjab, a village situate eighteen miles north-east of Julalpoor. Lat. 32° 53′, long. 73° 27′.

Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 734, Conolly (E), Phys. Geogr. of Seistan.

KOORHI MADALI, in Afghanistan, a village on the route from Kandahar to Khash, and a hundred and five miles west of the former town. Lat. 31° 40′, long. 63° 45′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 734, Conolly (E.), Phys. Geog. of Seistan.

KOORKEE TAGRISH, in Afghanistan, a village on the route from Kandahar to Khash, and a hundred and fifty miles west of the former town. Lat. 31° 34′, long. 63° 11′.

E.I.C.Ms. Doc.

KOORUM, in Afghanistan, a halting-place in a district of the same name, and on the route from Kandahar to Ghuznee, and one hundred and ten miles north-east of the former place. It is

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situate two or three miles from the left bank of the Turnak. Here is some scanty cultivation, and a supply of water from a subterraneous aqueduct. Lat. 32° 14′, long. 67° 7′.

KOORY, in Afghanistan, a village of the Daman, between Kala Bagh and Dera Ismael Khan, and thirty-five miles north-east of the latter town. It is situate on the right bank of the Indus, where the Largee range closes down on the river. Lat. 32° 15′, long. 71° 19′. Walker's Map of Afg.

KOOSHAB.—See KHOOSH-AB.

KOOSHAK, in the Punjab, a village situate near the left bank of the river Jailum. Lat. 32° 3′, long. 72° 11′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOOSHAK, in Beloochistan, a village situate on the route from Kelat to the munzilgah, or halting-place, at the western extremity of the Bolan Pass, and sixty miles north of the former place. The road is level and good in this part of the route. The village is supplied with water from wells. As, in consequence of the great elevation above the sea, the cold is very severe in winter, the inhabitants at that season emigrate to Cutch Gundava. Lat. 29° 37′, long. 66° 51′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOOSHK, in Afghanistan, a small fort and village on the route from Herat to Merve, and forty-five miles north of the former town. It is situate at the north-western base of the Kytoo mountain, and on a small river, which hence is called the river of Kooshk. The village consists of a few mud huts, and the fort is described by Abbott, as "resembling a dilapidated farm-yard." It is inhabited by the Teimunee tribe called Jumsheedee. Lat. 34° 54′, long. 62° 25′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Abbott, Heraut and Khiva, i. 9.

KOOSHK.—A river of Afghanistan, which rises in lat. 4° 52′, long. 62° 38′, and falls into the river Moorghab, or Awb-i-Moor, in lat. 36° 16′, long. 62° 32′, after a course of about one hundred and thirty miles, in a direction generally from south to north. Id. i. 9-20.

KOOSHK-I-SAFFEED, in Western Afghanistan, a village on the route from Kandahar to Herat, and one hundred and thirty miles north-west of the former place. There is an abundant supply of water from subterraneous aqueducts. The road westward, for above ten miles, is broken and stony, winding among hills of gravel and rock, rising in some places nearly one thousand feet above the adjacent country. In some places the breadth of the path scarcely allows the passage of a laden camel; E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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and travelling by it is altogether toilsome and tedious. There is some cultivation, and some scanty supplies may be obtained. Lat. 32° 18', long. 63° 48'.

Von Hugel, iii. 410.

KOPURTHELLA, a town in the Punjab, about ten miles from the left bank of the Beas, and on the route from Loodiana to Lahore. Here Futteh Sing, the half-brother of Runjeet, built a magnificent street, a palace, and a temple, and near the town commenced and almost completed a mansion, in so massive a style that he incurred the suspicions of the Maharajah, and was in consequence obliged to fly. Lat 31° 24', long. 75° 21'.

Westmacott on Khyrpoor; Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 1189, Leech, Visit to Manuf. Towns of Khyrpoor, 37.

KORA, in Sinde, a small town about fifteen miles south of Khyerpoor, and on the great route from that town to Hyderabad. The population consists generally of weavers engaged in the manufacture of loongees, or scarfs, and of coarse cotton cloths. Lat. 27° 12', long. 68° 30'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KORAEEN, in Sinde, a village on the route from Subzulcote to Shikarpoor, and twenty-three miles west of the former town. It is situate in a low, level country, overflowed extensively, in time of inundation, by the Indus, from the left bank of which the village is three miles distant. The road here is tolerably good, though jungle and water-courses occasionally cause obstructions. Koraeen is in lat. 28° 11', long. 69° 21'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KORAEJEE NA GOTE, in Sinde, a town on the route from Hyderabad to Sehwan, by the way of Kotree, and twenty-two miles north of Hyderabad. It is situate about a mile from the right bank of the Indus. The road in this part of the route lies through a shikargah, or hunting-preserve, lately belonging to one of the Ameers of Hyderabad, and is in many parts heavy, from the yielding nature of the soil. The town is in lat. 25° 42', long. 68° 19'.

Carless, Official Rep. of the Indus, 2; Burnes' Bohk. iii. 238, 315, 316.

KOREE, in Sinde, at the south-eastern extremity of the sea-coast of that country, is an arm of the sea, supposed to have been formerly the estuary of the most eastern branch of the Indus, and still receiving part of its waters during high inundations. At Cotasir, twenty miles from the open sea, it is seven miles wide. The Koree mouth is in lat. 23° 30', long. 68° 25'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOREH, in Sinde, a town eight miles from the left bank of the Indus, and fourteen miles east of Larkhana. Lat. 27° 28', long. 68° 28'.

Vigne, Kashmir, i. 292, 296.

KOSAH NAG, in Kashmir, a mountain lake on the north

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side of the Futi Panjal, one of the mountains bounding the valley on the south. It is three-quarters of a mile long, and five hundred yards broad, and is replenished from the melted snows of the neighbouring summit; the supply from which is sometimes so abundant as to raise the surface of the water forty feet above its level in the lowest state. It gives rise to the Veshau, one of the principal feeders of the Jailum, which last river is also known in some parts of its course by the name of the Veshau. Vigne thus describes its efflux:—"Its full strong torrent is suddenly seen gushing out from the foot of the last and lofty eminence that forms the dam on the western end of the lake, whose waters thus find an exit not over, but through, the rocky barrier with which it is surrounded." The enclosing rock is a beautiful amygdaloid, containing spots of quartz in a dull dark purple-coloured matrix. The lake is held in great veneration by the Hindoos, who call it Vishnu Paudh (the foot of Vishnu), in consequence of a legend that the deity produced it by stamping the ground with his foot. It is, in consequence, visited in pilgrimage by devotees, for the purpose of performing ceremonial ablutions. The elevation above the level of the sea is estimated by Vigne at twelve thousand feet. Lat. 33° 26′, long. 74° 45′.

KOSHAUB, in the Punjab, a village situate seven miles from the right bank of the river Jailum. Lat. 32° 16′, long. 72° 10′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOT, in Afghanistan, a fort on the route from Dera Ismael Khan to Ghuznee, and fifty miles south-east of the latter place. Lat. 33° 7′, long. 68° 58′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOT, in the Punjab, ten miles east of the Indus, is a small and poor town. It contains one spacious and fine house belonging to a fakir, or religious mendicant. This holy man was the pauper of thirty different villages, the inhabitants of which prided themselves on their benevolence in maintaining their mendicant in such state. Von Hügel met him clothed in silk, and borne in a palanquin. Kot (the fort) is in lat. 33° 59′, long. 72° 48′. Von Hugel, iii. 70.

KOTANA, in the Punjab, a village situate eight miles from the left bank of the Indus, on the route from Leia to Mooltan. Lat. 30° 28′, long. 71° 4′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOT BUXADA, in the Punjab, a village, situate three miles from the right bank of the Ghara river. Lat. 30° 10′, long. 73° 1′. Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier.

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E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KOTE, in Afghanistan, a fort on a small stream, which, flowing from the northern declivity of Sufeid Koh, falls into the river of Kabool. The fort is in lat. 34° 8′, long. 70° 41′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KOTE, in the Punjab, a village situate on the right bank of the Chenaub river, and twenty-two miles north-east of Mooltan. Lat. 30° 25′, long. 71° 38′.

Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier. KOTE BELOCHWALA, in the Punjab, a village situate about ten miles east of the Indus. Lat. 31° 50′, long. 71° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KOTE BHAT, in the Punjab, a village situate on the left bank of the river Jailum. Lat. 32° 14′, long. 72° 20′.

Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier. KOTE ISASHAH, in the Punjab, a village situate near the left bank of the river Jailum. Lat. 31° 40′, long. 72° 4′.

Vigne, Kashmir, i. 143. KOTELI, in the Punjab, a town on the route from Nadaun to Nurpur, and in the lower and southern part of the Himalaya. It has a good bazaar, and a fort built by one of the Mogul emperors on a precipitous sandstone rock. Lat. 32° 7′, long. 75° 38′.

KOTH.—See Kotli.

KOTIAH.—See Kottai.

Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier. KOTKABOO, in the Punjab, a village situate on the left bank of the Chenaub or Acesines river. Lat. 31° 32′, long. 72° 42′.

Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. i. 129; Vigne, Kashmir, i. 140; Forster, Jour. Beng. Eng. 241; Masson, Bal. Afg. Punj. i. 429; F. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, i. 79; iv. 125. KOT KANGRA, in the north-east of the Punjab, among the mountains in the lower ranges to the south of the Himalaya, is an extensive hill fort, situated on the top of an eminence, about a hundred and fifty feet above the Ban Gunga, near its confluence with the Beas. The eminence is about three miles in circuit, bounded for the most part by precipices nearly perpendicular, and, in places of less declivity, rendered inaccessible by masonry and ramparts. Its position is in all respects such, that Vigne considers that by European engineers it might be rendered impregnable. About the beginning of the present century, it belonged to Sansa-Chand, who, being attacked by the Goorkhas, defended it for four years against them, but finally gave it up to Runjeet Singh, who expelled the invaders; from that time it has remained in possession of the Sikh government. Kot Kangra is famous for what Butler calls, "supplemental snouts," there being practitioners here celebrated for carving from the skin of the forehead, new noses for those who have suffered mutilation of that organ; and they are applied to by the afflicted from all parts of India. Kot Kangra is in lat. 31° 57′, long. 76° 4′.

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KOTKEE, in Afghanistan, a village situate on the river Gomul. Lat. 32° 2′, long. 69° 39′. Walker's Map of Afg.

KOT KUMALIA.—See KUMALIA, or KAMALIA.

KOTLEE, in the Punjab, a town on the route from Amritsir to Vazeerabad, and forty miles north-west of the latter town. Lat. 32° 1′, long. 74° 15′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOTLI, in the north of the Punjab, a small town among the mountains south of Kashmir, and on the route from Lahore to Kashmir, by the town of Punch. It contains a hundred and fifty houses, and is the post for levying the duties on goods introduced into Kashmir through the Punch Pass. Lat. 33° 29′, long. 73° 47′. Vigne, i. 247.

KOTRDEE, in Sinde, a village on the middle route from Roree to Hyderabad, and ninety miles north of the latter place. Lat. 26° 28′, long. 68° 20′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOTREE, in Sinde, a station on the right, or western, side of the Koree estuary of the Indus. It is the place of embarkation and disembarkation on the line of communication between Cutch and Hyderabad. Lat. 23° 52′, long. 68° 50′. Burnes (James), Mission to Sinde, 33.

KOTREE, in Sinde, a village on the right bank of the Indus, nearly opposite Hyderabad, from which it is distant four miles south-west. It is important in a military point of view, as here is the junction of the routes from Kurrachee, from the Delta, and from Sehwan to Hyderabad. It consequently commands, in a great measure, the southern part of Sinde west of the Indus. Here, in the beginning of 1839, was encamped the Bombay division of the British army advancing towards Afghanistan. Kotree is in lat. 25° 22′, long. 68° 20′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Outram, Rough Notes, 39; Kennedy, Sinde and Kabool, i. 143.

KOTREE, in Sinde, a village on the eastern route from Roree to Hyderabad, and ninety miles north of the latter town. Lat. 26° 30′, long. 68° 48′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOTREE, in Beloochistan, a town of Cutch Gundava, is situate on the plain, a short distance from the eastern entrance of the Moola Pass. It is one of the largest towns in the province, and has a good bazaar. There is also a fort built by the Eltarzai, a branch of the reigning family of Kelat. The Eltarzai are able to protect it from the oppression generally practised by the officers of the Khan of Kelat. Hence Kotree has become a place of refuge for the Hindoos, who are the class most liable to oppression. These refugees, here, as elsewhere in this country, principally E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Masson, Kalat, 330.

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manage the commercial transactions. Elevation above the sea, 600 feet. Lat. 28° 24′, long. 67° 27′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KOTTAI, in Sinde, an encamping-ground on the route from Hyderabad to Sehwan, by the way of Kotree, and two miles and a half south of Sehwan. It is situate about a mile from the right bank of the Indus, and a mile and a half north of the pass formed by the approach of the Lukkee mountains to that river. Its site is important, as being the only place where an army can encamp between the pass and Sehwan. The road in this part of the route generally consists of heavy sand. Kottai is in lat. 26° 18′, long. 67° 57′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KOTTANGA, in Sinde, a village on the route from Hyderabad to Sehwan, by the way of Kotree, and eight miles south-east of Sehwan. It is situate near the right bank of the Indus, and close to the southern extremity of the pass formed by the approach of the Lukkee mountains to the river. Here travellers generally encamp to prepare for making their way through the pass. Kottanga is in lat. 26° 18′, long. 67° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KOTUL-I-TUCHT, in Afghanistan, a custom-house and military post on the route from Kandahar to Kabool, seventeen miles south-west of the latter place. Lat. 34° 25′, long. 68° 49′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KOUSHAN,[1] in Afghanistan, the most frequented of those passes over Hindoo Koosh which lie to the east of Bamian. It forms a communication with Turkestan, and is called emphati-

[2] Hindoo Koosh. cally the Pass of Hindoo Koosh, according to Leech,[2] because the most frequented, in consequence of the protection afforded to travellers by the governments of Kabool and Kunduz; the former of which held the southern, the latter the northern portion of the pass. It is, however, more probable that it was so called from its highest part lying over the eastern declivity of the vast peak called properly Hindoo Koosh. There are three entrances to the pass from the Kohistan of Kabool. Of these the principal lies along the bed of the Ghorbund river, and in consequence is impassable when the river is swollen. The road, which is very steep, proceeds up a deep and narrow valley, cross-cutting alternating veins of mica-slate, clay-slate, gneiss, and granite, which last extends through the highest part of the pass for six miles. The elevation of the summit of the pass is estimated by Leech

[3] Koh-i-Damun, 48. and Lord[3] at fifteen thousand feet, but does not appear to

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have been ascertained by actual measurement. The general direction is from north to south: the inclination of the northern slope is much steeper than that of the southern, in consequence of the adjacent part of Turkestan having a far lower elevation than the Kohistan of Kabool; still, even on the southern side, the upper part of the pass is steep, difficult, and dangerous. Lord states that "it is for wheeled carriages perfectly impassable." Leech,[4] on the contrary, states that the Meer Timur (meaning Timur Leng, or Tamerlane) brought guns by it; but it is well known that cannon were not used by that prince;* and though Prinsep[5] assumes that Alexander marched from Afghanistan to Turkestan by this pass, the account given by Arrian is too general to warrant such a conclusion.† The Koushan Pass appears to be that called by Baber[6] the Pass of Kipchak. The summit is in lat. 35° 37′, long. 68° 55′.

[4] Koushan Pass, 29.

[5] Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 564, Notes on the Passes into Hindoostan from the West and North-west. (Signed) H.T.P.

[6] Memoirs, 139.

KOW.—See ALINGAR.

KOWALSIR, in Afghanistan, eight miles west of the city of Peshawur, is a place near the eastern entrance of the Khyber Pass. Here, in 1842, the British army was encamped, previously to the forcing of the pass by General Pollock. Lat. 34°, long. 71° 27′.

Mil. Op. in Afg. 177; Hough, Narr. of Exp. in Afg. 390.

KOWRANEE, in Sinde, a village situate on the route from Kurrachee to Hyderabad, and thirty-five miles south-west of the latter town. Lat. 25° 8′, long. 67° 51′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KRISHNA GURH, in the Punjab, a strong fort, about ten miles east of the Indus, and on the route to Kashmir through the Dub Pass. It is of a quadrangular form and regularly built, though the walls are only of mud. Vigne observes, "Krishna Gurh is the finest specimen of a regular square mud fort that I have seen in the Punjab." Lat. 34° 4′, long. 72° 53′.

F. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, iii. 65; Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 187.

KUBBUR-I-JUBBAR, a village on the route from Kabool to Jelalabad, twenty-four miles east of Kabool. Here, great

Eyre, Mil. Op. at Kabool, 237.

* Timur's march on India took place in 1498; four years later he succeeded in storming Smyrna, which was one of his most arduous exploits, and on that occasion he proceeded by mining. No mention is made in the accounts of the siege of the use of cannon. Von Hammer, Geschichte des Osmaneschen Reiches, i. 332.

† There can be no reasonable doubt that Timur advanced by the Khawak Pass, as he marched on Kafiristan from Inderab, which lies at the north-western foot of that pass.

Price, Mah. Hart. iii. 222; Wood's Oxus, 412, 413.

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numbers of British were slaughtered in the attempted retreat from Kabool to Jelalabad in 1842. Lat. 34° 21′, long. 69° 27′.

KUBBUR JABBAR.—See KUBBUR-I-JUBBAR.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KUBOOLA, in the Punjab, a village eight miles from the right bank of the river Ghara. Lat. 30° 10′, long. 72° 51′.

Walker's Map of Afg. KUBURMACH, in Afghanistan, a village among the Huzareh mountains, and in lat. 35° 42′, long. 63° 31′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KUCHEEREE, in Sinde, a village on the route from Kurrachee to Tatta, and eighteen miles west of the last-mentioned town. Lat. 24° 46′, long. 67° 42′.

KUCHLAK.—See KOOCHLAK.

Pott. 374. KUDDEEN, in Sinde, a village on an offset of the Goonee, or lower part of the Fulailee branch of the Indus, and near the western edge of the *Run*, or great salt marsh of Cutch. It lies on the route from Hyderabad to Cutch. Lat. 24° 24′, long. 68° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KUDJAH, a village in Afghanistan, situate on the route from Kabool to Peshawur. Lat. 34° 15′, long. 70° 14′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KUDMEH KA TULAO, in Sinde, a large tank or artificial piece of water in the Delta of the Indus, twenty miles south-west of Tatta. Lat. 24° 40′, long. 67° 36′.

KUDUN.—See KUDDEEN.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KUDUNEE, in Afghanistan, a halting-place on the route from Ghuznee to Shawl, and one hundred and five miles north of E.I.C. Ms. Doc. the latter place. It is situate on the Kudunee river, at the southern base of a range of hills. Lat. 31° 19′, long. 67° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KUDUR, in Kashmir, a village thirteen miles north-east of Islamabad, in lat. 33° 52′, long. 75° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KUKEE, in the Punjab, a village situate in the *Doab* between the Ravee and Chenaub, and ten miles from the left bank of the latter river. Lat. 30° 46′, long. 72° 9′.

KUKIWAREE.—See KOOKEWAREE.

E.I.C. Ms. Map of Sinde. KUKUR, in Sinde, a village situate on the right bank of the Western Narra river. Lat. 26° 56′, long. 67° 46′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KULAIREE,[1] in Sinde, a considerable water-course, which parts from the right side of the Indus three miles due east of Tatta, and in lat. 24° 44′, long. 68° 2′. It holds a circuitous course, first north, then west, and then south; and, in times of inundation, has so great a body of water as to insulate Tatta. At such times as the torrents flow down from the hilly country

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to the north-west, several of them empty themselves into the Kulairee. At the season of low water in the Indus, the Kulairee becomes completely dry. Its course is very imperfectly explored, but it probably rejoins the Indus at a short distance below Tatta. Burnes[2] inadvertently states that it is the first offshoot of the Indus on its right bank; but the Western Narra and many others leave the right bank far above this place.

[2] Pers. Narr. 18.

KULAN COTE, or KULIA KOTE (the Great Fort), in Sinde, is situate near the north or right bank of the Buggaur, or western branch of the Indus, and three miles south of Tatta. To the west are the remains of a suburb, and on the other side the ruined fort is washed by a lake of considerable extent, communicating with the Indus. The site is on a hill of limestone abounding in marine shells, and everywhere honeycombed with natural cavities. The walls are of mud, faced with kiln-burned brick, and enclose an area three-quarters of a mile long and five or six hundred yards broad. It appears to have been constructed with much care and skill, and has numerous massy round towers, connected by curtains: among other remarkable ruins, are those of a mosque of spacious dimensions. In a large building is a great quantity of grain burned to charcoal; and this, as well as the vitrified state of the brickwork in many places, indicates that the place must have been destroyed by fire. Lat. 24° 42′, long. 67° 56′.

Wood's Oxus, 19; Burnes, Pers. Narr. 16; Outram, Rough Notes, 16; Kennedy, Sinde and Kabool, i. 78; Macmurdo in Jour. As. Soc. 1834, p. 232; De La Hoste, in same, 1840, p. 913.

KULCHA, in Afghanistan, a halting-place on the route from Nooshky to Herat, and one hundred and thirty miles west of the former town. Here is a well of excellent water, much venerated because produced, according to tradition, by a Mahometan *Pir*, or saint, who opened the rock with a blow of the point of his spear, and caused the water to rush out. Lat. 30° 2′, long. 63° 3′.

Pott. Belooch. 405.

KULEEL KHAN.—See KULUL KHAN.

KULIAKOTE.—See KULAN COTE.

KULIGAM, in Kashmir, a town, the capital of the district of Dessir, is situated near the left bank of the river Jailum, here called the Veshau. The road from the Punjab, by the Col Narrawa Pass, debouches by Kuligam, and hence is sometimes called the Kuligam Pass. Kuligam is in lat. 33° 37′, long. 74° 55′.

Vigne, Kashmir, i. 148, 272, 305.

KULIGAM, in Kashmir, a village at the head of the Lolab valley, and near the source of the river of that name, a small tributary of the Jailum. It is situate at the southern base of the

Id. i. 100.

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Green Mountains, bounding the valley of Kashmir on the north-west. Close to it on the east is a circular valley, five miles and a half in diameter, enclosed on every side by a verdant range, and having a morass in the centre. Here every evening an incredible number of birds, of the *corvus* genus, assemble from all parts of Kashmir to pass the night in the sheltered and warm valley. Kuligam is in lat. 34° 30′, long. 74° 23′.

Abbott, Herat and Khiva, i. 90.

KULLA MOWR.—A ruined fort on the north-western frontier of Afghanistan, and at the line of division between it and the kingdom of Khorasan. Abbott found it so dilapidated that only one cell remained capable of affording shelter. It is situate on the left bank of the river Khooshk, in a fine valley containing a large *kareeze*, or subterraneous aqueduct, indicating its former populous and highly-cultivated state. At present the valley is totally uninhabited. Kulla Mowr is in lat. 35° 48′, long. 62° 26′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KULLAR, in Sinde, a village situate on the right bank of the Goonnee, or Fulailee, a great branch of the Indus, and forty-two miles south-east of Hyderabad. Lat. 24° 52′, long. 68° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KULLER KAHAR, in the Punjab, a town in that part of the Salt range extending from the Indus to the Jailum. Lat. 32° 50′, long. 72° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KULLOOR, a village in the Punjab, situate on an offset of the Indus, four miles from the main stream. Lat. 32° 7′, long. 71° 24′.

Pott. Belooch. 131-145.

KULLUGAN, in Beloochistan, a town in the province of Mekran, close to the frontier of Afghanistan, and on the route from Noshky to Bunpoor. It is situate in a narrow and most romantic valley, amidst stony hills, and close to the great sandy desert of Southern Afghanistan. It contains one hundred and fifty houses of two or three stories, which are built in this way to enable the inhabitants to take refuge in the upper part from the robbers who frequently attack them. The town is built on one side of a narrow grove of date-trees, in a fertile valley, productive of rice and other grain, and irrigated by a rivulet flowing down the middle, between rows of lofty spreading trees with rich and luxuriant foliage. The eminences which overhang the valley are covered with verdure; and Pottinger thus describes the impression produced on the spectator: "On the whole, I thought it more

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embellished by Nature with her various beauties than any place I had ever seen." Kullugan is in lat. 28° 16′, long. 62°.

KULORA, in Sinde, a village on the western route from Roree to Hyderabad, and sixty miles south-west of the former town. It is situate four miles from the left bank of the Indus, in an alluvial country much intersected by water-courses, dug for the purposes of irrigation. Lat. 27° 11′, long. 68° 13′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KULORAH, in Sinde, a village on the western route from Sehwan to Larkhana by way of the Arul river, and seven miles south-west of Larkhana. It is situate on the Cheela, a water-course from the Western Narra river. The road in this part of the route is in general good, though occasionally traversed by small water-courses. Kulorah is in lat. 27° 24′, long. 68° 12′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KULU, a small *raj*, or state, in the north-east of the Punjab, consists of a few rugged valleys on the southern slope of the Himalaya, together with the enclosing ridges. It is consequently rough, barren, and thinly peopled. The chief is a Rajpoot, who suffers much from the tyranny of the Sikh government. The capital is sometimes called Kulu, but is better known by the name of Sultanpoor. Kulu lies between lat. 30° 50′—32° 10′, long. 70° 20′—70° 40′. Moorcr. i. 170-182.

KULUL KHAN, in Afghanistan, a fort and village, in the mountainous tract south of Ab-istada lake, and situate thirty miles south of the southern shore of the lake. Lat. 32° 4′, long. 67° 35′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KULUNG, in Beloochistan, a village situate on the route from Kohuk to Punjgoor. Lat. 27° 27′, long. 62° 22′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KULUTZI, or KHALETSE, in Ladakh, one of the largest villages in that country, is situate on the right or north bank of the Indus, which has here a rocky channel only twenty-five yards wide. The site is elevated considerably above the stream. Moorcroft observes: "At first sight the situation appears unfavourable, presenting to the southward a line of towering rocks, and encircled nearly from east to west by a ridge of brown and barren hills. The cultivated ground is, however, of good quality, though rather incommodiously laid out in terraces. The grain sown here ripens in three months, and a second crop of buck-wheat, or turnips, is obtained from the same soil." The population, for the most part, are Buddhists, votaries of the Grand Lama of Tibet. At the time Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 334; Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 8.

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of Moorcroft's visit, there was a *sanga*, or wooden bridge, across the river, three-quarters of a mile from the village. It was "substantially constructed, resting on two scarped rocks, and was about thirty yards long. The river was not more than twenty yards broad, and was rolling, black and impetuously, about twelve feet below it." The depth at this time must have been very great, as, during the season of low water, a few months after, the surface of the stream was forty-five or fifty feet below the bridge. Kulutzi is in lat. 34° 20′, long. 76° 44′.

Walker's Map of Afg.

KULYPUT, in Afghanistan, a village situate on the right bank of the Helmund river. Lat. 30° 47′, long. 62° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUMAIKE, in the Punjab, a village forty miles west of Julalpoor, from whence there is a road through Dadun Khan Pind. Lat. 32° 47′, long. 72° 36′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUMBUR, in Sinde, a large town, with good wells, on the road from Larkhana to Gundava. Lat. 27° 33′, long. 68° 2′.

[1] Vigne, Kashmir, i. 111.

KUMLA GURH, or *the Fool's Fortress*, in the north-east of the Punjab, and near the left or south bank of the Beas, a range of forts, constructed partly out of the natural rock, and partly of masonry. They are built on several sandstone peaks, which extend, north and south, a distance of about three miles.* The principal stronghold among them is an isolated rock, with precipitous sides rising about a hundred and fifty feet above the other peaks, about fifteen hundred feet above the Beas, and having an elevation of three thousand feet above the sea. This range of forts is situated on the summit of a mountain about eight miles long and five broad, surrounded by deep ravines, with precipitous sides, eighty, a hundred, or a hundred and fifty feet high. These strongholds belong to the ruler of Mundi. Sansar Chand, the powerful Rajah of Tira, and once the rival of Runjeet Singh, attacked them in vain; and they were considered by the people of the country to be impregnable, until[2] taken by the Sikhs under Ventura. Kumla Gurh is in lat. 31° 41′, long. 76° 37′.

[2] Vigne, i. 130.

Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier.

KUMMARA, a village in Bhawlpoor, situate on the left bank of the Ghara river. Lat. 29° 51′, long. 72° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUMMEESA-KA-GOTE, in Sinde, a village on the route from Subzulcote to Shikarpoor, and six miles west of the former

* Moorcroft (i. 66) states twelve coss. It is, indeed, impossible to reconcile his account of this fortress with that of Vigne.

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town. It is seven miles from the left bank of the Indus, which here extensively overflows the country in seasons of inundation. The road in this part of the route is in general good, though in a few places slightly obstructed by jungle. Lat. 28° 12′, long. 69° 25′.

KUMMUR, in Afghanistan, a village situate where the Salt range closes down on the right bank of the Indus. Lat. 33° 30′, long. 72° 1′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUMUR, in Afghanistan, a village on the route from Dera Ismail Khan to Kala-Bagh, and eighteen miles south-west of the latter town. It is situate at the northern extremity of the valley of Largee, on an offset of the Indus, and three miles from the right bank of the main channel. Lat. 32° 50′, long. 71° 26′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUNDARA, in Sinde, a village situate on the western route from Bukkur to Hyderabad, and one hundred and twenty miles north of the latter town. Lat. 26° 28′, long. 68° 9′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUNDYE, or KONDILAN, or KOONDELAUNA, in Bolan Pass. See p. 109.

KUNGHAL.—A village five miles north-east of Astor in Bulti. Lat. 35° 18′, long. 74° 46′. Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier.

KUNNA KHYLE, in Afghanistan, a village in the mountains bounding the plain of Peshawur on the east, and eighteen miles south-east of the town of Peshawur. Lat. 33° 49′, long. 71° 54′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUNUK, in Beloochistan, a village on the route from Shawl to Kelat, and twenty-two miles south of the former town. The road in this part of the route is excellent, and rises gradually on the south or Kelat side. The country has a very great elevation, in no part less than five thousand feet above the sea, and in consequence the cold is severe in winter. Lat. 29° 55′, long. 66° 41′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KURAEE KILLA, in Afghanistan, a walled village on the route from Ghuznee to Shawl, and sixty miles south-west from the former place. The road in this part of the route is in general good, though sometimes crossed by ravines. The surrounding country is fertile, and cultivated to a considerable extent. Lat. 32° 50′, long. 67° 40′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KURAZEE, in Afghanistan, is a large village on the route from Shawl to Kandahar, and five miles east of the latter place. It is surrounded with gardens and much cultivation, and yields abundant supplies. Lat. 31° 33′, long. 65° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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Vigne Kashmir, i. 304.

KURI.—A small town of Kashmir, situated in a beautiful and fertile spot at the northern foot of Futi Panjal, a mountain forming part of the range bounding Kashmir to the south. Lat. 33° 35′, long. 74° 48′.

Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 40.

KURJAH.—A town of the Derajat, ten miles north-west of Dera Ismael Khan. It has a bazaar and a fort. Lat. 31° 56′, long. 70° 53′.

[1] Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 106; Conolly, Jour. to India, ii. 218.

KURKLEKKEE,[1] in Beloochistan, close to the southern border of Afghanistan, is a part of the great Hala range of mountains. The name is applied to that part of the range which rises on each side of the Bolan Pass, and has its greater elevation on the west, where it bounds the table-land of the Dusht-i-Bedaulet, and the valley of Shawl, and on the north, where it adjoins the Tukatoo mountain. Conolly[2] describes it "as the first of a close and high series, that cover the country as far as the plain of Dauder, and which have a general inclination up to the Tukatoo chain." Their elevation above the level of the sea must be considerable, as that of the crest of the Bolan Pass, which intersects them, is 5,793 feet.[3] Lat. 29° 20′—30° 10′, long. 67°—67° 30′.

[2] Ut supra, ii. 218.

[3] Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 55, Grif. Bar. and Ther. Obs. in Afg.; Wood, Khyber Pass, 3.

KURKUTCHA.—A range of mountains in Afghanistan, running north and south, connecting the Hindoo Koosh with the Sufeid Koh, and separating the valley or basin of Kabool from the plain of Jelalabad. There is, however, an interval between its northern extremity and the southern base of the Hindoo Koosh, and through this the Kabool river flows. The range is for the most part of primary formation, consisting of dense slate. At its highest point it has an elevation of eight thousand feet. It is in general very rugged and rocky, but where there is any soil, it is covered with large and flourishing timber. There are four several routes over this range. First, that known as the pass of the Kurkutcha, the most southern. This first pass is impracticable for wheel-carriages, dangerous for camels, and difficult for laden horses or mules. Second, one immediately north of this, and leading from Tezeen to Jugduluk. Third, a circuitous route still further north, and, like that last mentioned, leading from Tezeen to Jugduluk. And, fourth, the Luttarbund Pass, the most northern of all. The cold on these mountains is intense in winter, the frost splitting the rocks and causing them to roll down the precipices in huge shattered fragments. The route from

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Tezeen to Jugduluk was that taken by the British in their attempted retreat from Kabool in 1842, in the course of which the whole British force, amounting to 3,909 regular troops, of whom 1,139 were Europeans, were so completely cut off that only one man escaped; about 100 being made prisoners, and subsequently liberated. Lat. 34° 25′, long. 69° 30′.

KURMPOOR, in Sinde, a village on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and three miles north of the former place. It is situate half a mile from the right bank of a considerable offset of the Indus, and near the south-eastern edge of a large *dund*, or piece of stagnant water. The surrounding country is low, level, and fertile. The road in this part of the route is in general good. Lat. 26° 25′, long. 67° 56′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KURNEE, in Afghanistan, a fort in the mountainous tract lying between the valley of Pisheen and Ab-istada lake, being sixteen miles south-west of the south-western angle of the lake. Lat. 32° 26′, long. 67° 37′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KURPA, in the Punjab, a village situate about ten miles north-west of Ferozpore, and near the right bank of the Ghara river. Lat. 30° 59′, long. 74° 20′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KURRAMKA, in Sinde, a village between Tatta and Hyderabad, and twenty-seven miles north-east of the first-mentioned place. It is situate two miles from the right bank of the Indus, and close to a *shikargah*, or hunting-preserve, formerly belonging to one of the Ameers of Hyderabad. Kurramka is in lat. 25° 2′, long. 68° 10′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KURRACHEE[1] is a sea-port of Sinde, near the north-western extremity of the coast of that country. It is situate near the base of the southern extremity of the Pubb or Brahooic mountains, on a level space[2] intervening between them and the sea, and is the only sea-port in Sinde for vessels drawing more than ten feet of water.[3] The port is protected from the sea and bad weather by Munorah, a bluff, rocky headland, projecting south-eastward from the mainland, and leaving a space of about two miles between the extreme point and the coast to the east. In the harbour and within the entrance are some rocky islets,[4] which are seen from sea over the low isthmus connecting the point of Munorah with the coast to the west. There is a good roadstead outside Munorah, except during May,[5] June, July, and part of August, when the south-west monsoon blows with such

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Horsburgh, Ind. Dir. i. 492.

[2] Hart, Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 134.

[3] Carless, Survey of the Indus, 7; Wood on the Indus, in Burnes' Pers. Narr. 366.

[4] Pott. Belooch. 232; Kennedy, Sinde and Kabool, ii. 219.

[5] Postans, Obs. on the Com. of the Indus, 8.

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violence as to render anchoring there impracticable. At the entrance of the harbour is a bar, having one fathom and a quarter of water when the tide is out, and two and a half or three fathoms at high-water spring tides; it consequently cannot be safely crossed by ships the draught of which exceeds sixteen feet.[6] About a mile inside the bar there is an extensive bank, dry at low water, and between this and the western shore is the channel up the harbour. The general depths in the fair tract along that side of the bay are from two to four fathoms at low water. The harbour[7] is spacious, extending about five miles northward from Munorah point, and about the same distance from the town on the eastern shore to the extreme western point; but a small part only of this expanse admits large ships.* The point of Munorah terminating to the eastward the promontory, which landlocks the harbour on the south, is rocky, and about one hundred and fifty feet high. On it a fort[8] was built in 1797, which has been said to be so placed, that the fire of ships could have no effect on it, because their guns would require to be so greatly elevated, to avoid striking the brow of the hill, that most of the shot must pass over and fall into the sea at the opposite side; while at the same time the vessel must approach the headland so close, that musketry, protected by the rocks, could clear the decks. This opinion, however, was disproved, and that of Lord,[1] that the eleven guns on the fort, owing to their partial depression, could produce no effect on shipping, corroborated, by what occurred in the beginning of 1839,[2] when the fire of the Wellesley, 74 guns, in an hour dismantled the fort, which was forthwith occupied by the British troops.

The town, which is three miles from the landing-place when the tide is out, is at that time difficult of access, as there is no hard road over the part left dry by the sea. Before the occupation by the British troops, the fortifications were very mean and irregular, being composed chiefly of mud and straw, and in many parts[3] so dilapidated that a horseman might ride to the top of them. In a few places they were found in good repair, and

[6] Pottinger, 343; Horsburgh, i. 492.

[7] Masson, Bal. Afg. anj. i. 470

[8] Leech, Rep. on Sind. Army, 78.

[1] As quoted by Leech, 78.

[2] Hough, Narr. Exp. in Afg. 5, 24; Kennedy, i. 152.

[3] Pottinger, 343.

* Writers of reputation and of general accuracy have given much more favourable statements of the depth of water, and the capability of the harbour for receiving ships of large tonnage, than those contained in the text; but the latter have been collected with scrupulous care from the best sources, and may be relied on.

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partially faced with masonry. The town, with its extensive suburbs, consisting for the most part of straggling huts,[4] was ascertained, by census, in 1813, to contain 13,000 persons,[5] and its population and prosperity are regarded as on the increase. Burnes,[6] in 1830, estimated the population at 15,000, about one-half of them Hindoos, who here carry on an extensive commerce. When Pottinger wrote (about 1815), the annual revenue drawn by government from this port was 15,375*l.*; and in 1840,[7] it was estimated at a lac of rupees, or 10,000*l.* The native exports[8] are camels, saltpetre, salt, rice and other grain, ghee or clarified butter, hides, tallow, oil, oil-seeds, fish, bark for tanning, alkalies, indigo, cotton cloths, cotton, loongees, and carpets. The transit exports from the adjoining countries are assafœtida, opium, and various other drugs; madder, and other dyes; alum, wool, silk, Kashmir shawls, dried fruits, lapis lazuli, gems of various kinds, the precious metals, and horses. The imports are metals, hardware, ivory, glass, chinaware, fine cottons and silks, fruits and groceries, slaves, shields of the hides of the rhinoceros and other animals, dried fruits, and a few others of minor value.

[4] Masson, i. 470.
[5] Pottinger, 344.
[6] Bokh. iii. 227.
[7] De La Hoste, in Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 909.
[8] Pott. 344; Burnes' Rep. on the Com. of Sinde, 21.

Kurrachee is a position of very great importance, whether regarded in a commercial, a political, or a military point of view.[9] It has been laid down that a force stationed here, with detachments at Sehwan and Bukkur, might hold Sinde in complete subjection. Kurrachee is the only safe port of Sinde, and has acquired increased importance in this respect, from the obstruction of the Hujamree mouth of the Indus, which took place in 1839.[1] It has a good route[2] westward to Sonmeeanee, and consequently ready access to Beloochistan. To the east there is a route to Tatta, along the sea-coast, as far as Garrah creek, then along the course of the Garrah stream,[3] and from the small town of that name directly to Tattah. There is another route from Kurrachee, directly through the hilly country to Tattah. Another route conducts to Kotree,[4] on the Indus, opposite Hyderabad; another, westward of these, through the Lukkee hills, to Sehwan;* another, still farther west, through the same hills to Shikarpoor.[5]

[9] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[1] Kennedy, ii. 220
[2] Hart, in Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 134; Masson, Kalat, 8; Leech, 95.
[3] Kennedy, ii. 214; Outram, 5; Pottinger, 346.
[4] De la Hoste, in Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 914.
[5] Leech, Rep. on Sind. Army, 85.

* The distance from the gardens south of Sehwan to Kurrachee, by the direct route, is one hundred and forty-six miles one furlong.

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Burnes and Carless state that there is an inland navigation, by means of cross channels, from Kurrachee[6] to the Indus; but there is little doubt that this is an error, as Kennedy,[7] who went down the creek in a boat, found that it debouched into the sea nine miles east of the mouth of the harbour of Kurrachee, and in this he is borne out by the manuscript map of the Quarter-master-General. The ground, however, between the creek and the port is quite level, so that a canal could, without much difficulty, be made, connecting the two waters. The Garrah creek is navigable as far as Garrah village, about forty miles from the sea, and the land intervening between this last place and the Indus, abreast of Tatta, is level, low, of a soft nature, and only twenty-five miles across, so that the great river might, with little labour and a moderate outlay, be thus rendered accessible from the sea for large vessels. The climate of Kurrachee is cool in proportion to its latitude, and, under British protection, it bids fair speedily to become a very prosperous and important place. Lat. 24° 51′, long. 67° 2′.

[6] Burnes, on the Navig. of the Indus, 4; Carless, Official Rep. on the Indus, 6.
[7] Ii. 216.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KURRA KHAN, in Western Afghanistan, a halting-place on the route from Kandahar to Herat, and one hundred miles north-west of the former place. It has a supply of water. Lat. 32° 11′, long. 63° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KURRAMNOER, in the Punjab, a village situate on the route from Mooltan to Ferozpoor, three miles from the right bank of the Ghara river. Lat. 29° 51′, long. 72° 13′.

Kennedy, i. 75. KURREEMPOOR, in Sinde, a village in the Delta, on the left or eastern bank of the Buggaur, or great western branch of the Indus. Lat. 24° 39′, long. 67° 41′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KURU, in Bultistan, a village thirty miles east of Iskardoh. Lat. 35° 8′, long. 75° 57′.

Macartney in Elph. 658; Wood, Oxus, 90. KURUM, a river of Eastern Afghanistan, rises on the eastern slope of the Suliman mountains, and fertilizes the fine valleys of Marwat and Banoo. After a south-easterly course of one hundred and fifteen miles, it falls into the Indus on the western side, in lat. 32° 37′, long. 71° 25′. Its water is of a bright red colour from the hue of the earth suspended in it.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KUSAB, in Afghanistan, a village situate on the right bank of the Indus, where the Salt range closes down on the river. Lat. 33° 23′, long. 71° 56′.

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KUSMORE, in Sinde, a village on the right bank of the Indus, between Mittunkote and Shikarpoor, and sixty miles south-west of the latter place. Lat. 28° 26′, long. 69° 43′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUSRAON, in the Punjab, a village situate thirty miles south of Attock, and about twenty miles east of the Indus. Lat. 33° 29′, long. 72° 26′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUSSOOR, in the Punjab, a large town near the right or western bank of the Ghara. It is a place of great antiquity, is enclosed with a wall, and has several divisions, each surrounded by a separate wall strengthened with bastions. According to tradition, there were formerly twelve of these divisions, corresponding to the number of the twelve sons of the founder, who assigned one to each. There are several mosques and palaces. The surrounding country abounds in gardens and other well-cultivated spots. The inhabitants are all Mahometans. Hough observes, that at this place "an army might make a good stand, as not only are there heights, but each division of the town might be turned into a fortified position." Lat. 31° 9′, long. 74° 27′. Hough, 360.

KUTCHA.—See Kulcha.

KUTTAJEE, a small river of Sinde, rises in the hilly tract between Kurrachee and Sehwan, and in lat. 25° 6′, long. 67° 42′. After a course of twenty miles in a north-westerly direction, it falls into the river Goorban. Though so inconsiderable in point of size, it is in this arid country important for affording a constant supply of good water, as, even when it has ceased to run, the pools in its bed contain considerable quantities. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUTTAJEE MUKAM, in Sinde, a halting-place on the route from Sehwan to Kurrachee, and forty miles north-east of the latter town. It is situate near the confluence of the Kuttajee and Goorban rivers, and has a constant supply of water from these streams. The road in this part of the route is in general good, though occasionally stony. Lat. 25° 8′, long. 67° 34′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KYE BADANEE, in Sinde, a village situate near the right bank of the Indus, on the route from Sukkur to Mittunkote, and sixty miles north-east of the former town. Lat. 28° 19′, long. 69° 28′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KYODAH, in Beloochistan, a village situate near the right bank of the Mooleanee river, on the road from Kedge to Punjgoor. Lat. 26° 59′, long. 62° 40′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KYRA-KA-GURREE.—See Keyra Gurrie.

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I.I.C. Ms. Doc. KYREE DERA, in Sinde, a village on the route from Larkhana to Bagh, and fifteen miles north of the former place. There is a good supply of water from wells and pools about the village. The road in this part of the route lies through thin jungle, and presents little difficulty. Lat. 27° 40′, long. 68° 12′.

I.I.C. Ms. Doc. KYREE GURREE, in Sinde, a town on the route from Larkhana to Bagh, and forty-eight miles north of the former place. It is situate on the south-eastern border of the *Pat*, or desert of Shikarpoor, is surrounded with a wall, and is supplied with water from wells. The road in this part of the route is level and good. Lat. 28° 1′, long. 68° 8′.

KYSUR, in Beloochistan, a small river, which, rising in the hilly country north of the town of Sarawan, flows northward, and
lelooch. 102. is lost in the desert of Shorawuk. Pottinger, who crossed it in lat. 29° 35′, long. 65° 14′, found it, at the beginning of March, with a stream two or three feet deep and six or seven yards wide. He was informed that it is deep and rapid during wet weather, but quite dry in the months of May, June, and July.

KYTOO, on the north-western border of Afghanistan, a lofty mountain about fifty miles north-east of Herat. Its altitude is
lerat and Khiva, 8. probably very great, as, according to Abbott, it "holds awful pre-eminence over the solitude," while the crest of the pass at its base is six thousand feet above the level of the sea, and travellers are every year lost in the snow. Kytoo is in lat. 34° 40′, long. 62° 35′.

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